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9	—	1	80	—	7	2 1/2	7	20	8	64
10	—	2	—	—	8	—	8	10	9	60
11	—	2	20	—	8	9 3/4	8	80	10	56
12	—	2	40	—	9	7 1/2	9	60	11	52
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14	—	2	80	—	11	2 1/2	11	20	13	44
15	—	3	—	—	12	—	12	15	14	40
16	—	3	20	—	12	9 3/4	12	80	15	36
17	—	3	40	—	13	7 1/2	13	60	16	32
18	—	3	60	—	14	5	14	40	17	28
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20	—	4	—	—	16	—	16	20	19	20
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SOUTHERN FRANCE

INCLUDING

CORSICA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

SIXTH REVISED EDITION

WITH 42 MAPS, 63 PLANS AND A PANORAMA

DISCARD

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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

DISCARD

PREFACE.

The Handbook for Southern France, which includes the regions formerly dealt with in the Handbooks for South-Eastern and South-Western France, and which corresponds with the ninth French editions of these volumes, is intended to render the traveller as far as possible independent of guides, commissionnaires, and innkeepers, and to enable him to use his time and money to the best advantage.

Like the Editor's other Handbooks, it is based on personal acquaintance with the country described, which has been specially revisited with a view to ensure accuracy and freshness of information. For the further improvement of this work the Editor looks forward to a continuance of those valuable corrections and suggestions with which travellers have been in the habit of favouring him, and for which he is sincerely grateful. Their hotel-bills, with annotations, are especially useful.

The Handbook is divided into Six Sections†, each of which may be separately removed from the book by the traveller who desires to minimize the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms a fairly complete little volume apart from the general table of contents.

The Maps and Plans, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, will often be found of material service to the traveller, enabling him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select his routes.

Heights are given in the text in English feet, and on the maps in metres. Distances are given in English miles, except in the mountain-routes, where they are expressed by the time they usually take.

† I. South-Western France to the Pyrenees, pp. 1-114; II. The Pyrenees, pp. 115-198; III. South-Eastern France to the Loire, Auvergne, and the Cévennes, pp. 199-306; IV. The French Alps, pp. 307-474; V. The Rhone Valley, Provence, and the French Riviera, pp. 475-594; VI. Corsica, pp. 595-616.

The Handbook mentions both the first-class hotels and those of humbler rank. The latter may often be selected by the 'voyageur en garçon' with little sacrifice of comfort and much saving of expenditure. The asterisks indicate those which the Editor believes to be provided with modern comforts and conveniences, to be well-managed, and to be reasonable in their charges. Houses of more modest rank, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'well spoken of'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that good quarters may occasionally be obtained in hotels that are unstarred or even unmentioned. It should be borne in mind that hotels are liable to constant changes, and that the comfort of the traveller often depends on circumstances which cannot be foreseen or controlled. Although prices generally have an upward tendency, the charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Persons calling themselves agents for Baedeker's Handbooks are impostors.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room, light, and attendance; also = Route.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
L. = Luncheon (déjeuner).
P. = Pension, board and lodging.
rfmts. = refreshments.
aub. = auberge (inn).
rest. = restaurant.
N. = North, Northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
Pl. = Plan.
hr. = hour.
min. = minute.
M. = Engl. mile.
ft. = Engl. foot.
fr. = franc.
c. = centime.
m. = metre.
km. = kilometre.
kg. = kilogramme.
omn. = omnibus.
carr. = carriage.
comp. = compare.
ca. = circa (about).
C. A. F. = Club Alpin Français.
P. L. M. = Paris, Lyon et Méditerranée (railway).

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks denote objects of special interest or imply commendation.

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I. Language. Money. Expenses. Passports. Custom House. Octroi.

Language. A slight acquaintance with French is indispensable for those who desire to explore the remoter parts of Southern France, but tourists who keep to the beaten track will generally find English spoken at the chief hotels and tourist-resorts. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of French, they will occasionally have to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data in the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. The decimal Monetary System of France is extremely convenient in keeping accounts. The Banque de France issues *Bank Notes* of 1000, 500, 100, and 50 francs, and these are the only bank-notes current in the country. The French *Gold* coins are of the value of 100, 50, 40, 20, and 10 francs; *Silver* coins of 5, 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ franc; *Nickel* of 25 centimes; *Bronze* of 10 and 5 centimes (100 centimes = 1 franc). 'Sou' is the old name, still in common use, for 5 centimes; thus, a 5-franc piece is 'une pièce de cent sous', 2 fr. = 40 sous, 1 fr. = 20 sous, $^1/_2$ fr. = 10 sous. Belgian, Swiss, Italian, and Greek gold and silver coins (except Swiss coins with the seated figures of Helvetia and Italian and Greek coins of a value less than 5 fr.) are current at full value. Austrian gold pieces of 8 florins and 20 crowns and Russian 5-rouble pieces (worth 20 fr., 21 fr., and 13 fr. 25 c. respectively) are accepted also. The stranger should refuse all Roumanian, Spanish, and Papal silver coins, and also French coins of 2 fr., 1 fr., and $^1/_2$ fr. earlier

than 1866, with the head of Louis Philippe or with that of Napoleon III. without the laurel wreath.

English bank-notes and gold are generally received at full value in the larger towns, and often realize a small premium at the banks; but at the offices of the money-changers a trifling deduction is sometimes made. The table at the beginning of the book shows the values of the French, American, English, German, and Austrian currencies, when at par. *Circular Notes* or *Letters of Credit*, obtainable at the chief English and American banks, are the safest form for carrying large sums, as their value, if they are lost or stolen, is recoverable. The cheques issued by the American Express Companies and by the American Bankers Association are convenient also.

The traveller should always be provided with small change *(petite monnaie)* for convenience in giving gratuities, buying catalogues, etc.

Expenses. The expense of a tour in Southern France is, as a rule, not greater than in most other European countries, except at the larger watering-places and the more fashionable resorts. On the Riviera in particular the charges at the first-class hotels have become well-nigh prohibitive to all but the wealthy. Walkers, who are tolerably proficient in the language, and who avoid the beaten track as much as possible, may limit their expenditure to 12-15 fr. a day; but travellers who prefer driving, choose the dearest hotels, and employ guides and commissionnaires must be prepared to spend at least 20-30 fr. daily. A party of two or three gentlemen may journey more economically than a single tourist, but with ladies the expenses are higher in proportion.

Passports, though now dispensed with in France, are often useful in proving the traveller's identity, procuring admission to museums when not open to the public, or obtaining delivery of registered letters. Walkers in remote districts, especially on the frontiers of Germany, Italy, and Spain, will often find that a passport obviates inconvenience and delay.

Passports may be obtained in Great Britain direct from the Passport Department of the *Foreign Office*, Whitehall (fee 2*s.*), or through any of the usual tourist-agents (fee 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*).—In the United States application for passports should be made to the *Bureau of Citizenship*, State Department, Washington, D. C.

Sketching, photographing, or taking notes near fortified places sometimes exposes innocent travellers to suspicion or even to arrest, and should therefore be avoided.

Custom House. In order to prevent the risk of irksome detention at the 'douane' or custom-house, travellers should avoid carrying with them articles that are not absolutely necessary. Cigars, tobacco, and matches are chiefly sought for by the custom-house officers. The importation of matches or of unauthorized editions of books is entirely prohibited. The duty per lb. on cigars and

cigarettes amounts to about 27*s.*, on Turkish tobacco to 12*s.*, and on other kinds to 7*s.* 2*d.* (But 10 cigars, or 20 cigarettes, or $1^1/_3$ oz. of tobacco are free if declared.) Articles liable to duty (*i.e.* practically everything except personal belongings in actual use) should always be declared. The examination of luggage generally takes place at the frontier-stations, where the traveller should superintend it in person. Luggage registered to Paris is examined on arrival there.

Octroi. At the entrance to the larger towns (Lyons being one of the rare exceptions) an 'octroi', or municipal tax, is levied on all comestibles, but travellers' luggage is usually passed on a simple declaration that it contains no such articles. The officials are, however, entitled to see the receipts for duty paid at the frontier on dutiable articles.

II. Routes to Southern France.

Most travellers from England to Southern France travel viâ Paris, choosing one of the routes given in *Baedeker's Northern France;* but those who have time and inclination for a sea-voyage may go to Marseilles by a P. & O., Orient, Bibby, or other liner, or make the shorter passage by a Bordeaux steamer. Travellers from the United States may cross direct to N. France (Le Havre, Cherbourg, or Boulogne) by Atlantic liner (see *Baedeker's Northern France*), or to Marseilles by a Fabre liner from New York or by a White Star steamer from Boston. Or they may sail to Genoa and enter France thence by railway or steamer.

Seats may be reserved in advance in any through-train for a small fee. Luggage may be registered from London to the chief towns of S. France, but the points at which the customs-examination takes place vary. Information as to this should be obtained at the chief London stations or from any tourist-agent.

Besides the ordinary train-service from Paris to the south there are several **Trains de Luxe** with restaurant (L. 5, D. 7 fr.) and sleeping-cars, carrying first-class passengers only, who pay a supplement in addition to the 1st cl. fare. Tickets are obtained from the *International Sleeping-Car Co.* (20 Cockspur St., London, or 5 Boul. des Capucines, Paris), from whom all information may be obtained, and it is advisable to engage places several days in advance (1-2 fr.). (1) *Sud Express* from Paris to Madrid, daily, viâ Bordeaux, Biarritz, Irún, and San Sebastián. (2) *Côte-d'Argent Express*, night-train (daily during the season) from Paris to San Sebastián viâ Biarritz, with a through-carriage for Pau. (3) *Côte-d'Azur Express* in winter (daily in the height of the season) from Paris to the Riviera viâ Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, Mentone, and Ventimiglia. (4) *Calais-Mediterranean Express* daily in winter from Calais viâ Paris to the Riviera, as above. (5) *Barcelona Express* twice weekly from Paris to Barcelona viâ Lyons, Nimes, Montpellier, Cette, and Perpignan. (6) *Vichy-Royat Express*, thrice weekly in summer from Paris. (7) *Savoy Express* from Paris daily in summer to Aix-les-Bains and Chambéry. (8) *Peninsular Express*, weekly from Calais to Brindisi (Indian mail), viâ Amiens, Dijon, Culoz, Aix-les-Bains, and Modane. (9) *Simplon Express* daily from Calais to Milan, viâ Paris, Lausanne, and Martigny.

Steamboat sailings and fares must be ascertained at the tourist-agencies or at the offices of the different companies.

III. Period and Plan of Tour. Tourist Agencies. Syndicats d'Initiative.

Season. Most of the places described in this Handbook may be visited at any time of the year, but the plains between Auvergne and the Pyrenees and the more southerly regions (Rhone valley, Provence, Mediterranean coast, Corsica) are rather too hot in summer. Mountaineering, on the other hand, is scarcely possible except in summer.

Plan. The traveller is advised to plan his tour before starting. Though he need not rigidly adhere to his plan it will help him to regulate his movements, to economize time, and to fix his attention on places of special interest. The regions described in the present Handbook are not only rich in natural beauties, but they abound also in great architectural monuments and in points of artistic and historic interest.

Below we give a list of the most attractive points, arranged in the form of short tours. With the aid of the railway time-tables the tourist should adjust his route so as to avoid detention at uninteresting junctions.

Between the Loire and the Gironde (10 days). Tours, Loches, Poitiers, Angoulême, Bordeaux, Royan, Pons, Saintes, Rochefort, La Rochelle, Niort, Loudun, Chinon, Tours.

Central France and Auvergne (10 days). Orléans (or Tours), Bourges, La Bourboule, Le Mont-Dore, Puy de Sancy, Clermont-Ferrand, Puy de Dôme, Arvant, Ligne du Cantal, Aurillac, Gorge of the Cère, St-Denis-près-Martel, Brive, Périgueux, Limoges, Angoulême, Bordeaux (or Limoges, Châteauroux, Orléans).

Lozère and the Cévennes (10 days). Clermont-Ferrand, Arvant, Neussargues, St-Flour, Mende, Gorges of the Tarn, Grotto of Dargilan, Millau, Béziers, Montpellier, Nimes, Aigues-Mortes, St-Georges-d-Aurac, Le Puy, St-Etienne, Lyons.

Gascony, Languedoc, and the Pyrenees (1 month). Bordeaux, Bayonne, Biarritz, San Sebastián, Pau, Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, Lourdes, Cauterets, Luz, St-Sauveur, Barèges, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Luchon, Toulouse, Carcassonne, Narbonne, Perpignan, Castelnaudary, Castres, Albi, Capdenac, Cahors, Montauban, Agen, Bordeaux (or Périgueux).

Savoy and Dauphiné (1 month). Geneva, Chamonix, La Roche, Annecy, Lac d'Annecy, Semnoz, Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, Albertville, Moûtiers, Brides-les-Bains, Pralognan, Col de Vanoise, Termignon, Modane, Montmélian, Grenoble, Grande-Chartreuse, Le Bourg-d'Oisans, La Grave, Col de la Lauze, St-Christophe, La Bérarde, Col de la Temple, Vallouise, Briançon, Gap, Grenoble, Lyons (or Valence), Dijon.

Savoy and Dauphiné without Mountaineering (1 month). From Geneva to Grenoble, as above; Uriage, Le Bourg-d'Oisans, La Bérarde, La Grave, Le Lautaret, Briançon, Gap, Grenoble, Lyons (or Valence).

The Rhone Valley and Provence (3 weeks). Lyons, Vienne, Valence, Orange, Avignon, Arles, Marseilles, Toulon, Hyères, St-Raphaël, Cannes, Grasse, Nice, Monaco, Mentone, Fréjus, Marseilles, Aix, Rognac, Arles, Montpellier, Nimes, Aigues-Mortes, St-Georges-d'Aurac, Le Puy, St-Etienne, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons.

Tourist Agencies. *Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son*, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., and Place de l'Opéra and Champs-Elysées,

Paris, have offices also in the leading towns of S. France. The following French agencies of Paris also have branch-offices in the more important places: *Voyages Universels*, 25 Boul. Poissonnière and 10 Rue Auber; *Lubin*, 36 Boul. Haussmann; *Duchemin*, 20 Rue de Grammont; *Voyages Pratiques*, 5 Rue de Rome; *Voyages Modernes*, 4 Av. de l'Opéra; *Grands-Voyages*, 1 Rue du Helder, corner of the Boul. des Italiens. These agencies make travelling easy; they organize parties, issue circular and combined tickets, sell hotel coupons, and render many other useful services; but the enterprising traveller will often prefer to dispense with such aid and to maintain his independence and liberty of action.

Syndicats d'Initiative. Travellers who intend to pay more than a passing visit to any of the chief excursion-centres, will find the Syndicats d'Initiative of great use. These are local associations which give information gratuitously as to the resources and attractions of their centre. They publish useful little local guides, often gratis, and some of them organize excursions at fixed charges. The addresses of the various Syndicats will be found in the Handbook.

Touring Clubs. Travellers about to take a long tour, or who make frequent visits to France, will find it very advantageous to join a society such as the *Touring-Club de France* (65 Av. de la Grande-Armée, Paris). For a subscription of 5 fr. (or 6 fr. for foreign countries) they obtain a number of special facilities, including a reduced tariff at many of the hotels, which far outweigh the annual payment. The *Club Alpin Français* ('C.A.F.'; 30 Rue du Bac, Paris) and the *Fédération des Sociétés Pyrénéistes* (Campan, Hautes-Pyrénées) are other most useful institutions.

IV. Railways. Omnibuses. Carriages.

The regions treated of in this Handbook are served mainly by the *Orléans*, *Etat*, *Midi*, and *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* railways.

French or W. European time is now the same as Greenwich or British time, *i.e.* one hour behind mid-European time. The French railways adopted the plan of numbering the hours from 0 to 24 (midnight to midnight).

The fares per mile are approximately: 1st. cl. 18 c., 2nd cl. 12 c., 3rd cl. 8 c., to which is added, on each ticket costing more than 10 fr., a tax of 10 c. The mail trains *(trains rapides)* generally carry first-class passengers only; the express trains *(trains express)* take first, second, and sometimes third class passengers; the ordinary trains are known as *trains omnibus*. The first-class carriages are good, but the second-class, especially on the branch-lines, are inferior to those in other parts of Europe; those of the third-class are now usually cushioned. Trains de luxe and sleeping-berths, see p. xiii. In winter all the carriages are heated. Smoking is permitted even in non-smoking compartments, unless any of the passengers object. On most of the lines the fast trains have

wagons-lits and *wagons-restaurants* (L. $2^1/_4$-4, D. $3^1/_2$-6 fr.). Return-tickets, circular and combined tickets, family tickets, and tickets for *trains de plaisir* are issued by all the companies, under varying conditions, but the excursion trains cannot be recommended. 'International tickets', available for 45, 60, or 90 days, are issued for journeys of over 600 km. (372 M.) to Germany, Switzerland, Italy, etc., and they must include a section (not less than 8-10 km.) on some foreign railway beyond France. No free luggage is allowed.

The trains always keep to the left (whereas the rule of the road in France is 'keep to your right').

Travellers must take tickets before entering the waiting-rooms. Passengers within France are allowed 30 kg. (66 lbs.) of luggage free, but there is always a booking-fee of 10 c.; those who are bound for foreign countries are allowed 25 kg. only (55 lbs.) and are charged 60 c. for booking. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not inquire after it until he presents the ticket at his final destination. Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, he should personally see his luggage cleared at the custom-house (comp. p. xii). Where there is no left-luggage office *(consigne)*, the officials will generally take charge of luggage for a trifling fee.

There are *Refreshment Rooms (buffets)* at the large stations only; but as their fare is often poor and dear, the traveller is advised to provide himself with food beforehand and eat it at his leisure. Luncheon-baskets are sold at some of the buffets for 3-4 fr.

Trustworthy railway information is contained in the large *Indicateur Chaix des Chemins de Fer*, published every Saturday, and sold at all the stations (1 fr. 25 c.) There are also smaller time-tables *(livrets Chaix)* for the different lines (50-60 c.).

The following are terms with which the railway traveller in France should be familiar: Railway station, *la gare* (also *l'embarcadère*); booking-office, *le guichet* or *bureau;* first, second, or third class ticket, *un billet de première, de seconde, de troisième classe;* to take a ticket, *prendre un billet;* to register the luggage, *faire enregistrer les bagages;* luggage-ticket, *bulletin de bagage;* waiting-room, *salle d'attente;* refreshment room, *le buffet* (third-class refreshment-room, *la buvette*); platform, *le perron, le trottoir;* railway-carriage, *le wagon;* compartment, *le compartiment, le coupé;* smoking compartment, *fumeurs;* ladies' compartment, *dames seules;* guard, *conducteur;* porter, *facteur;* to enter the carriage, *monter en wagon;* take your seats! *en voiture!* to alight, *descendre;* to change trains, *changer de voiture;* express train to Lyons, *le train express pour Lyon, l'express de Lyon.*

Omnibuses and **Motor Omnibuses** (*cars alpins, autocars,* etc.) now ply on all the great tourist-routes, almost entirely superseding the old diligences. They are generally roomy and comfortable, and run in connection with the chief trains. Seats should, if possible, be engaged beforehand. The Indicateur mentions only those recognized by the railway companies, but there are others which may be of use to the tourist. In the busy season it is some-

times difficult to get luggage forwarded by them unless accompanied by the traveller in person.

Carriages *(voitures de louage)* may be hired at the chief resorts of tourists at charges varying from 12 to 20 fr. per day for a single-horse vehicle and from 25 to 30 fr. for a carriage-and-pair, with a *pourboire* of 2-5 fr. to the driver. A distinct bargain should always be made beforehand. A return-fee is due when the carriage is left at a distance from its home, unless the contrary has been stipulated. Return-carriages may sometimes be hired at much lower fares.

V. Motoring. Cycling.

Motoring enjoys immense popularity in France. Even in the smallest towns motorists will find garages, depots of petrol, and workshops for repairs and the supply of accessories. Every motor-car must be provided with a white and a green lamp in front and with a horn or other sounding apparatus, and must have its distinctive number and letter attached behind. Motor-cars belonging to residents in France must be registered and pay an excise-duly, varying with the size and power of the car. The driver must hold an official certificate of capacity. The tariff for the conveyance of motor-cars by railway varies according to the wheel-base *(empattement)* of each machine.

For motor-cars entering France the owner must deposit a customs-duty (150 fr. per 100 kg. for cars not exceeding 125 kg. in weight, 60 fr. per 100 kg. for cars above that weight); but the amount is refunded without deduction when the country is quitted. If the car remain in France for more than four consecutive months, it becomes liable to the excise-duty. A 'permis de circulation' and a drivers' licence must be obtained at the nearest prefecture. Members of the Automobile Association and Motor Union or other large clubs may deposit the amount of the duty with their club at home, in exchange for a *triptyque*, a document which reduces the customs and other formalities to a minimum. Similarly an *International Pass*, issued by the large motor-clubs, obviates the necessity of obtaining drivers' licences abroad. A single such pass is valid throughout Europe, but a separate triptyque should be obtained, and a separate deposit made, for each country included in a European tour. Otherwise, motorists extending their journey beyond France, with the intention of returning to that country, should obtain at the French douane a *passavant*, a document which secures their free re-admission to France, although, of course, they have to deposit the duty required by the new country they enter.

Cycling. Cyclists entering France with their machines must deposit a sum equal to the duty on the latter (22 fr. per 10 kg.

or 22 lbs.), which is returned to them on quitting the country. Members of well-known cycling-clubs are spared this formality on conditions explained in the handbooks of these clubs. On French railways cycles accompanied by their owners are treated as passengers' luggage (p. xvi); otherwise they must be securely packed and forwarded as goods.

Motor Cycles are, speaking generally, subject to the same regulations as motor-cars; but owners of motor-bicycles, if members of any of the large motor associations, may obtain *Customs Tickets* admitting their machines to France without any deposit. Motor-cyclists should provide themselves with international passes (see p. xvii).

The rule of the road is 'keep to the right and overtake to the left'.

VI. Hotels. Restaurants. Cafés. Furnished Houses.

Hotels. Hotels of the highest class, with every modern convenience, are found only in the larger towns and fashionable watering-places, such as Biarritz, Pau, Luchon, and Cauterets, in S.W. France, and Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, and Mentone, on the Riviera. In other places the inns generally retain their provincial character, but of late years they have improved in many cases, particularly as to sanitary arrangements. The beds are usually clean, and the cuisine good. As a rule, it is advisable to put up at none but the leading hotels in places off the beaten track, and to avoid being misled by pretentious titles ('grand', 'splendid', 'palace', etc.). The Touring-Club de France (p. xv) has done good service in raising the standard of cleanliness and comfort in the country inns.

The charges are usually lower than at Paris, but at many of the largest modern hotels the tariff is on quite a Parisian scale. At such places, for example, as those mentioned above, 10-12 francs is often the lowest charge for a bedroom, 10-12 fr. for dinner, and 20-25 fr. for 'pension'. It is prudent to inquire as to the charges in advance. The following is the average tariff at other hotels: room $1^1/_2$-4 fr.; breakfast or 'premier déjeuner', consisting of 'café au lait' with bread and butter, 1-$1^1/_2$ fr.; luncheon or 'deuxième déjeuner', about noon, $2^1/_2$-4 fr.; dinner, about 7 p.m., 3-5 fr.; the charges are higher for meals served in the traveller's own room or out of ordinary hours. Light and attendance are now usually included in the charge for a bedroom. Wine is generally included in the charges for luncheon and dinner, except in the most frequented resorts, where everything is expensive. The second déjeuner will sometimes be dispensed with by English and American travellers, as it takes too much time during the best part of the day. A slight luncheon at a café, which may be had at any hour, will be found far more convenient. The table-d'hôte is not compulsory,

but the charge for rooms is sometimes raised if meals are not taken in the house. On the other hand the traveller will seldom obtain so good a dinner at a restaurant. In many hotels visitors are received 'en pension' at a charge of 7-12 fr. per day, but the 'premier déjeuner' is not always included. The usual fee for attendance is at least 1 fr. per day, if no charge is made in the bill; if service is charged, the servants still expect a small gratuity.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for the bill, every two or three days, in order that errors may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills over-night.

English travellers often give trouble by ordering things unfamiliar in French usage; and if, besides, they are ignorant of the language, misunderstandings are apt to ensue. They should therefore try to conform to the habits of the country, and to acquire enough of the language to make themselves intelligible.

Valuables should never be kept in the drawers or cupboards at hotels. The traveller's own trunk is safer; but it is still better to entrust them to the landlord, from whom a receipt should be obtained. Doors should be locked at night.

Travellers who are not over-fastidious as to company will often find an excellent cuisine, at moderate charges, at the commercial hotels.

Many hotels send omnibuses to meet the trains, for which $^1/_2$-1 fr. or more is charged in the bill. But travellers who are not encumbered with much luggage should first ascertain how far off the hotel is, and whether the omnibus will start at once or wait for another train.

Restaurants. Except in the larger towns there are few restaurants in France suitable for tourists. But the traveller may always join the table-d'hôte at a hotel, though not staying in the house. He may also dine *à la carte*, though less advantageously, or *à prix fixe*.

Cafés. The café is as great a feature of French provincial as of Parisian life, and in small country towns there is seldom any other attraction. Tourists often take their morning coffee there instead of at their hotel, while with the natives it is a favourite evening resort for card-playing, letter-writing, etc.

Furnished Houses and **Apartments** abound in the chief watering-places and winter-stations, and may be found to suit every purse. A personal inspection should always be made before hiring,

and in the case of invalids a doctor should be consulted as to situation, etc. The contract (on stamped paper) should specify the condition of furniture, linen, wall-papers, etc., as disputes are apt to arise on the termination of the lease. Landlords sometimes make exorbitant demands on the death of one of their guests, in which case the aid of the authorities should be invoked. As a rule it is advisable to go first to a hotel, and thence search for apartments. Those, however, who would avoid trouble with servants will often find it preferable to arrange for a prolonged stay at a hotel 'en pension'.

VII. Public Buildings and Collections.

The Churches are usually open all day, except from 12 to 2. Divine service is held in the morning and evening, but at other times the traveller is free to inspect the interior. The attendance of the sacristan is seldom necessary ($^1/_2$ fr.). Many of the churches are maintained by the Ministère des Beaux-Arts as 'monuments historiques'. Visitors should move about noiselessly in order not to disturb worshippers, and should keep away from altars where the clergy are officiating. Other interesting buildings, such as palaces, châteaux, and castles, belonging to the state or to municipalities, are open to the public with little or no formality. Foreigners are often admitted to private houses of historic or artistic interest and to the parks attached to them.

Most French towns have a Musée, containing a picture-gallery and various collections, which are open to the public on Sundays, and often on Thursdays also, from 10 or 12 to 4; but strangers are readily admitted on other days for a small fee.

VIII. Walking Tours, Guides, Horses, etc.

Walking Tours. Much of the beautiful scenery in S. France can be reached only on foot, and even where riding or driving is practicable walking is often more enjoyable. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, an extra pair of stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilet, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally suffice. Strong and well-tried boots are essential. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be eschewed; a light rucksack is far less irksome. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow should not be omitted. Take also, if possible, a field-glass or small telescope, sewing-materials, some strong cord, sticking-plaster, a small compass, a phial of ammonia (for mosquito-bites), a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The

reserve of clothing left behind in a valise or portmanteau may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-tried *Alpenstock* or staff shod with a steel point, and for the glaciers an *Ice Axe* and a *Rope* also. In crossing a glacier the use of the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving 12-15 ft. of it between each pair. Glaciers should be traversed early, before the sun has time to soften the crust of ice formed over the crevasses at night. Mountaineers should carry fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long excursions. The chalets usually afford nothing but milk, cheese, and stale bread. Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk also is safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

The first golden rule is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable resting-place offers, a walk of one or two hours may be taken before breakfast. It is desirable to end the day's walk about midday; but if that is not practicable, rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3), and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table-d'hôte) may be partaken of.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless it be absolutely necessary. The night before a mountain expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts erected by the French Alpine Clubs for the use of travellers. In the latter case inquiry should be made beforehand as to the condition of the hut, and whether it is already occupied by another party. The advantage of arriving betimes at a hotel, so as to secure good rooms, is well worth an extra effort on the march. In the case of a mountain ascent the top should be reached by 9 or 10 a.m., as at a later hour the view is apt to be shrouded in mist.

Over all the movements of the walker the weather holds despotic sway. He should if possible consult the barometer and weather-wise natives before starting. The blowing down of the wind into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher pastures, are all supposed to be signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is generally a bad sign if the distant hills are dark-blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

It may be added that the particulars in the Handbook as to the mountain-expeditions cannot claim absolute exactitude. The weather, the state of the snow, and the different capacities of travellers must all be taken into account as variable factors.

Guides. For all great mountain-expeditions guides are indispensable, except where the contrary is stated; above all, a glacier should never be crossed without an experienced guide. Good guides are to be found at the great tourist-centres, such as Chamonix, St-Christophe-en-Oisans, La Grave, Pralognan, and Tignes. Those only should be employed who are certificated by the C.A.F. (Club Alpin Français) or the S.T.D. (Société des Touristes du Dauphiné), and they should be asked to show their credentials (*livret*, containing the regulations and the tariff). The guides and porters are bound to find their own night's lodging, but are fed at the hirer's cost during the expedition. If discharged at a distance from home they are entitled to a return fee. The Pyrenean guides are mostly inferior to the Alpine. They often decline to walk, and insist on being well mounted at the traveller's expense. The usual fee for a day of 8 hrs. is 6-8 fr., but on longer or more difficult expeditions 10 fr. and upwards.

Horses and **Mules.** In the Alps a horse or mule usually costs 10-12 fr. per day, besides a gratuity of 1-2 fr.; but at Chamonix and some other places as much more is charged for the attendant. In the Pyrenees, where the excellent little horses are more used, the charges are lower. As a rule, however, unless the ascent is long and gradual, walking is less fatiguing than riding, while a descent on horseback is uncomfortable and apt to cause dizziness.

Signals of Distress. The C.A.F. has adopted a code of signals, such as the waving of a flag or the blowing of a horn or whistle, with which the guides are acquainted. The main point is that the same signal should be repeated six times in a minute and the series renewed at intervals of a full minute. The answer, or promise of help, consists of a signal repeated three times per minute, followed by a pause of a minute, and then renewed.

Hints. The *Manuel d'Alpinisme* and the *Carnet de l'Alpiniste* (Paris, L. Laveur, 1901 and 1911; 4 and 2 fr.), edited under the auspices of the C.A.F., are recommended to mountaineers, and will familiarize them with the French phraseology of the subject. Tourists who make use of the club refuges, so generously provided for their benefit, are requested to refrain from throwing down broken bottles or other rubbish round the buildings. Among homely hints on health the following may be useful. Before starting on a rough walk it is a good plan to rub the inside of one's socks with soap or tallow. A blister is best disposed of by running a silk thread through it and leaving the thread in it. Before a long walk over the ice or snow the face may be anointed with lanoline, or, better, blackened with a burnt cork, in order to save it from being burnt by the glare. The ears and neck are sufficiently protected by a 'puggaree' of cambric hanging down from the hat. A chafed skin is relieved by the application of lanoline, vaseline, or tallow.

IX. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Post Office. Letters should be addressed very distinctly, with the name of the department added after that of the town. The offices are usually open from 7 a.m. in summer, and 8 a.m. in winter, to 9 p.m.; on Sun. and holidays the head post offices only are open till 11 a.m. In applying for *poste restante* letters, the passport or visiting-card should be presented; but it is preferable to have letters addressed to one's hotel or pension. There are letter-boxes *(boîtes aux lettres)* at the railway stations and at the tobacconists' shops, where stamps *(timbres-poste)* may be purchased.

Tariff. France, French colonies and protectorates, and Monaco: *Letters:* 10 c. up to 20 grammes; 15 c. for 20-50 gr.; 20 c. for 50-100 gr.; then 5 c. per 50 gr. — *Post Cards:* 10 c.; with reply paid 20 c.; if bearing five words only, 5 c. — *Imprimés* (up to 3 kg.): newspapers and periodicals 2 c. up to 50 gr., then 1 c. per 25 gr.; books, etc., 2 c. up to 15 gr.; 3 c. for 15-50 gr.; 5 c. for 50-100 gr.; then 5 c. per 100 gr. *Papiers d'Affaires:* 5 c. up to 20 gr.; over 20 gr. at letter rates (maximum 1 kg.). — *Echantillons* (samples, incl. flowers,): 5 c. per 50 gr. (maximum 500 gr.). *Recommandation* (registration-fee) for letters and post-cards 25 c.; for printed matter and échantillons 10 c. *Lettres Chargées,* containing valuables (up to 10,000 fr.), with value written in words on the cover, and closed with at least two seals: 25 c. over and above postage, with 10 c. more for every 500 fr. declared. *Mandats de Poste:* 5 c. per 5 fr., up to 20 fr.; 25 c. for 20-50 fr.; 50 c. for 50-100 fr.; 75 c. for 100-300 fr.; 1 fr. for 300-500 fr.; 2 fr. for 500-1000 fr.; then 25 c. per 500 fr. more.

Foreign Countries (within the Postal Union): *Letters:* 25 c. up to 20 gr.; then 15 c. per 20 gr. *Post Cards,* as above. — *Imprimés:* 5 c. per 50 gr. (maximum 2 kg.). — *Papiers d'Affaires:* 25 c. up to 250 gr.; then 5 c. per 50 gr. (maximum 2 kg.). *Echantillons:* 10 c. up to 100 gr.; then 5 c. per 50 gr. (maximum 350 gr.). — *Registration Fee* 25 c. *Lettres Chargées:* 10-30 c. for every 300 fr. declared, besides postage and registration (rate for Great Britain 20 c. per 300 fr.). *Mandats de Poste:* 25 c. per 50 fr., up to about 1000 fr. (rate for Great Britain and United States 10 c. per 10 fr.).

Parcels *(colis postaux)* must not contain letters, plate, jewellery, or dangerous matter. They must be booked at a railway station, or (25 c. extra) at the post office if there is no railway near. Within France, up to 3 kg. 60 c., 3-5 kg. 80 c., 5-10 kg. 1 fr. 25 c.; these must be called for at the railway station, or in some cases at a post office; if to be delivered at the addressee's house, 25 c. more. Insurance 10 c. per 500 fr., up to 5000 fr. For foreign countries parcels up to 5 kg. (11 lbs.) are conveyed at varying rates. They must be sealed, and then handed in at the railway-offices with three declarations (for which 10 c. is charged), filled up by the sender, stating contents, value, destination, and name and address of sender. As these formalities are very tedious and puzzling to a foreigner, and as the offices are often extremely dirty, parcels containing flowers, fruit, etc., had better be sent direct from the shop or through a goods agent. To Great Britain the rates are: for 1 kg. 360 gr. (about 3 lbs.), 1 fr. 60 c.; for 3 kg. (6⅔ lbs.) 2 fr. 10 c.; for 5 kg. (11 lbs.) 2 fr. 60 c.

Telegrams. Per word: for France, Monaco, Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis 5 c. (minimum charge 50 c.); Luxemburg, Switzerland, and Belgium 12½ c.; Germany and Spain 15 c.; Holland 16 c.; Italy 17½ c.; Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Portugal 20 c.; Roumania, Servia, Sweden 25 c.; Norway 30 c.; Russia 35 c.; Greece 50 c.; Turkey in Europe 52½ c.; New York 1 fr. 25 c., etc.

X. Weights and Measures.

(In use since 1799.)

Engl. Feet	Metres	Metres	Engl. Feet	Engl. Miles	Kilometres	Kilometres	Engl. Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres
1	0,30	1	3,28	1	1,61	1	0,62	1	0,40	1	2,47
2	0,61	2	6,56	2	3,22	2	1,24	2	0,81	2	4,94
3	0,91	3	9,84	3	4,83	3	1,86	3	1,21	3	7,41
4	1,22	4	13,12	4	6,44	4	2,48	4	1,61	4	9,88
5	1,52	5	16,40	5	8,04	5	3,10	5	2,02	5	12,35
6	1,83	6	19,69	6	9,65	6	3,73	6	2,42	6	14,82
7	2,13	7	22,97	7	11,26	7	4,35	7	2,83	7	17.30
8	2,44	8	26,25	8	12,87	8	4,97	8	3,23	8	19,77
9	2,74	9	29,53	9	14,58	9	5,59	9	3,63	9	22,24
10	3,04	10	32,81	10	16,09	10	6,21	10	4,04	10	24,71
11	3,35	11	36,09	11	17,70	11	6,83	11	4,44	11	27,19
12	3,66	12	39,37	12	19,31	12	7,45	12	4,85	12	29,65
13	3.96	13	42,65	13	20,92	13	8,07	13	5,25	13	32,12
14	4,27	14	45,93	14	22,53	14	8,69	14	5,66	14	34,59
15	4,57	15	49,21	15	24,13	15	9,31	15	6,06	15	37,05
16	4,88	16	52,49	16	25,74	16	9,93	16	6,46	16	39,53
17	5,18	17	55,78	17	27,35	17	10,55	17	6,87	17	42,00
18	5,49	18	59,06	18	28,96	18	11,18	18	7,27	18	44,47
19	5.79	19	62,34	19	30,67	19	11,80	19	7,67	19	46,95
20	6,10	20	65,62	20	32,18	20	12,42	20	8,08	20	49,42

1 gramme = $^1/_{28}$ oz.
1 kilogramme = 1000 gr. = $2^1/_5$ lbs.
1 quintal = 100 kg. = 220 lbs.
1 millier = 1000 kg. = $^{19}/_{20}$ ton.

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1 litre = $1^3/_4$ pint.
1 decalitre = 10 litres = $2^1/_5$ gallons.
1 hectolitre = $^1/_{10}$ cubic metre = 100 litres = 22 gallons.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade
+30,22	+ 100	+37,78	+21,78	+81	+27,22	+13,33	+62	+16.67	+ 4,89	+43	+ 6,11
29.78	99	37,22	21,33	80	26,67	12,89	61	16,11	4,44	42	5,56
29.33	98	36.67	20.89	79	26,11	12.44	60	15.56	4,00	41	5.00
28.89	97	36.11	20.44	78	25.56	12.00	59	15,00	3,56	40	4,44
28.44	96	35.56	20.00	77	25,00	11.56	58	14.44	3,11	39	3,89
28.00	95	35.00	19.56	76	24.44	11.11	57	13.89	2,67	38	3,33
27.56	94	34.44	19.11	75	23.89	10.67	56	13.33	2,22	37	2,78
27.11	93	33,89	18,67	74	23.33	10,22	55	12.78	1,78	36	2,22
26.67	92	33.33	18.22	73	22.78	9,78	54	12.22	1,33	35	1,61
26.22	91	32,78	17,78	72	22,22	9,33	53	11,67	0,89	34	1,11
25.78	90	32,22	17,33	71	21,67	8,89	52	11,11	0,44	33	0,56
25,33	89	31,67	16,89	70	21,11	8,44	51	10,56	0,00	32	0,00
24.89	88	31,11	16,44	69	20,56	8,00	50	10,00	— 0,44	31	— 0,56
24.44	87	30,56	16,00	68	20,00	7,56	49	9,44	0,89	30	1,11
24.00	86	30,00	15,56	67	19.44	7,11	48	8,89	1,33	29	1,67
23.56	85	29,44	15,11	66	18,89	6,67	47	8,33	1,78	28	2,22
23,11	84	28,89	14,67	65	18,33	6,22	46	7,78	2,22	27	2,78
22.67	83	28,33	14,22	64	17,78	5,78	45	7,22	2,67	26	3,33
22,22	82	27,78	13,78	63	17,22	5,33	44	6,67	3,11	25	3.89

To turn Centigrade (Celsius) into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32. — To turn Réaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

XI. Maps.

The best maps of France are those of the Service Géographique de l'Armée, known as the *Cartes de l'Etat-Major*. The chief series of these is on a scale of 1 : 80,000 (executed in 1820-80), and includes 273 sheets, in black, sold in quarter-sheets at 30 c. each. Since 1891 the same Service has been working at a new map in colours, on a scale of 1 : 50,000, sold at 1 fr. 60 c. per sheet. Of this a few sheets only have as yet been issued (Paris and Environs, Lyons, Nice, etc.). A reduction (1 : 200,000) of the first-named map was issued by the same Service in 1883-95; it is in five colours and is published in 82 sheets at $1^1/_2$ fr. each. Another military map, in black, on a scale of 1 : 320,000, published in 33 sheets in 1852-83, is not kept up to date except as regards the railways (2 fr. per sheet engraved, 50 c. zincographed).

The same authorities have published also the *Cartes de la Frontière des Alpes*, on a scale of 1 : 80,000 (in 1875) and of 1 : 320,000 (in 1886). These are in three colours, and are sold at 1 fr. per sheet. Unlike the general map, they extend beyond the French frontier, but they are not kept up to date.

There is another map of France in five colours, on a scale of

1:100,000, published in 1881-94 by order of the Ministry of the Interior (80 c. per sheet; mounted on linen 1 fr. 55 c.; Hachette, 79 Boul St-Germain, Paris), which is convenient for tourists, though inadequate in details.

This last-mentioned map shows the Spanish slope of the Pyrenees, which does not appear in the military maps. An excellent map of the Pyrences is that of *Schrader,* published by the French Alpine Club, on which the maps in the Handbook are based. Six sheets: 1. Mont Perdu (5 fr.); 2. Posets and Monts Maudits (1882; out of print); 3. Val d'Aran (1883; 2 fr.); 4. Rio Ara (1902; 2 fr.); 5. Cotiella, Turbon (1883; 2 fr.); 6. Nogueras, Sierra de los Encantados (1893; 2 fr.). For the French and Spanish Pyrenees, between Navarre and the valley of the Aure, *Wallon's* map (1:150,000; in several colours; 3 fr.) will be found useful.

For the French-Swiss frontier the best maps are the *Atlas Topographique de la Suisse* ('Atlas Siegfried'), or Swiss Ordnance Map (1:25,000 for the level districts, 1:50,000 for the mountains), at 1 fr. per sheet, and the *Carte Topographique de la Suisse* ('Carte Dufour'; 1:100,000), which is kept up to date (2 fr. per sheet). The best Italian maps are those of the military geographical institute on the scale of 1:100,000, at $1^1/_2$ fr. per sheet.—Maps of Mont Blanc, see p. 343; Pelvoux Group, p. 448; Estérel, p. 541.

An excellent *Carte Touriste* of France (1:400,000) was published in 1899-1905, with the aid of the Touring-Club, by the firm of Andriveau-Goujon (H. Barrère, 21 Rue du Bac, Paris), indicating the different classes of roads, the chief gradients, the historical monuments, etc. (15 sheets in six colours; per sheet $2^1/_2$, mounted 4 fr.). The *Carte Bécherel,* published by the firm of Theuveny (80 Rue Taitbout, Paris), is the same as the above-named military map on the scale of 1:200,000, but with the addition of special indications ($2^1/_2$ fr. per sheet). Other good cyclists' maps are published by *Taride,* 18-20 Boul. St. Denis, Paris (90 c. per sheet, mounted $2^1/_2$ fr.), and the *Carte Guillot,* by Plon, Nourrit, & Cie., 8 Rue Garancière, Paris (1 fr. per sheet, mounted $2^1/_2$ fr.). Lastly, the *Touring-Club de France* and the *Club Alpin Français* have special maps which they sell to their members.

The firm of Dion-Bouton publishes a motorists' map of France (at Theuveny's, see above), on the scale of 1:900,000, in four colours (four sheets at 4 fr.), and also special maps (1:200,000; 1 fr. per sheet) for the Environs of Paris and other regions.

All these maps may be obtained at the chief tourist-resorts, but it is better to procure them in advance from *Barrère* (see above), *Chapelot,* 30 Rue et Passage Dauphine, *Plon* (see above), etc.

The catalogue of the Service Géographique de l'Armée (1 fr.) contains key-plans (10 c. each) of its maps. Barrère's catalogue (gratis) has key-plans of the 1:80,000, the 1:200,000, and the 1:320,000 maps; that of the 1:100,000 map may be had at Hachette's (see above).

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1. From Tours *(Paris)* to Bordeaux.

214 M. to the *Gare de la Bastide*. 217½ M. to the *Gare St-Jean* (see below). Railway in 4½ hrs. (Sud Express and Côte-d'Argent Express) to 5¾ hrs. (38 fr. 55 c., 26 fr., 16 fr. 95 c., or 39 fr. 30, 26 fr. 55, 17 fr. 35 c.). Bordeaux has two main stations, the Gare de la Bastide, on the right bank of the Garonne, and the Gare St-Jean or du Midi, in a suburb on the left bank, for travellers going farther S. on the main line (comp. p. 46). Many of the trains proceeding to points S. of Bordeaux stop at the Gare St-Jean only. Passengers with through-tickets are allowed 48 hrs. in the town if they present their tickets for examination on arrival, but they cannot remove luggage registered to a more distant destination.

From Paris to Bordeaux viâ Tours, 361½-365½ M. (65 fr. 30, 44 fr. 10, 28 fr. 80 c., or 65 fr. 95, 44 fr. 55, 29 fr. 10 c.). Trains de luxe (see p. xiii): 'Sud Express', in 6 hrs. 55 min.; 'Côte-d'Argent Express', in 7 hrs. 25 min. The other trains are much slower. The trains start from the Quai d'Orsay at Paris and run viâ Orléans, Blois, and Amboise. The express-trains do not enter Tours station; passengers for Tours change carriages at *St-Pierre-des-Corps* (see below). — Sleeping-berth by night-express, 24 fr. in addition to the fare; berth in an ordinary 1st cl. compartment, 10 fr. — The morning-expresses have restaurant-cars (comp. p. xvi).

I. From Tours to Poitiers.

61 M. Railway in 1 hr. 20 to 1 hr. 40 min. (11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 80 c.).

Tours, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. Trains run in connection with the expresses to the (2 M.) station of *St-Pierre-des-Corps*, on the Paris line (see above). Slow trains use a loop-line.

We leave the lines to Nantes and Les Sables-d'Olonne (R. 4) on the right, cross the *Cher*, and pass over a viaduct (view) above the Châteauroux line (p. 38). Then, to the left, we see the handsome *Château de Candé*, built by François Briçonnet in 1508. The valley of the *Indre* is next crossed by a viaduct, ½ M. long and 69 ft. high (view). — 12½ M. *Villeperdue*.

To the S.E. (3¾ M.) lies *Ste-Catherine-de-Fierbois*, a village with a fine Gothic church of the 15th cent., containing the relics of St. Catharine, revered by pilgrims. It was here that Joan of Arc, guided by 'heavenly voices', found the sword with which she fought against the English. Her statue (1895) rises in front of the church.

Viaduct over the *Manse*. On the right, the *Château de Brou*. — 19½ M. *Ste-Maure*, an old town (pop. 2527), 2½ M. to the left, with an interesting Romanesque church. A plateau beyond it consists of 'falunières', or sea-shell deposits, now used as manure. 26½ M. *Port-de-Piles*. Branch-line to Chinon, see p. 32.

From Port-de-Piles to Le Blanc, 41½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. (7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). The line ascends the valley of the *Creuse*. 6 M. *La Haye-Descartes*, the birthplace of Descartes (1596-1650), the famous philosopher, to whom a statue was erected in 1848. — From (9½ M.) *Abilly*, short of which the line begins to follow the valley of the *Claise*, a road leads along the E. bank of the Creuse to (19½ M.) *Tournon-St-Martin* (p. 4), passing (4½ M.) *La Guerche-sur-Creuse*, with a fine 15th cent. château. — 13 M. **Le Grand-Pressigny** (hotel), with a keep of the 12th cent. and a castle of the 17th. The Hôtel de Ville contains a collection of flint implements found here since 1867. Branch-line to Loches, see p. 38. — 22 M. **Preuilly-sur-Claise** has the very interesting Romanesque-Byzantine

abbey-church of **St-Pierre* (early 12th cent., restored in the 19th). — The train soon returns to the Creuse valley. — 31½ M. *Tournon-St-Martin*, junction for Châtellerault (see below). About 5 M. to the S.W. lies *Angles-sur-l'Anglin* (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or), with a ruined château (11th-13th cent.). — 36 M. *Fontgombault*, with a Benedictine abbey, founded by Pierre de l'Estoile in 1091, burned down by the Lutheran Duke of Deux-Ponts in 1569, occupied by Trappists in the 19th cent., and dissolved in 1905. The buildings now contain a school of colonization and social economy. The Romanesque chapel (11th cent.) deserves a visit. — We soon join the Poitiers line (p. 11). — 41½ M. *Le Blanc* (p. 11).

We cross the *Creuse* and ascend the valley of the *Vienne*.

40½ M. **Châtellerault** (Buffet; Nouvel-Hôtel & Hôt. Moderne, good, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. de l'Univers, de France; pop. 18,260), on the Vienne, is famous for its cutlery and weapons. The Boul. Carnot, to the left from the station, and then the Rue du Berry, to the right, lead to the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a small museum. In front lies the oblong Boul. Blossac, the finest part of the town. Near the end of it we turn to the right to *St-Jean-Baptiste*. Consecrated in 1469 and restored in the 19th cent., this church contains several fine stone altar-pieces. At the other end of the boulevard is the little Square Gambetta, which contains a fountain, surmounted by a *Monument of the Revolution* with a bronze statue by F. Dudoit (1890). The Rue des Mignons (3rd to the left beyond the square) and the Rue St-Jacques, in line with it, lead to *St-Jacques*, a church in the florid Romanesque style, consecrated in 1066, with a rich modern façade. From St-Jacques, following the Rue Sully (No. 31 in which is the *Hôtel Sully*, of the late 16th cent.) and bearing to the left, we reach the *Pont Henri IV* (1564-1611), at the farther end of which rise two massive round towers with turreted roofs. A little upstream is the *Manufacture d'Armes* (no adm.). Beyond the bridge is the modern church of *St-Jean-l'Evangeliste*, in the 13th cent. style.

Line to *Loudun*, see p. 33.

Branch Line to (28½ M.) *Tournon-St-Martin* (see above), viâ (20 M.) **La Roche-Posay** (Hôt. Central, good, Hôt. du Parc, both closed in winter), a little town on the Creuse, with a 12th cent. keep. Near it is a mineral spring, with baths, used chiefly as a cure for eczema.

Steam-tramway from Châtellerault to *Chauvigny* (p. 11), *Lhommaizé* (p. 11), and *Bouresse*, now being laid.

We next cross the Vienne and ascend the valley of the *Clain*. — 45½ M. *Les Barres*. Close by is the site of *Vieux-Poitiers*, where we see a menhir, 9 ft. high, bearing a Gallic inscription. Farther on is *Moussais-la-Bataille*, the probable scene of the second battle of Poitiers (A.D. 732; p. 5). — Beyond (49 M.) *La Tricherie*, on a hill to the right, rises the *Tour de Beaumont* (14th cent.). About ½ hr. N.E. is the fine *Château de Beaudiment*, of the 15th cent. (restored). — 51 M. *Dissais*, with a château (16th and 18th cent.). — 56 M. *Chasseneuil*. On the right is the line to Bressuire (p. 34). To the left we see part of Poitiers, with the turrets of Montierneuf and the old Grand-Séminaire. — 61 M. *Poitiers* (buffet).

POITIERS
1 : 17,200
0 50 100 200 300
Mètres
1 Hôtel Bance
Faubg Rochereuil
Faubourg Montbernage
Caserne d'Artillerie
Hôpital Général
Hôtel Dieu et Ec de Médecine
Le Sacré Cœur
St Joseph
Caserne d'Artillerie (Quartier Dalesme)
Caserne d'Artillerie ou Aborvale
Champ St Germain
La Miséricorde
Manutention
Marché Vieux
La Prévôté
Université Notre Dame
Cathédrale
Union Chrétienne
Palais de Justice
Rectorat
Les Hospitalières
La Visitation
Caserne Ancien Grand Séminaire
Banque
Sociétés
Ec d'Artillerie
Les Carmélites
Savaudes
St Porchaire
Théâtre
Hôtel de Ville
Caserne Ste Catherine
Lycée
Caserne des Pommiers
Temple
Marché St Hilaire
Préfecture
Collège de Jeunes Filles
Gare
La Gde Maison des Femmes
Caserne
Faubg St Cyprien
Usine à Gaz
Caserne
Champ St Pierre
Pl. et Eg. St Hilaire
Chaux d'Eau
Promenade de Blossac
Hospice du Pont Achard
Champ de Mars
Tours à l'Oiseau
Champ de Manœuvres de la Madeleine
Trois-Bourdons
Puits d'Artillerie
Hôtel Bance
St Martin-Las
La Rochelle, Bordeaux, Limoges
Imprimé par

Poitiers.

Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. du Palais* (Pl. a; B, 3), 2 Rue Boncenne, modernized, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, omn. from $^1/_2$ fr. — *Hôt. de France* (Pl. b; B, 4), 28 Rue Carnot, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. d; B, 4), 39 Rue Carnot, R. from 3, B. 1, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Trois-Piliers* (Pl. c; B, 4), 37 Rue Carnot, commercial, R. 3, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.

Restaurants. **Durocher*, 9bis Rue de la Tranchée (Pl. B, 5), L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Robert's*, Place d'Armes, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; *Chédozeau*, 1 Rue Magenta, L. $2^1/_4$, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.

Cabs. Per drive 1, at night $1^1/_2$ fr.; per hour 2 or $2^1/_2$ fr. — Motor Cabs. Drive in town $1^1/_2$, within octroi-limits 2 fr.; per hour $3^1/_2$ fr.; at night 2, $2^1/_2$, or 5 fr.; outside the town 50 c. per km.

Omnibus to or from station 50, at night 60 c.; trunk 20 c. — Tramways. Steam-tramway from the station (Pl. A, 4), viâ the *Boulevards* in the lower part of the town, to the *Pont Neuf* (Pl. D, 2, 3); to *St-Martin-Lars* (beyond Pl. A, 6), see p. 10. Electric tramways from the station to the *Place d'Armes* (10 c.), and thence to *Trois-Bourdons* (beyond Pl. B, 6; 15 c.) and to *Pierre-Levée* (beyond Pl. D, 3; 15 c.).

Baths. *Modernes*, 29 Rue Gambetta; *Maison de Santé de Pont-Achard*, 1 Route de Vasle (good, but rather remote).

Banks. *Société Générale* and *Crédit Lyonnais*, 5 and 24 Rue Victor-Hugo; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 68bis Rue Gambetta.

Post & Telegraph Office, temporarily in the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. C, 3); new office now building in the Rue de la Visitation (Pl. B, 3, 4).

Syndicat d'Initiative, 11 Rue Victor-Hugo.

Poitiers (pop. 41,242), the ancient capital of *Poitou*, and now chief town of the department of the *Vienne*, is the seat of a bishopric and of a university founded in 1432. It lies on a hill at the confluence of the Clain and the Boivre. Most of the streets are narrow, tortuous, and steep, and some of the buildings are curious and antiquated.

Poitiers first appears as the Gallic *Limonum*, the capital of the *Pictones*. About 350 St. Hilary (pp. 9, 184) became its first bishop. Poitou was included in the Visigothic kingdom of Aquitaine, founded in 419, but after the defeat of Alaric II. by Clovis in 507 (see p. 10), it was added to the Frankish dominions, and later erected into a duchy, whose holders were more or less independent. One of the dukes invited the Saracens to this part of the country, but they were defeated by Charles Martel, not far from Poitiers, in 732 (see p. 4). By the marriage of Eleanor, sole heiress of Poitou and Aquitaine, to Louis VII. of France in 1137 these important provinces fell to the French crown; but on her divorce and remarriage to Henry Plantagenet in 1154 they passed into the power of England. The chief event in the century of strife which began later is the Battle of Poitiers (p. 11) in 1356, when John the Good was defeated by Edward the Black Prince and lost over 11,000 men. By the Treaty of Brétigny (1360) Aquitaine and Poitou were given up to Edward III., but they were finally won back in 1372 by Du Guesclin. Charles VII. was crowned at Poitiers, and resided there until sought for by Joan of Arc. In 1569 the Protestants under Coligny vainly besieged the town for seven weeks. In 1822 Gen. Berton was executed at Poitiers for attempted rebellion.

Leaving the station (Pl. A, 4; tramway to Place d'Armes, p. 6), in the lower town, we ascend the Boul. Solférino opposite. To the right in the boulevard is the *Monument des Coloniaux* (1904). Rounding this statue, we go straight on to the *Préfecture* (Pl. A,

B, 4), opposite which the Rue Victor-Hugo leads to the Place d'Armes (see below).

At No. 9, Rue Victor-Hugo, is the **Musée des Augustins** or *de Chièvres,* so named from its founder, who bequeathed it to the Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest (comp. p. 9). It is open daily (fee). The fine Renaissance portal was brought hither from the old church of the Augustinians.

The court contains ancient sculptures. The collections in the building at the back comprise furniture, faience, porcelain, and paintings. The latter include a John the Baptist of the *Lombard School* (? not *L. van Leyden*); a landscape erroneously attributed to *Hobbema;* Holy Family, by *Giulio Romano;* Witch-scene, after *Teniers;* Still-life, by *Fyt;* Battle-scenes, by *Bourguignon.* Also engravings, ivories, enamels, rings, watches, and medals.

In the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. B, 3, 4), the centre of the town, is the handsome **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. B, C, 3), in the French Renaissance style, by Guérinot (1869-76). It contains the *Musée des Beaux-Arts et d'Archéologie,* open daily 12-4. Catalogues 50 c. each.

First Gallery (ground-floor, left). Paintings, largely attr. to famous old masters. Right to left: 118. *Titian (?),* Portr. of himself; 124. *J. van Oost (?),* Portr. of a woman; 197. *Mierevelt* (? not Span.), Chevalier of the Annonciade; 133. *Van Dyck (?),* Portrait; 138. *Vanloo (?),* Duke of Orléans; 114. *Tintoretto (?),* Portrait; 63. *Largillière (?),* Member of the Parlement; 191. *Italian School,* Nymph and Cupid; 10. *Fr. Boucher (?),* The chaste Susanna (1740); 88. *H. Rigaud (?),* Portrait; 74. *P. Mignard (?),* Son of Louis XIV. Old drawings; antique and mediæval sculptures (mostly casts); pottery, bronzes, capitals. The cases in the centre contain prehistoric and Gallo-Roman objects, glass, and vases. Sculptures: *M. Bourgeois,* Snake-charmer; *Escoula,* Sleep; *Charron,* Renaudot (replica of statue at Loudun, p. 33); 805. *J. Goujon,* Jeanne de Vivonne (d. 1583).

Galerie de la Minerve. In the centre is a **Statue of Athena,* in the archaic Ionic style (6th cent. B.C.), found at Poitiers in 1902. French paintings, old Italian drawings, and sculptures.

Third Gallery. Pictures, French drawings, faience, sculptures, furniture. Left, a picture of 1619: Siege of Poitiers by Coligny in 1569 (p. 5). Weapons, ivories, fine enamels, prehistoric and other curiosities (as, left of exit, a sculptured frieze of the 16th cent.).

Handsome Staircase, preceded by models of two lions by *Cain.* On the first landing, caryatides by *Barrias* (Architecture and Painting); above are paintings by *Puvis de Chavannes:* Reception of Charles Martel at Poitiers, and St. Radegonde.

The Salle des Fêtes on the first floor has a stained-glass window: Eleanor of Aquitaine confirming the town's privileges. Ceiling: Du Guesclin delivering Poitiers from the English. — The Salle du Conseil, to the right at the top of the staircase, and the Salle des Mariages, to the left, have ceiling-paintings by *Perrault.*

From the exit of the Hôtel de Ville the Rue Lebascles descends to the left to the pretty *Hôtel Jehan-Bauce* (Pl. 1; C, 3), in a German Renaissance style (1554).

To the left of the Hôtel Bauce the Rue du Puygarreau descends to the Rue du Lycée. The *Lycée* (Pl. C, 3, 4), once a Jesuit college, was founded by Henri IV. in 1608. The chapel contains good sculptures and paintings, notably an altar of 1697, with a painting by Finsonius (1615), and wood-carvings (in the sacristy). The

Rue du Lycée, to the left of the Lycée, passes the small Square de la République (Pl. C, 4), with its *Monument* to the fallen of 1870-71, adorned with a wounded soldier in bronze, by Coutan (1895).

We return viâ the Rue de Magenta to the Place d'Armes, and, to the left of the Hôtel de Ville, follow the tramway-line down to the Rue du Pont-Neuf. In this street rises the ***Temple St-Jean** (Pl. D, 3), the oldest Christian building in France. Erected in the 4th cent., it forms a rectangle of 43 by 26 ft., to which a narthex was added in the 12th century. In the 7th cent. the piscina was filled up, three apses were added, and the walls heightened and pierced with six windows. The small columns on the walls and the pediments with their pilasters were brought from earlier buildings. Secularized under the Revolution and restored about 1850, this curious edifice was presented by the government in 1885 to the Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. The floor is now about 11 ft. below the level of the street. Adm. 9.30-11 and 2-5; in the absence of the concierge, apply at 30 Rue St-Simplicien. The temple, bare and sombre in the interior, with the piscina in the centre, contains sarcophagi, etc., of the 6th-9th cent., and remains of frescoes of the 11th and 12th.

Ascending the Rue du Pont-Neuf a short way, we now follow the Rue Paschal-le-Coq to the right, and thence descend the Rue de la Cathédrale to the right to the **Cathedral of St-Pierre** (Pl. C, D, 2). Begun in 1162 by Henry II. of England (p. 5), it was not consecrated until 1379. Some parts are Romanesque, but the Angevin or Plantagenet style predominates. This is a local form of early-Gothic, developed at Angers under Henry II. of England, and characterized by cupola-like domed vaulting. The façade (14th cent., partly restored in the 19th) is too broad, while the unfinished towers increase its heaviness. Adjoining the N. aisle is the pleasing Porte St-Michel (13th cent.).

The Interior is imposing in its bold proportions. The architect has enhanced the perspective by narrowing the nave and aisles and lowering the arches towards the choir. Superb stained glass of the 12th-13th cent., notably the Crucifixion in the central window of the apse. The fine choir-stalls are said to date from the late 13th cent.; on the right side of the choir is an interesting Descent from the Cross, in carved wood.

The flat apse at the back of the Cathedral still bears traces of projectiles fired from the dunes during the siege of 1569. We descend direct to **Ste-Radegonde** (Pl. D, 2), a church founded about 560 by Radegonde, wife of Clotaire I., who had retired hither to her convent of Ste-Croix, and was buried here in 587 (p. 8). The church was rebuilt in the 11th-13th cent. (notably the nave in the 12th) in the Angevin style (see above), and the portal was added in the 15th. It is preceded by an ancient *Parvis*, restored in the 15th cent., where the church held its courts. From the façade rises a curious clock-tower (11th cent.).

In the Interior, on the right of the nave, is a kind of niche, the 'Chapelle du Pas-de-Dieu', with two modern statues, between which is a footprint, made, according to the legend, by Christ when he appeared to St. Radegonde. The *Crypt*, of the 11th cent., contains the sarcophagus of the saint (now empty), revered by pilgrims. Her statue, in front, bearing the features of Anne of Austria (by N. Le Gendre), was presented by that queen in gratitude for the recovery of her son Louis XIV. (1658). The stained-glass rose of the second window on the left (14th cent.) represents the Last Judgment. To the right of the choir is the *Sacristy* (ca. 1200), with fine vaulting in the Plantagenet style.

From the main portal we follow the Rue des Carolus to the left, leading to the Clain, near the *Pont Neuf* (Pl. D, 2, 3; 18th cent.).

Beyond the bridge we follow the Rue du Faubourg-du-Pont-Neuf, then (left) the Rue de la Pierre-Levée to the *Dolmen* of that name, on the left. We now turn back, skirt the buildings to the right, and, to the right, soon reach the **Hypogée-Martyrium,** a modern building, within which is a cavity in the rock, dating from the 7th cent., once probably a burial-vault. We now turn to the right, and then to the left of a drill-ground, and soon reach the Boul. Aboville, leading to the right to the *Caserne des Dunes* (Pl. D, 1), where we obtain a superb *View of Poitiers. We next descend the Boul. Coligny to the left. On the right rises the *Rocher de Coligny* (Pl. D, 2); on the left is a gilded statue of *Notre Dame des Dunes* (1872).

The Boul. du Pont-Joubert leads N. to the *Pont Joubert* (Pl. D, 2), dating from the 12th cent., rebuilt in the 15th and 16th, and modernized in 1906. Thence, to the left, we ascend the *Grand' Rue* (Pl. D-B, 2). Among the old houses here are No. 118, the 'Maison de Charles VII' or 'des Trois-Clous' (15th cent.), and No. 159, the 'Hôtel du Grand Prieur d'Aquitaine' (1667). This street leads to—

***Notre-Dame-la-Grande** (Pl. B, 2), in the Romanesque-Byzantine style, 'la perle des églises de Poitiers'. It was rebuilt at the end of the 11th cent. and remodelled in the 15th and 16th. The superb **West Façade*, like that of Angoulême Cathedral (p. 13), resembles an elaborate piece of repoussé work. It has three tiers of arcades, in the lowest of which is a round-arched portal, flanked with two obtusely pointed blind doors subdivided into two semicircular arcades. The upper tiers, broken by a large window, contain mutilated statues of St. Hilary, St. Martin, and the Apostles; in the pediment is Christ blessing, with the attributes of the Evangelists. There are also reliefs recalling the mystic life of the Virgin. This façade is flanked with turrets, with conical fish-scale roofs. The spire is similarly roofed.

The Interior, disfigured by gaudy decoration in 1857, consists of a nave with barrel vaulting and groined aisles. The side-chapels were added later (15th-16th cent.). There is no transept, but the aisles are prolonged round the choir. The latter contains the remains of a late 12th cent. fresco on its vaulting and two brass lecterns of the 18th century. In a chapel on the right is a Holy Sepulchre of the 16th cent., the tomb of the abbess Marie d'Amboise.

The **University** (Pl. B, 2), opposite Notre-Dame, was installed in 1806 in the old Hôtel-Dieu and enlarged in 1892-4. It contains the *Municipal Library* of 75,000 vols. and 629 MSS., including many rarities.

To the S. of Notre-Dame runs the Rue du Marché-Notre-Dame, No. 9 in which dates from 1557. Taking the Rue des Cordeliers to the right, we see, on the right, the skilfully restored *Tour Maubergeon* (late 14th cent.), the old part of the Palais de Justice. At the end of this street we turn to the right to the —

Palais de Justice (Pl. B, 3), which, behind late additions, contains remains of the castle of the Counts of Poitou (12th-14th cent.). The **Salle des Pas-Perdus*, the old guard-room, 160 by 53 ft., was built in 1393-1415 for Duc Jean de Berry, brother of Charles V. At one end is a carved triple chimney-piece, with a gallery and three fine windows above, and flanked with two staircase-turrets. (View from roof; fee to concierge.)

We next follow the Rue du Palais to the right, and the Rues des Vieilles-Boucheries and Cloche-Perse in line with it, to the Place de la Liberté. On the left is the *Prévôté* (Pl. A, B, 2), or *Hôtel Fumée*, of the 15th-16th cent., with a fine façade, four turrets, and tasteful pediments over the windows. Interesting courtyard.

Lower down is the noteworthy *Hôtel Berthelot*, 24 Rue de la Chaîne, begun in 1529. The continuation of this street, the Rue Jean-Bouchet, leads to the Place Montierneuf, on the right of which is the *Eglise Montierneuf* (Pl. A, 1), once a church of the Benedictines, consecrated by Pope Urban II. in 1096 but altered in the 14th-15th centuries. It has a small cupola over the crossing, above which rise two bell-turrets connected by three arches.

From the Palais de Justice the Rue Gambetta leads S.; to the left diverges the Rue des Grandes-Ecoles. The latter recalls the old university, the chapel of which (15th cent.) is now the *Musée des Antiquaires de l'Ouest* (Pl. B, 3; 'Sociétés Savantes'; entrance in the Passage Gambetta), containing interesting ancient and mediæval objects and the library of the society.

In the Rue Gambetta, near the Place d'Armes, is *St-Porchaire* (Pl. B, 3), of the 16th cent., with a fine Romanesque tower of the 11th. The streets continuing the Rue Gambetta to the S.W. lead to -

***St-Hilaire** (Pl. B, 5), an abbey-church founded, it is said, before the 6th cent., rebuilt in the 11th and 12th, and partly in 1869-75. Its chapter once had jurisdiction over a hundred churches in France and England. This edifice is of the highest architectural interest. The disposition of the nave and six aisles, with their octagonal cupolas, is very curious. The *Choir*, high above the nave, has its original girdle of miniature apses (completed in 1049). The façade and tower, damaged in the siege of 1569, are modern. The crypt, under the choir, contains part of the relics of St. Hilary.

Behind the apse is the old Renaissance *Doyenné*, now a school. The Rue du Doyenné and the Rue Château-d'Eau lead thence to the ***Parc de Blossac** (Pl. B, C, 5, 6), at the S. end of the town, 22 acres in area, laid out in 1752-71 by the Comte de Blossac. At

the entrance are 'Joys and Griefs of Motherhood', in marble, by Etex. The *Tour à l'Oiseau,* at the S. end of the park, affords a pretty view of the valley of the Clain.

About 1½ M. from the town, on the left of the Bordeaux road, are the *Arcs de Parigny,* fragments of a Roman aqueduct. On the opposite bank of the Clain are the *Grottes de Calvin,* where the reformer once taught, and the *Grottes de Passelourdin,* mentioned by Rabelais.

A tramway to *Lavausseau* through the Boivre valley is projected.

From Poitiers to St-Martin-Lars, 30 M., steam-tramway from the station (3 fr. 70 or 2 fr. 45 c.). — 17 M. *Gençay,* on the *Clouère,* with a fine ruined castle (13th-14th cent.). On the opposite bank lies *St-Maurice,* with a Romanesque church (12th cent.). — 30 M. *St-Martin-Lars* (p. 12).

From Poitiers to *Loudun* (Angers), see p. 33.

From Poitiers to Nantes, 126 M., railway in 4 hrs. 35 to 7 hrs. 25 min. (20 fr. 80, 15 fr. 45, 10 fr. 10 c.). — 10½ M. *Neuville,* junction of the Loudun line (p. 33). — 13½ M. *Villiers-Couïlé. Couïlé,* 21/2 M. to the S., is the probable scene of the first battle of Poitiers in 507 (p. 5). — 35 M. *Parthenay* (p. 18). — 56 M. *Bressuire* (p. 34). — 72 M. *Châtillon-St-Aubin.* **Châtillon-sur-Sèvre** (hotel), called *Maulévon* until 1736, lies 1½ M. to the S.W., *St-Aubin-de-Beaubigné* 1¼ M. to the N.E. — 85 M. **Cholet** (Hôt. de France, de la Boule-d'Or; pop. 21,058), on a hill on the *Moine,* was ruined during the Vendean wars, but has since become prosperous. It manufactures linen and cotton goods and has a large trade in cattle. The church of *Notre-Dame* is a handsome modern building in the Angevin style (p. 7). The *Musée* (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4) contains art, natural history, and industrial collections. Lines to Angers and Saumur, see *Baedeker's N. France.* Also a narrow-gauge line viâ *Beaupréau* to *Nantes* (50 M.). — 98½ M. *Torfou-Tiffauges. Tiffauges,* 2 M. to the S., is dominated by a ruined castle (11th-15th cent.) of Gilles de Laval (p. 34). — 109 M. *Clisson* (p. 24). 126 M. *Nantes* (see *Baedeker's N. France*).

From Poitiers to La Rochelle, 90 M., railway in 3½ hrs. to 5 hrs. 10 min. (11 fr. 90, 11 fr. 5, 7 fr. 15 c.). The line to Rochefort (88 M.) diverges at Aigrefeuille, 10½ M. before La Rochelle (see below). — The Angoulême line is followed to (2½ M.) *St-Benoît* (p. 11). Beyond (12 M.) *Coulombiers* we cross the pretty valley of the *Vonne* by a lofty viaduct. — 17 M. **Lusignan** (Hôt. de la Mélusine; pop. 2123) has a picturesque site, partly on the Vonne, and partly on a hill crowned with the scanty remains of the *Château* of the illustrious family which gave kings to Jerusalem and Cyprus. *Church* of the 11th cent. and interesting old houses. Omn. (45 c.) in 2 hrs. to **Sanxay** (Hôt. du Bienvenu), 9½ M. to the N.W., with interesting Gallo-Roman remains. — 29 M. *La Mothe-St-Héraye* (hotel; pop. 1997), largely Protestant, like many other places in this region. We follow the valley of the *Sèvre Niortaise.* — 34 M. **St-Maixent** (Hôt. de l'Ecu-de-France, du Cheval-Blanc; pop. 5651) has an interesting **Church* of the 12th-15th cent., rebuilt in 1670-82. Fine 15th cent. tower over the W. front, but the modern spire is too small. The crypt contains the tombs of the abbots SS. Maxentius (d. 515) and Leger (d. 678). Line to Parthenay, see p. 18. — The line ascends, skirting the valley of the Sèvre. — 48½ M. *Niort* (p. 18). 69½ M. **Surgères** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 3579) has a Romanesque church of the 12th cent., with a good façade, and a ruined château (14th-16th cent.). Line to Marans and St-Jean-d'Angely, see p. 25. — 79½ M. *Aigrefeuille-le-Thou,* junction for (8½ M.) *Rochefort* (p. 29). — The line describes a wide curve. The sea comes in sight on the left, and La Rochelle on the right. We join the Nantes and Bordeaux line (R. 3). — 90 M. *La Rochelle* (p. 25).

From Poitiers to Limoges viâ Bellac, 86½ M., railway in 4 hrs. 20 min. to 5 hrs. (15 fr. 65, 10 fr. 60, 6 fr. 85 c.). — Beyond (2½ M.) *St-Benoît* (p. 11) a short tunnel. — 7½ M. *Mignaloux-Nouaillé* (branch to St-Savin and Le Blanc, see p. 11). The line passes close to the famous battlefield of

1356 (p. 5). — 18½ M. *Lhommaizé*. To the N., 1½ M., is the *Château de Morthemer* (12th cent.), where Sir John Chandos died in 1370, after having been wounded three days previously at Lussac. — 25½ M. *Lussac-les-Châteaux*. Branch to St-Saviol, see p. 12. — 33½ M. **Montmorillon** (Buffet; Hôt. de France; pop. 4944) lies on the *Gartempe*. The Gothic church of *St-Martial* (13th cent.) has a handsome spire. *Notre-Dame*, on the left bank, has a Romanesque choir and transept and a Gothic nave. The *Petit-Séminaire* has a Romanesque church of the 12th cent., with an interesting portal and tower. In the court is the *Octogone*, a curious building of the 12th cent., consisting of two chapels, one above the other. Branch-line to (24 M.) *Le Blanc* (see below), viâ *La Trimouille*. — 51½ M. **Le Dorat** (Hôt. de Bordeaux, good; pop. 2532) has a noteworthy Romanesque church (11th-12th cent.). Another line to Limoges runs hence viâ (12½ M.) *Châteauponsac*, (23 M.) *Bersac* (p. 39), and (26½ M.) *St-Sulpice-Laurière* (p. 39). — 59½ M. **Bellac** (Hôt. de la Promenade; pop. 4875) lies on a hill above the *Vincou*. Beyond (60½ M.) *Chapterie* the *Monts de Blond* (1690 ft.) appear on the right. Beyond (81½ M.) *Conzeix-Chaptelat* we descend rapidly and join the Paris line (R. 5, 1). — 86½ M. *Limoges* (p. 40).

From Poitiers to Châteauroux, 88 M., railway in 4¾-7¼ hrs. (16 fr. 5, 10 fr. 85 c., 7 fr.). — To (7½ M.) *Mignaloux-Nouaillé*, see above. — 20 M. **Chauvigny** (Hôt. de France; pop. 2632), a picturesque and interesting little town on the *Vienne*, with two fine churches of the 11th-12th cent. (*Notre Dame* and **St-Pierre*) and the ruins of four castles. — 31½ M. **St-Savin** (Hôt. de France), on the Gartempe, has a famous **Abbey-Church* of the 11th cent., with a fine square tower over the porch, crowned with an octagonal Gothic spire (15th cent.), while a low square tower surmounts the crossing. The interior is very lofty. The nave is round-arched, the aisles are pointed. Most interesting, but only partly preserved, are the *Frescoes (end of 11th cent.), the oldest in France. — Beyond (43½ M.) *St-Aigny* we join the Port-de-Piles line (pp. 3, 4). — 45½ M. **Le Blanc** (Buffet; Central & Modern Hotel, Hôt. de la Promenade; pop. 6493), the Roman *Oblincum*, lies on the Creuse. The church of *St-Génitour* dates from the 12th-15th centuries. Line to Port-de-Piles, see pp. 4, 3; to Montmorillon, see above. A narrow-gauge line runs also to (58 M.) *Valençay* (p. 36), viâ *Mezières-en-Brenne* (interesting 14th cent. church), *Buzançais* (p. 38), and *Pellevoisin* (13th cent. church). — Beyond (64 M.) *St-Gaultier* we join the Limoges line (R. 5, 1). — 69½ M. *Argenton*, and thence to Châteauroux, see pp. 39-37.

II. From Poitiers to Angoulême.

70 M. Railway in 1 hr. 15 to 1 hr. 35 min. (12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 60 c.).

Beyond a tunnel we obtain a fine view of the Parc de Blossac. We cross the *Clain* three times.

2½ M. *St-Benoît*, junction for Niort (see p. 10), Le Blanc (see above), and Limoges (see p. 10).

4½ M. *Ligugé*, famed for its Benedictine abbey founded about 360 by St. Martin but closed in 1904, has a fine 15th cent. abbey-church. Farther on, to the right, is the castle of *Bernay* (15th cent.). — 12½ M. *Vivonne* (Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche; pop. 2393), birthplace of the Marquise de Rambouillet, is the starting-point for excursions in the pretty valleys of the *Vonne* and the *Clouère*. *Château-Larcher*, 3 M. to the E., has a ruined castle and, in the cemetery, a 13th cent. 'lanterne des morts', in which a lamp used to be kept burning at night. — 32½ M. *St-Saviol*. To the right of the station is the *Dolmen de Pierre-Pèse*, 24 ft. long.

From St-Saviol to Lussac-les-Châteaux *(Montmorillon)*, 40 M., railway in 2-2$^1/_2$ hrs. (7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 15 c.).—4$^1/_2$ M. **Civray** (Hôt. de France; pop. 2515). **St-Nicolas*, its 12th cent. church, has a striking façade. The hotel (15th cent.) and the Maison de Louis XIII (16th cent.) are interesting.—7 M. *Savigné*, near the famous *Grottes du Chaffaud*, where many flint implements have been found.—10$^1/_2$ M. *Charroux* (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; pop. 1862), with the octagonal *Tour Charlemagne* (end of 11th cent.).—18$^1/_2$ M. *St-Martin-Usson*, station for *St-Martin-Lars*, whence a tramway runs to Poitiers (see p. 10). We enter the Vienne valley.—24 M. *Le Vigeant*, junction for Roumazières-Loubert (p. 15).—27$^1/_2$ M. *L'Isle-Jourdain* (Hôt. de la Paix), prettily situated on the Vienne.—40 M. *Lussac-les-Châteaux*, on the Poitiers and Limoges line (p. 11).

From St-Saviol to St-Jean-d'Angély, 44$^1/_2$ M., railway in 2 hrs. 50 min. (8 fr. 30, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 55 c.).—15 M. *Chef-Boutonne* (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 2170), on the line from Niort to Ruffec (p. 20).—33$^1/_2$ M. **Aulnay** (hotel), with a 13th cent. keep and (1/4 hr. N.E.) the charming church of **St-Pierre*, built in 1135 and richly adorned with sculptures. 44$^1/_2$ M. *St-Jean-d'Angély* (p. 20).

41 M. **Ruffec** (Buffet; Hôt. des Ambassadeurs, de France; pop. 3483) is noted for its 'pâtés truffés'. Romanesque church, but with degraded façade. Line to Niort, see p. 20.

Branch Line to (28$^1/_2$ M.) *Roumazières-Loubert* (p. 15). viâ (22$^1/_2$ M.) *St-Claud*, 3$^3/_4$ M. to the W. of which, at *Cellefrouin*, are a fine 'lanterne des morts' (p. 11) and a Romanesque church.

From (52 M.) *Luxé* narrow-gauge lines run E.S.E. to (11 M.) *St-Angeau* and S.W. to (17 M.) *Rouillac*.—58$^1/_2$ M. *St-Amant-de-Boixe*, 1 M. to the S.W. (omn. 10 c.), has an abbey-church, consecrated in 1170, with a 14th cent. choir. Nearing Angoulême, we have a fine view of the town.—70 M. *Angoulême*.

Angoulême.

Stations. *Gare d'Orléans* (buffet), for Bordeaux and Limoges (p. 15), and *Gare de l'Etat* (buffet), for Saintes (pp. 14, 15), facing each other in the Av. Gambetta (Pl. F, 1); *Gare de Rouillac*, for Matha (p. 14), next the Gare de l'Etat.—Omnibus to the hotels 50 c.; trunk 25 c.

Hotels. **Hôt. de France* (Pl. b; E, 2, 3), 4 Place des Halles-Centrales, with garden, R. from 4, B. 1$^1/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. des Postes* (Pl. d; D, 3), 44 Rue de l'Arsenal, R. from 3, B. 1$^1/_4$, L. or D. 3$^1/_2$, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. du Palais* (Pl. a; D, 3), 4 Place du Mûrier, R. from 3, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 3$^1/_2$, D. 4, P. 10 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel & Hôt. Moderne* (Pl. c; E, 2), 54-56 Av. Gambetta; *Hôt. des Trois-Piliers & Nouvel-Hôtel* (Pl. e; F, 3), Place du Champ-de-Mars, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.

Cabs (bargain necessary). Per drive, with one or two horses, within the walls or in the upper town 3/4 fr.; within the octroi-limits 1$^1/_2$ fr.; per hour with one horse 2, two horses 2$^1/_2$ fr.; landau or open cab 1/2 fr. extra. No tariff at night (6 or 7 p.m. to 8 a.m.).

Electric Tramways (10 c.) from the stations to the town, from the Hôtel de Ville to various suburbs.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Place du Mûrier.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue des Halles-Centrales; *Société Générale*, 8 Place de la Commune; *Comptoir d'Escompte* and *Banque de Bordeaux*, 44 and 34 Rue Marengo.

Baths. *Bains du Château*, 24 Boul. de l'Est; *Martin*, 34 Rue de la Corderie.

Angoulême (pop. 38,211), the ancient capital of the *Angoumois*, is now the chief town of the department of the *Charente* and an epis-

ANGOULÊME
1:15,000
100 200 300 400
Mètres
Fbg St Cybard
Ile Marquet
Nouveaux Abattoirs
Anc.s Abattoirs
Fbg de Lhoumeau
Gare d'Orléans
Gare de Roullet
Pens.t de Chavagnes
Magasins
Halle aux blés
St Jacques
Asiles
Usine à Gaz
Noviciat St Marthe
Hôtel Dieu
Lycée
Ecole de Théologie
Beaulieu
Ausone
Ecole St Paul
Pens.t du Sacré Cœur
St André
Marché Couvert
Prison
Caserne d'Infanterie
Champ de Mars
Fbg St Ausone
Cathédr.e St Pierre
Evêché
Tél.
Pal.s de Justice
Poste
Hôt.l de Ville
Boulang.e Gendarmerie
Banque de Fr.
Théâtre
Halle des ventes
Fbg St Martial
Ecole
Pl.de la Bussatte
Pont Vieux
Recette gén.le
Académie
Préfecture
Cercle milit.re
Pl.d'Arvars
Fbg St Martin
Ecole Normale
Bordeaux
Saintes
Rue de Bordeaux
Route de Bordeaux
Angoulême R.
Ch.in de Sillac
Rue de Périgueux
Rue de Saintes
Rue de Paris
Rue de la Préfecture
Rue de la Tour Garnier
Rue de la Corderie
Rue de la Marine
Rue de la Cloche
Rue de la Porte Palet
Rue de la Porte Obscure
Rue de la Porte Saint Pierre
Rue de la Porte Saint Jean
Rue de la Porte Saint Martial
Rue de la Porte Saint Antoine
Rue de la Porte Saint Roch
Rue de la Porte Saint Marc
Rue de la Porte Saint Paul
Rue de la Porte Saint Ausone
Rue de la Porte Saint Cybard
Rue de la Porte Saint Jacques
Rue de la Porte Saint Martin
Rue de la Porte Saint Germain
Rue de la Porte Saint Jean

copal see. Like Poitiers, it occupies a height between two rivers, the *Charente* and the *Anguienne,* and is encircled by promenades affording charming views. It is noted for its paper-mills.

Angoulême, the *Encolisma* of the Romans, was included in the kingdom of Aquitaine, but later became the capital of a county ceded to the English by the Treaty of Brétigny in 1360. It revolted in 1373, and, as a reward for its fidelity to France, it was erected into a duchy and made the appanage of one of the royal princes. The town was sacked several times in the Religious Wars, notably by Coligny in 1569. It was the birthplace of *Margaret of Valois* (see below), the poet *Mellin de St-Gelays* (1491-1558), the author *Guez de Balzac* (1597-1654), and the sculptor *R. Verlet* (b. 1857).

From the stations we ascend the Av. Gambetta. On the left are the old seminary and the fine modern church of *St-Martial* (Pl. E, 3), by Paul Abadie (1853). The Boul. Pasteur, to the right, with a fine view of the Charente valley, brings us to the *Halles Centrales,* or *Marché Couvert* (Pl. D, 2, 3). The Rue des Halles-Centrales leads thence to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, off which runs the narrow Rue de la Cloche-Verte, containing (No. 15) the *Hôtel St-Simon* (Pl. 1; D, 3), a Renaissance mansion of 1535-40.

The ***Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. D, 3), a very fine building, largely modern (1858-66; by Abadie), in the style of the 13th cent., occupies the site of the castle of the Counts of Angoulême, to which belonged the *Tour Polygone* (13th cent.) and the *Tour de Valois* (15th cent.) on the left. The small *Picture and Sculpture Gallery* (Sun., Thurs., and holidays) and the *Archæological Museum* (Sun. and holidays, 12 to 4 or 5) are open to strangers at any time. — In a small garden to the left are a statue of *Margaret of Valois,* sister of Francis I. and Queen of Navarre (1492-1549), and a *War Monument* for 1870-71, by R. Verlet.

In the Place Bouillaud (Pl. D, 3), to the right of the Hôtel de Ville, is a statue of *Dr. Jean Bouillaud* (1796-1881), in bronze, by R. Verlet. The adjoining Place de la Commune contains, on the left, the *Theatre* (Pl. D, 3; 1866-72), by A. Soudée.

The Place de la Commune ends at the **Ramparts,** where we see the *Monument of Carnot* (Pl. C, 3), by R. Verlet (1897), and obtain a survey of the valley of the Anguienne. The Rempart Desaix, to the right, leads to the —

***Cathedral of St-Pierre** (Pl. C, 3), one of the most interesting Romanesque-Byzantine churches in France, recalling Notre-Dame at Poitiers (p. 8) and St-Front at Périgueux (p. 44). It dates from 1105-28, but was entirely restored in 1630-54, and largely rebuilt between 1866 and 1875 by Abadie. The nave, without aisles, is surmounted by three cupolas; the transept with its cupola forms a lantern in the centre; the N. transept has a tower (see p. 14), and the S. transept has remains of another; the apse terminates in four bays. The **Façade* is richly sculptured, but has been completely altered in the restoration, the Poitevin turrets, Rhenish pediment,

and other features being modern. It is composed of four tiers of arcades, divided by columns into five bays. The lowest tier has five arches, of which the largest, in the centre, contains the only door in the façade. Above the modern tympanum is a large window, above which, between attributes of the Evangelists, is Christ presiding over the Last Judgment.

The splendid **Tower* of the N. transept, 195 ft. high, was taken down at the restoration, but was rebuilt in its former shape and largely with the same materials. It has six square stories, diminishing in size, four of them having open bays. The S. tower was destroyed by the Calvinists in 1568.

We descend into the sombre *Interior* by five steps. Note the cupolas of the nave, borne by slightly pointed arches, and the lantern of the transept, pierced by sixteen windows. In the right transept is the monument of Mgr. Sebaux (d. 1891), by Verlet.

To the E. of the Cathedral is the old *Evêché* (Pl. C, 3), of the same date as the church, and restored by Abadie; it is proposed to install the museum here.

The Av. de la Colonne leads N.W. from the Cathedral to the *Jardin Vert* (Pl. B, 2), a charming promenade on the hillside, near the modern church of *St-Ausone*. We now ascend in the same direction to the shady *Place de Beaulieu* (Pl. B, 2), which skirts the large *Lycée* and commands a fine view of the Charente valley, with the suburb of *St-Cybard* on the right bank. Behind the Lycée is the *Hôtel-Dieu* (Pl. C, 2). Its chapel, of the 12th-14th cent., open on Sun. only (on other days apply to the concierge), contains the tomb of G. de Balzac (p. 13).

From the Rempart du Nord (Pl. C, D, 2) we may follow, to the right, the Rues des Trois-Fours and Taillefer to the church of *St-André* (Pl. D, 2), which contains a fine carved pulpit (1692). The Rue Taillefer ends at the *Place du Mûrier* (Pl. D, 3).

From Angoulême (Gare de Rouillac) a local line runs to (38½ M.) *Matha*, where St. Jean de Matha (1161-1213) founded the order of Trinitarians or Mathurins, and to (49½ M.) *St-Jean-d'Angély* (p. 20).

From Angoulême to Saintes *(Rochefort, La Rochelle)*, 48½ M., railway from the Gare de l'Etat in 2-3¼ hrs. (7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 90, 3 fr. 85 c.). — 3½ M. *St-Michel-sur-Charente*, with a curious octagonal church of 1137. The line follows the valley of the Charente.

15 M. **Châteauneuf-sur-Charente** (Hôt. du Soleil-d'Or; pop. 3025), once a stronghold of the English, was recovered from them after a siege of four years (1376-80). [Branch-line to (43 M.) *St-Mariens-St-Yzan* (p. 23), viâ (12 M.) *Barbezieux* (Hôt. de la Boule-d'Or, de France; pop. 4312), with remains of a castle of the 15th cent., and the church of St-Mathias (12th and 16th cent.). Barbezieux is connected by a narrow-gauge line with Pons (p. 23) and by tramways with Angoulême and Chalais (p. 16).]

23 M. **Jarnac** (Hôt. de France, Couturier; pop. 4619), chiefly known for the victory of the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henri III., over the Protestant army of the Prince of Condé in 1569. — To the left of our route, and S. of the Charente, as far as Cognac and beyond, lies the *Petite Champagne*. Farther S. is the *Grande Champagne*. Both produce

excellent brandies, the finest being called 'Fine Champagne'. After this first 'cru' and the second, that of Petite Champagne, come six others: Borderies, Premiers Bois, Fins Bois, Bons Bois, Bois Ordinaires, and Bois Communs or à Terroir.

31½ M. **Cognac** (Hôt. de Londres, d'Orléans; American consul; pop. 19,188), an old town, is the centre of the brandy trade of the Charente. The interesting church of *St-Léger* dates from the 11th cent., but is mainly of the 14th and 15th. The façade has a fine Romanesque portal and a flamboyant rose-window. The large brandy distilleries and vast storehouses should be seen. One of the latter is on the site of the castle in which Francis I. was born (1494). Cognac was staunchly Protestant in the Religious Wars, and during the Fronde, in 1651, it victoriously repelled a siege by Condé. — Branch-lines to *St-Jean-d'Angély* (p. 20), viâ *Matha* (p. 14), and to *Barbezieux* (p. 14), viâ *Archiac* (p. 23).

At (43 M.) *Beillant* (p. 22; buffet) we join the Nantes and Bordeaux line. — 48½ M. *Saintes* (p. 20).

From Angoulême to Ribérac, 42 M., railway in 2 hrs. to 2 hrs. 40 min. (7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.), from the Gare de l'Etat. — 4½ M. *Ruelle* (pop. 4187), with a large cannon-foundry dating from 1750. — 6 M. *Magnac-Touvre*, with the copious *Sources of the Touvre*. - Beyond (38½ M.) *Celles-Villetoureix* we pass the *Tour de la Rigale*, said to be the 'cella' of a Roman temple. — 42 M. **Ribérac** (Hôt. du Périgord, de France; pop. 3636), a trading town, prettily situated. Branch-line to *Périgueux* and *Parcoul-Medillac*, see p. 45; to *Mussidan*, see p. 46.

From Angoulême to Limoges, 76½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 50 to 3 hrs. 40 min. (13 fr. 30, 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 5 c.). - To (6 M.) *Magnac-Touvre*, see above. — Near (10 M.) *Le Quéroy-Pranzac* is a large stalactite grotto. To the N. is the *Forêt de Braconne*, containing curious chasms (guide). Branch-line to (39 M.) *Thiviers* (p. 43), viâ (21½ M.) *Nontron* (Grand-Hôtel; pop. 3508), prettily situated, and (26½ M.) *St-Pardoux-la-Rivière* (p. 46).

17½ M. **La Rochefoucauld** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 2984), on the *Tardoire*. The *Château*, founded in the 9th or 10th cent., dates chiefly from the 12th and 16th. The finest parts are the Renaissance staircase built by Fontant (1528-38), the galleries, surmounted by arcades, which enclose the inner court, and the chapel (14th-15th cent.). — From (33 M.) *Roumazières-Loubert* (buffet) a branch-line goes to *Ruffec* (p. 12). Another diverges to (29 M.) *L'Isle-Jourdain* (p. 11), viâ (10½ M.) *Confolens* (Hôt. Chaboussant; pop. 3088), so named from the confluence of the Vienne and the Goire, with a castle and two old churches. — We now enter the valley of the *Vienne*. — 46 M. *Saillat-Chassenon*. *Chassenon*, 2½ M. to the S.W., was the Roman *Cassinomagus*, with the remains of an ancient palace ('Caves de Longea'). From Saillat-Chassenon a branch-line runs to (42 M.) *St-Yrieix* (p. 89), viâ (4½ M.) **Rochechouart** (Hôt. Beausoleil; pop. 4559), with a picturesque castle on a lofty rock, rebuilt in the 15th cent.; (28½ M.) *Châlus* (hotel), with two keeps of the castle before which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was mortally wounded in 1199; and (28 M.) *Bussière-Galant* (p. 43).]

50½ M. **St-Junien** (Hôt. du Commerce, de France; pop. 11,379), an industrial town, with leather-work and glove factories, has an interesting *Church* of the 12th and 14th cent., containing the richly sculptured tomb of St. Junien (12th cent.), and a fine high-altar. Near the station is a bridge of the 13th cent., with a chapel of the Virgin, to which Louis XI. was once a pilgrim. — Beyond (67 M.) *Aixe-sur-Vienne* we leave the valley of the Vienne. — 76½ M. *Limoges* (Gare de Montjovis; p. 40).

III. From Angoulême to Bordeaux.

86½ M. Railway (to the Gare St-Jean, p. 46) in 1½-2 hrs. (15 fr. 65, 10 fr. 60, 6 fr. 85 c.). Restaurant-car on the afternoon-express (comp. p. 3). Best views to the right.

The train passes under the town through a tunnel of $^1/_2$ M., and then under the Saintes line. — 5 M. *La Couronne* (hotel; pop. 3852), with the grand ruins of a Gothic abbey-church (12th cent.). — $8^1/_2$ M. *Mouthiers-sur-Boëme*, 4 M. to the S.W. of which is *Plassac*, with a fine 12th cent. church. — We pass from the Charente to the Dordogne basin by a tunnel of 1 M., and enter the valley of the *Tude*. The country now assumes a more southern character. — $31^1/_2$ M. *Chalais* (Hôt. de France), a decayed little town, well known for its attachment to the English in the 15th cent., with an old castle. Tramway to *Barbezieux* ($20^1/_2$ M.; p. 14).

35 M. *Parcoul-Médillac*. Branch to Périgueux, see pp. 46, 45. — We enter the valley of the *Dronne*.

51 M. **Coutras** (Buffet; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or & d'Orléans, D. 3, P. 7 fr.; pop. 4807). In 1587 Henri IV. defeated the Leaguers here. Church of the 15th and 19th cent., with a fine tower.

From Coutras to *Périgueux*, see p. 46.

From Coutras to St-Mariens-St-Yzan, $18^1/_2$ M., railway in 50-70 min. (3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). — $4^1/_2$ M. *Guitres*, a small town on a hill to the right, has a fine Romanesque church. — 13 M. *Marcenais*, junction for Libourne (see below). — 16 M. *Cavignac* (p. 23). Then by the Niort and Bordeaux line to ($18^1/_2$ M.) *St-Mariens* (p. 23).

We cross the *Isle* and enter the Dronne valley. — 56 M. *St-Denis-de-Pile* (pop. 2557), with a church of the 12th and 15th centuries.

61 M. **Libourne** (Buffet; Hôt. Loubat, good, R. from $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; pop. 20,085), a trading town at the confluence of the *Dordogne* and the Isle, is of ancient origin, but has been largely rebuilt since the English and the Religious Wars. The *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 16th cent., the church of *St-Jean-Baptiste*, with a fine modern tower 235 ft. high, from the 15th. The bridge over the Dordogne affords a fine view. The *Tour de l'Horloge*, on the Quai de l'Isle, is a relic of the 14th cent. fortifications.

About 2 M. to the W. is **Fronsac**, on a hill (235 ft.) which affords a very fine view (omn. from station 40 c.; steamer from harbour 10 c.). The hill was fortified from the time of Charlemagne, but the castle is now destroyed.

Branch-line from Libourne to ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Marcenais* (see above), connecting the Paris-Bordeaux and Nantes-Bordeaux lines. — From Libourne to (5 M.) *St-Emilion* and (38 M.) *Bergerac*, see pp. 55, 56.

Beyond Libourne we cross the broad Dordogne. — Beyond (74 M.) *La Grave-d'Ambarès* ('Orléans' station; other station, see p. 23) we cross the line coming from Saumur and from Nantes (Routes 2, 3), and soon sight the *Garonne* on the right. — $79^1/_2$ M. *Lormont* (pop. 3303), on a hill by the Garonne, with ship-building yards. Steamers and tramway to Bordeaux (pp. 49, 47). — Beyond two tunnels we have a splendid view of Bordeaux on the right.

$82^1/_2$ M. *Bordeaux-Bastide* (p. 46). Some of the trains corresponding with the Ligne du Midi back out a little from this station, and then cross the Garonne.

$86^1/_2$ M. *Bordeaux-St-Jean* (p. 46).

2. From Saumur *(Paris)* to Bordeaux.

204½ M. from the Gare d'Orléans, 200 M. from the Gare de l'Etat (slow trains only). Railway in 6-10½ hrs. (38 fr. 95, 24 fr. 80, 16 fr. 40 c.), arriving in Bordeaux at the *Gare St-Jean*. Break of journey, see p. 3. — From Paris to Bordeaux viâ Saumur, 379 M. to the Gare de l'Etat (slow trains only), 382 M. to the Gare St-Jean, in 7⅓-12½ hrs. (68 fr. 10, 46 fr. 35, 30 fr. 45 c.). Trains, from the Gare Montparnasse at Paris, go viâ Chartres, Brou, and Château-du-Loir. Dining-car on the 'rapide' and on the morning-express (comp. p. xiii).

From Saumur to *Les Sables-d'Olonne*, 119½ M., viâ Thouars (see below) railway in 4 hrs. 20 min. to 7 hrs. (19 fr. 10, 13 fr. 70, 8 fr. 90 c.). - From Saumur to *La Rochelle* and to *Rochefort:* viâ Niort (p. 18), 122 or 120 M., in 4 hrs. 15 to 6 hrs. 40 min. (17 fr. 95, 13 fr. 25, 8 fr. 65 c., or 18 fr. 75, 13 fr. 35 c., 9 fr.); viâ Thouars and Bressuire (p. 34), 113 and 131 M., in 4 hrs. 10 and 5 hrs. 20 min. (fares nearly the same as by Niort).

I. From Saumur to Niort.

80 M. from the Gare d'Orléans (fast trains), 76 M. from the Gare de l'Etat (slow trains). Railway in 2 hrs. 20 to 2 hrs. 35 min. (12 fr. 25, 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 85 c.).

Saumur, see *Baedeker's N. France*. The Bordeaux line, on leaving the Gare d'Orléans, describes a long curve to the E., crosses the Tours line and the Loire, and passes through a tunnel to (3 M.) *Nantilly*, junction of the line from the Gare de l'Etat. — 7½ M. *Brézé-St-Cyr-en-Bourg*. To the S.E. (¾ M.) lies *Brézé*, with a fine 16th cent. château.

13½ M. **Montreuil-Bellay** (Buffet; Hôt. Lalleron, de Londres; pop. 2227), an old town on the *Thouet*, is reached by a road passing through the town walls (13th and 15th cent.). To the left is the old Porte de Thouars. The **Château* (15th cent.), on a bold height, consists of two parts, an old and a new, the latter well restored. The church (1472-84) has a fine nave.

Railway to *Loudun* and *Angers*, see p. 33.

From Montreuil-Bellay to Bressuire, 38½ M., narrow-gauge line (30 M. by the main line). — 23 M. *Argenton-Château* (hotel), with remains of an old château built by Philippe de Commines, who died there in 1511, and an interesting 12th cent. church. Near it (2 M.) are the fine ruins of the *Château de l'Ebeaupinais* (15th cent.). - 38½ M. *Bressuire* (p. 34).

25 M. **Thouars** (Buffet; Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc, good, R. from 2, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. de la Gare; Hôt. de la Paix; pop. 7111), an old town on a height above the *Thouet*, was the capital of the powerful Viscounts of Thouars, partisans of the English. After the town had been taken by Du Guesclin in 1372, it belonged to the Ducs de La Trémouille, who built the large *Castle* (16th cent.; now a prison), on rocks rising sheer from the river. Visitors are admitted after 10 a.m. to the *Sainte-Chapelle*, a fine Gothic edifice of 1503-14; its crypt is the vault of the Trémouille family. The church of *St-Médard*, in the main street, has a superb Romanesque *Portal. *St-Laon*, to the left of the same street, dates from the 12th and

15th centuries. The abbey of St-Laon is now the Hôtel de Ville. The *Maison Barré,* in the Place St-Pierre, contains a small museum.

From Thouars to *Les Sables-d'Olonne* and to *Tours*, see R. 4.

The Niort line follows the Bressuire line for some way, and then, beyond a lofty viaduct, diverges to the left — 32½ M. *St-Varent.* To the right is the fine *Château de Soulièvres.*

40 M. *Airvault-Gare.* Branch to Moncontour (for Loudun), see p. 33. **Airvault** (Hôt. des Voyageurs), a small town, lies near the small station of *Airvault-Ville* (for slow trains only) and 1¼ M. from the Gare. The abbey-church of *St-Pierre,* consecrated in 1100, is a noteworthy example of the Romanesque style modified by the Gothic. On a hill N. of the church are the ruins of the *Château.* On the Thouet is the handsome *Pont de Vernay* (12th cent.).

42½ M. *St-Loup-sur-Thouet* has a 17th cent. château with a keep of the 15th cent., and interesting old houses.

53 M. **Parthenay** (Buffet; Grand-Hôtel, R. 3, D. 3½ fr.; pop. 7544), a picturesque old town, played an important part in the wars against England. The church of *St-Laurent,* Romanesque and Gothic, has a modern tower in front and one of the 12th cent. over the crossing. *Ste-Croix,* of the 12th cent., has a tower of the 15th. The ruined *Château* (1202-26), the *Porte St-Jacques,* and the ruins of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couldre,* with its rich 12th cent. portal, are noteworthy. In the Rue Delavault-St-Jacques are several old timber-built houses (15th cent.).

To the S.W. of Parthenay (1¼ M.) lies *Parthenay-le-Vieux,* with a famous abbey-church (12th cent.). — To the S.E. (6 M.) rises the *Terrier de St-Martin-du-Fouilloux* (890 ft.; *Panorama).

From Parthenay to *Nantes* and *Poitiers,* see p. 10. — Narrow-gauge lines from Parthenay to (26½ M.) *St-Laurs* (p. 34) viâ (10½ M.) *Secondigny,* and to (26½ M.) *St-Maixent* (p. 10) viâ (15½ M.) *Ménigoute.*

We leave the Thouet valley and cross the *Gâtine,* an undulating and wooded region like the Bocage (p. 35), of which it is the E. continuation. — 59½ M. *St-Pardoux.* — 68½ M. *Champdeniers,* with a Romanesque church of the 11th cent., restored in the 15th. — 71½ M. *Cherveux,* with a fine château (15th cent.). — 74½ M. *Echiré-St-Gelais.* About 2 M. to the W. are the impressive ruins of the *Château du Couldray-Salbart* (13th cent.).

80 M. **Niort.** — *Buffet,* good. — Hotels. **Hôt. du Raisin-de-Bourgogne* (Pl. a; B, 3), 38 Rue Victor-Hugo, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. c; B, 3), 11 Place du Temple, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. des Etrangers* (Pl. b; B, 3), 8 Rue des Cordeliers; *Hôt. de la Brèche* (Pl. d; B, 4), Place de la Brèche, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 fr. — Cabs, 1 fr. per drive, 2 fr. per hour (at night 2 and 4 fr.). Motor-cabs, 75 c. up to 600 metres, and 10 c. for each 200 m. more. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), Rue Dupin.

Niort (pop. 23,775), on the Sèvre Niortaise, is the chief town of the department of *Deux-Sèvres.* Handed over to England with the domains of Eleanor of Aquitaine (p. 5), it was several times

NIORT
1 : 13.000
0 50 100 200 300
Mètres
1 Buste de Main A 3
2 Maison de Candie B 3
3 Monument de 1870 C 2
4 Buste Jacques de Liniers C 2
Quartier de Cavalerie
Jardin des Plantes
Pl. Denfert-Rochereau
Pl. de Strasbourg
R. de la Burgonce
R. de Strasbourg
Place Chanzy
Pré le Roy
Sèvre Niortaise
St André
St Etienne
Place du Port
Rue Gambetta
Rue de Bessac
Rue d'Echire
Rue Volltaire
Rue des Remparts
Rue des Douves
Rue de la Boule d'Or
Usine à Gaz
Halles
Donjon
Pl. des Halles
Anc. Hôt. de Ville
Préfecture
Pal. de Justice
Hôt. d. Ville
Bibl.
Musée
Temple
Temple prot.
Pl. d. Comédie
Postes et Télégr.
Place de la Brèche
Av. de la Quintinie
Av. de Limoges
Lycée de Garçons
Lycée de Jnes Filles
Banque de France
Gare
Pont d'Inkermann
Place St Jean
Anc. Enceinte
R. du 24 Février
Rue Chabaudy
Rue de la Flèche
Av. de la Rochelle
R. du Chaudronnier
Hospice du Treillot
Asile d'Aliénés
Avenue de St Jean d'Angely
R. de St Florent
R. de Navailles
Rue Limousine
Rue de la Gare
R. des 3 Coigneaux
Rte d'Aiffres
Saumur Poitiers
Fontenay le Cte, la Rochelle, Bordeaux, Ruffec
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5

taken and retaken in the Hundred Years' War, on the last occasion (1372) by Du Guesclin. Its Calvinist sympathies also led to suffering in the Religious Wars. In 1588 the Protestants sacked the town and destroyed the Cathedral of St-André. The chief trade of Niort is in hides and skins, and glove-making is its chief industry.

The Rues de la Gare and Quatorze-Juillet lead to the large modern church of *St-Hilaire* (Pl. C, 4). Farther on is the spacious *Place de la Brèche* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), preceded by a pretty garden. The Rue Ricard leads thence to the *Rue Victor-Hugo*, the main street. In the court of No. 19 is the *Maison de Candie* (Pl. 2; B, 3), of the 15th-16th cent., where Mme. de Maintenon (Françoise d'Aubigné; 1635-1719) is said to have been born. From the Rue Victor-Hugo we ascend the Rue Mathurin-Berthomé to the *Palais d'Eléonore* (Pl. B, 3), the old Hôtel de Ville. The present building, flanked with two round turrets, dates from 1520-35 (the poor belfry from 1694 and 1839). It contains the *Musée Lapidaire et Archéologique* (Sun. and Thurs. 12-4 or 5; admittance on other days also; concierge at 13 Place du Pilori).

St-André (Pl. B, 2), reached by the Rues Yvers and Vieille-Rose, was rebuilt about 1850 in the 15th cent. style. To the N. is the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. B, 1), on a hillside above the river, affording pretty views, and adorned with sculptures.

Several steep lanes descend from the Jardin to the *Sèvre*, whose once busy harbour traded even with London in the 13th cent., but is now choked up with mud. We follow the quay down to the bridge, and thence, to the left, ascend by the Rue du Pont, passing several old houses, to the *Halles* (Pl. A, B, 3), where, of a morning, picturesque Poitevin head-dresses are to be seen. Adjacent is the *Donjon* (Pl. A, 3), a relic of a castle built by Henry II. of England about 1160. (Small museum of costumes; fine view from the top.) Beyond are the *Préfecture* and the *Palais de Justice*, close to which is the imposing modern *Hôtel de Ville*. The church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. A, 3, 4), dating from 1491-1535, was altered in the 19th cent., when the choir was transferred to the W. end. The vaulting of the choir having collapsed in 1910, it is now under repair. The tower has a stone spire, with turrets, under which are statues of the Evangelists. In the interior are a fine Gothic pulpit and an Adoration of the Magi by Bon Boullogne.

The Grande-Rue-Notre-Dame leads to the right to the Rue St-Jean, in which, at the corner of the Rue du Musée, is the *Musée Départemental* (Pl. B, 3; adm. as for Musée Archéologique, see above), containing pictures and a library, but nothing of special value. Opposite are the *Ecole de Dessin* and the *Public Library* (Pl. B, 3).

From Niort to *Poitiers* and *La Rochelle*, see p. 10; to *Bressuire* (Nantes and Angers), see p. 34.

From Niort to Ruffec, $51^1/_2$ M., railway in 2 hrs. 20 to 2 hrs. 35 min. (8 fr. 45, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 10 c.). $3^1/_2$ M. *Aiffres*, junction for Bordeaux (see below). — $20^1/_2$ M. **Melle** (Hôt. Ste-Catherine; pop. 2568), the ancient *Metallum*, is built partly on the Béronne, and partly on a steep hill, which contained a silver and lead mine worked by the Romans. The interesting church of **St-Hilaire*, dating from the 12th cent., has a richly sculptured N. porch and contains good stained glass and pillars with sculptured capitals. *St-Pierre*, a church of the same period, is likewise interesting.

$23^1/_2$ M. *Mazières-St-Romans*. To the S.E., $1^1/_4$ M., is a modern château, with the fine *Tour de Melzéard* (15th cent.). We ascend the valley of the *Boutonne*. — 35 M. *Chef-Boutonne* (p. 12). — $51^1/_2$ M. *Ruffec* (p. 12).

II. From Niort to Bordeaux.

$124^1/_2$ M. Railway (to the Gare St-Jean, p. 46) in 3 hrs. 40 to 4 hrs. 15 min. (26 fr. 80, 16 fr. 40, 10 fr. 55 c.); to *Saintes*, 46 M., in about 1 hr. 20 min. (7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 80 c.).

Beyond Niort the line is less interesting. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Aiffres*, junction for Ruffec (see above). — $30^1/_2$ M. **St-Jean-d'Angély** (Hôt. du Commerce, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; pop. 7060), a prosperous town on the right bank of the *Boutonne*, which here forms a small harbour, was the Gallic *Angeriacum*. It owed its development to a Benedictine abbey, destroyed in 1568 by the Calvinists, who had made the place one of their chief strongholds. In 1569 it was taken by the Duke of Anjou (Henri III.), and in 1621 by Louis XIII., who levelled its fortifications. In the Jardin Public is a monument to *André Lemoyne*, the poet (1822-1907). Farther on is the *Tour de l'Horloge*, a Gothic gateway (15th cent.). In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville are the modern town-hall, the *Palais de Justice*, and an interesting building called the 'Salle Municipale'. Note also in the Rue de l'Horloge the tasteful *Fontaine du Pilori* (1546). The Rue du Collège leads to the remains of the *Abbey* and its church, of the 13th cent., with a façade of the 18th.

Local line viâ (11 M.) *Matha* (p. 14) to ($28^1/_2$ M.) *Cognac* (p. 15). — To *St-Savioi*, see p. 12; to *Surgères* and *Marans*, see p. 25.

From St-Jean-d'Angély to Taillebourg, 12 M., railway in 30-35 min. (1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). Beyond the Boutonne the main line to Saintes diverges to the left. — 12 M. **Taillebourg** (Hôt. de France), a small town on the Nantes and Bordeaux line (p. 31), was the scene of a victory of Charlemagne over the Saracens, in 808, and of that of St. Louis over the English in 1242. By the Treaty of Brétigny (1360) it fell to the English, but it was recovered from them by Du Guesclin in 1372. It is overlooked by its ruined castle. The stone embankment on the left bank of the Charente, $^3/_4$ M. long, now used by a narrow-gauge line to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *St-Porchaire* (p. 22), dates from the early 13th century.

We cross the Boutonne, leaving the old line viâ Taillebourg on the right. — 40 M. *Le Douhet-Ecoyeux*. *Le Douhet*, $1^1/_4$ M. to the W., has a Romanesque church of the 13th cent., remains of a Roman aqueduct, and prehistoric grottoes. — We join the Nantes and Rochefort line (p. 31).

46 M. **Saintes.** — *Buffet.* Hotels. *Hôt. du Palais* (Pl. c; C, 2), Sq. du Palais-de-Justice, R. 3, L. $2^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. des Messageries* (Pl. a; C, 2), near the bridge, R. from 3, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, omn. 1 fr. - Cabs. Per

SAINTES
1:15.000
0 50 100 200 300 400 Mètres
1 Arc de Triomphe C 2
2 Banque de France B 2
3 Maison de Henri IV C 2
4 Statue de Bernard Palissy C 2
Ch.in de fer économique
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
Cimetière St Vivien
Thermes romains
Pl des pts Champs
FAUBOURG ST VIVIEN
Église et Pl. St Vivien
Caserne
Pal. de Justice
Pl des Cordeliers
Théâtre
Poste
Pl. du Bastion
Fontaine St Macoult
ARÈNES
Ruines romaines
Source Ste Eustelle
Hôpital
Bibliothèque
Pl. du Capitole
Collège
Pl. du Synode
Marché St Pierre
Hôt. de Ville
Caisse d'Epargne
Pl. Blair
Pont de la Basseville
Rue de la Roche
Rue Notre Dame
Cours Lemercier
Cours National
Rue Victor Hugo
Rue Bernard Palissy
Rue Alsace Lorraine
Rue St Michel
Rue St Pierre
Rue des Arènes
Rue du Collège
Rue St Maur
Rue Berlonnière
Rue Grand Font
Rue de l'Arc de Triomphe
Rue Adolphe Brunaud
Rue Albin Delage
Route de Rochefort
Chemin du Fourneau
Chemin de la Berrière
Chemin de la Bonne Dame
Allée Castagnary
Monarde
Pl des Arènes
St Eutrope
Pl. St Eutrope
Rue de l'Acteur
FAUBOURG ST EUTROPE
Caserne
Cimetière
Hippodrome
Gemozac, Mortagne
Bordeaux
Rochefort-Nord
Gare
FAUBOURG DES DAMES
Avenue Gambetta
Rue Bassompierre
Prison
Ecole
Pl. St Palais
Ste Marie d'Dameau
Caserne Taillebourg
Quai et Place Bassompierre
Pré Leroy
Quai Republique
Quai Reverseau
Rue Palissy
Rue Pont Amenard
Rue Pont Neuf
Rue Pont Rambaud
Rue Pont Rambaud
Rue Pont Rambaud

drive 1. per hour 2 fr.; at night $1^1/_4$ and 3 fr. - STEAM TRAMWAY from the station, viâ the Av. Gambetta, Cours National, and Cours Reverseaux (25 or 15 c.), to *Gémozac* (p. 22). — POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. C, 2), 30 Cours National. — BATHS, 8 Cours National.

Saintes (pop. 20,802), the ancient *Mediolanum*, capital of the *Santones* and afterwards of the *Saintonge*, now a thriving town, lies prettily on the left bank of the Charente. It was in great favour with the Romans after their conquest of Gaul, and still has many interesting Roman and mediæval remains.

From the station we take the Av. de la Gare to the left, then the Av. Gambetta to the right, through the Faubourg des Dames. The Rue du Pérat (second on left) leads to the interesting abbey-church of ***Ste-Marie-des-Dames**, consecrated in 1047, but entirely altered in 1119-34. It is now within the barracks and is used for military stores. (Adm. to see the exterior only.) The façade (12th cent.) is richly decorated. Over the crossing rises a fine tower (restored), with a conical fish-scale roof. At the entrance to the barracks is the church of *St-Palais* (12th-13th cent.).

We follow the Rue de l'Arc-de-Triomphe, to the left, to the Place Bassompierre, in which rises a *Triumphal Arch* (Pl. 1; C, 2), erected under Tiberius (A. D. 21) in honour of Germanicus. At the opposite end of the Place is a statue of *Bernard Palissy* (Pl. 4, C 2; 1510-90).

We now cross the bridge and ascend the *Cours National*, the main street. The Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, to the left, leads to the old cathedral, passing, on the right, the *Public Library* (Pl. C, 2), a Renaissance building with a turret.

The church of **St-Pierre** (Pl. C, 2, 3), once the cathedral, is said to have been founded by Charlemagne, but was rebuilt in 1117, in the 15th cent., and again after its destruction by the Calvinists in 1568. The great tower (235 ft.), except for the dome at the top, still dates from the 15th cent., and the small cupolas of the transept are of the 12th. Fine flamboyant portal.

Farther on, to the right, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), containing a *Musée des Beaux-Arts* (pictures, antiquities, and a fine collection of Roman and other coins; apply to the concierge, 8.30 to 10.30 and 12.30 to 4.30). The concierge shows also the *Musée d'Antiquités*, in the same street, farther on.

The Rues de l'Hôtel-de-Ville and Monconseil lead to the *Place Blair* (Pl. B, 3; fine view). We ascend thence by the Rues de la Bertonnière and St-François to the church of —

St-Eutrope (Pl. A, 3), of very ancient foundation, but rebuilt in the late 11th cent. and consecrated by Pope Urban II. in 1096. It was altered in the 15th cent., and then, like the cathedral, rebuilt after the Religious Wars. The architecture has been influenced by the styles peculiar to Auvergne and Languedoc. The fine stone spire dates from 1480-96. The original nave, demolished in 1803,

once occupied the whole of the present square, while the present nave is composed of the old choir and transept. The capitals of the columns and the vaulting of the aisles should be noticed. The present choir (15th cent.) contains modern statues of the Apostles under old canopies. Below the church is a large Romanesque *Crypt* of the 11th cent., entered direct from the street (open 8-10 a.m.). Behind its chief altar is the tomb of St. Eutropius, first bishop of Saintes, who suffered martyrdom here (1st cent.).

We descend the Rue des Arènes, and turn to the left to visit the ruins of the **Arènes** (Pl. A, 2; 1st or 2nd cent. A.D.). The amphitheatre measures 415 by 335 ft., and could hold 20-22,000 spectators. It had only one series of arches, inclined towards the arena, and one 'præcinctio', with three tiers of steps. Of its 74 arches only nine remain.

The Rues Bourignon and St-Macoult, on the other side of the hollow, lead to the *Cours Reverseaux* (Pl. A, B, 3, 2). Opposite, on the site of the *Hospital* (Pl. B, 2, 3), once stood a Roman building erroneously called the *Capitol*, destroyed during the wars with the English. To the N. the Cours Reverseaux leads to the Cours National (p. 21), whence the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine leads to the right to the Grande-Rue Victor-Hugo, No. 32 in which is the so called *Maison de Henri IV*, of 1605 (Pl. 3; C, 2).

From Saintes to *Nantes*, see R. 3 a; to *Angoulême*, see pp. 15, 14. — A new line is being laid between Saintes and *Saujon* (see below), shortening the journey from Paris to Royan. — Steam-tramways to (15 M.) *Gémozac* (Royan, etc.; see below), and to (30½ M.) *Marennes* (p. 30) viâ *St-Porchaire* (p. 20) and *St-Just-Luzac* (see below and p. 30).

50½ M. *Chaniers*, with a Romanesque church. We ascend the valley of the *Seugne*. — 52 M. *Beillant* (buffet). Line to Angoulême, see p. 15. — 56 M. *Montils-Colombiers*. *Colombiers*, 1¼ M. to the W., has a Romanesque church.

61 M. **Pons** (Buffet; Hôt. de Bordeaux; pop. 4549) lies prettily on a hill rising abruptly from the Seugne. We note the remains of its ancient ramparts, the 12th cent. donjon, and the Hôtel de Ville, formerly the château (15th-16th cent.). The pretty Jardin Public and a gateway of the old walls are interesting also. Near the station is the Renaissance *Château d'Usson* (1535-45).

Pons is a good centre for visits to the region between the Gironde and Charente, with its interesting old buildings.

From Pons to Royan, 29 M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (3 fr. 90, 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 20 c.). — 7½ M. *Gémozac*, junction for Saintes (see above), for *Mortagne-sur-Gironde*, a busy little seaport (to Royan, see p. 60), and for La Bergerie and Jonzac (p. 23). — 23½ M. **Saujon** (Hôt. du Commerce, du Cheval-Marin; pop. 3137), on the *Seudre*, has a large hydropathic. To Saintes, see above. Branch to *La Grève* (p. 30). Narrow-gauge line to (16 M.) *Marennes* (p. 30) viâ *St-Just-Luzac* (see above and p. 30). 29 M. *Royan* (p. 58).

From Pons to La Grève, 38½ M., railway in 2½-3¾ hrs. — To (23½ M.) *Saujon*, see above. — 37½ M. **La Tremblade** (Hôt. de France; pop. 3547), surrounded by salt-marshes and sand-dunes, and noted for its oysters, lies

$2^1/_2$ M. (omn. 30 c.) from the seaside-resort of *Ronce-les-Bains* (Hôt. de la Plage). — $38^1/_2$ M. *La Grève*, port of La Tremblade, on the Seudre, facing Marennes (p. 30; free ferry), and near the Pertuis de Maumusson (p. 30).

From Pons to St-Ciers-sur-Gironde, $25^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge line. — 8 M. *Plassac*, with the grand *Château de Dampierre* (1775). — 12 M. *La Bergerie*, on the Gémozac and Jonzac line (p. 22). — 15 M. *Mirambeau*, with an old château. — $25^1/_2$ M. *St-Ciers-sur-Gironde* (see below).

From Pons to Barbezieux, $22^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge line. — 13 M. *Archiac* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), with a castle-ruin. Branch to Cognac (p. 15). — $22^1/_2$ M. *Barbezieux*, on the Châteauneuf and St-Mariens line (p. 14).

$77^1/_2$ M. **Jonzac** (Hôt. de l'Ecu; pop. 3210), on the Seugne, has a castle of the 14th-18th cent., now the Sous-Préfecture and Hôtel de Ville, with a fine gateway and a donjon (15th cent.). Line to La Bergerie and Gémozac, see p. 22.

$86^1/_2$ M. *Montendre*, on a hill to the right, with a restored keep (12th cent.). — $96^1/_2$ M. *St-Mariens-St-Yzan* (buffet). Branch-lines to Coutras (p. 16), Châteauneuf (p. 14), and Blaye (p. 58). — 99 M. *Cavignac*, junction for Coutras (p. 16).

$107^1/_2$ M. **St-André-de-Cubzac** (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; pop. 4019), an industrial town, with a modern château and a theological college.

From St-André to St-Ciers-sur-Gironde, $31^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge line. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Bourg-sur-Gironde* (hotel; pop. 2555), an old town, with quarries and famous vineyards. Near it are the *Grotte de Pair-non-Pair* and other caves. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Blaye* (p. 58). The line leaves the Gironde. — 32 M. *St-Ciers-sur-Gironde*, or *St-Ciers-Lalande* (pop. 2894). Line to Pons, see above.

Beyond ($109^1/_2$ M.) *Cubzac-les-Ponts* the train crosses a fine viaduct, $1^1/_4$ M. long, including a bridge over the *Dordogne*. The Paris and Bordeaux road, $1^1/_4$ M. to the left, crosses the river by a great iron and stone bridge nearly 1 M. long. — The Dordogne joins the Garonne, a little to the right, at the Bec d'Ambès (p. 58). These two rivers together form the Gironde; the tract between them is known as *Entre-deux-Mers*.

$112^1/_2$ M. *La Grave-d'Ambarès* (Etat). We pass under the Paris-Orléans-Bordeaux line (p. 16). — 120 M. *Bordeaux-Benauge*. Some trains turn to the right to the (121 M.) *Bordeaux-Etat* station; others cross the *Garonne*, affording a fine view on the right of Bordeaux and its harbour, to —

$124^1/_2$ M. *Bordeaux-St-Jean* (p. 46).

3. From Nantes to Bordeaux.

a. Viâ Clisson and La Rochelle.

232 M. to Bordeaux-Etat, $235^1/_2$ M. to Bordeaux-St-Jean (see p. 46); Railway in 5 hrs. 50 (by the 'rapide' in summer) to 8 hrs. 40 min. (37 fr. 90, 28 fr. 5, 18 fr. 35 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de l'Etat*, but are joined at Vertou (p. 24) by the trains from the *Gare d'Orléans*. Restaurant-car (as far as Saintes) on the morning-express and the 'rapide' (see p. 3). — Break of journey, see p. 3.

Nantes, see *Baedeker's N. France*. We cross four arms of the Loire; fine view to the right. — 4½ M. *Vertou* (p. 23). — 12 M. *Le Pallet*, birthplace of Abélard and of Astrolabe, son of Héloïse. We then cross the *Sèvre Nantaise*.

17½ M. **Clisson** (Hôt. Milaguet, du Grand-Olivier; pop. 2760) lies prettily on two hills at the confluence of the Sèvre and the Moine. The latter is crossed by a handsome viaduct (view). The **Castle* (13th-14th cent.; apply to custodian) and the town itself were destroyed in 1794 in the first war of the Vendée. The churches and other buildings are mostly modern. Both rivers are bordered with pretty 'garennes' or parks (private). Clisson has given its name to a family whose most famous member was Olivier de Clisson, Constable of France (d. 1407).

From Clisson to *Cholet*, *Bressuire*, *Parthenay*, and *Poitiers*, see p. 10.

We now enter the *Vendée*, skirting the W. end of the *Bocage* (p. 35). — 24 M. *Montaigu*, a small town, prettily situated on the *Maine*, was the birthplace of Lareveillère-Lépeaux (1753-1824), one of the five members of the Directory, and has a monument to Col. de Villebois-Mareuil (1847-1900), killed while fighting for the Boers in the Transvaal War.

Railway (narrow-gauge) to (26½ M.) *Chantonnay* (p. 35), viâ (15½ M.) *Les Quatre-Chemins-de-l'Oie*, where it crosses the La Roche-sur-Yon and Les Herbiers line (see below).

40 M. *Belleville-sur-Vie*. On the right are the Legé (see below) and Challans-Nantes (p. 31) lines; on the left the Tours line (R. 4).

48 M. **La Roche-sur-Yon** (Buffet; Hôt. de l'Europe, R. from 2½, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Pélican; Hôt. des Voyageurs, at the station, plain; pop. 14,885), capital of the department of the *Vendée*, lies on a hill washed by the *Yon*. It once had a strong castle, a place of importance in the Religious Wars, but the town dates only from 1804, when Napoleon I. built it to replace Fontenay-le-Comte (p. 34) as the departmental capital. It is regularly built and almost featureless. The Place d'Armes is adorned with a bronze statue of *Napoleon I.*, by De Nieuwerkerke. Here also are the church of *St-Louis* and the *Hôtel de Ville* (with a small museum). Behind the church is a bronze statue of *Gen. Travot* (1767-1836) 'pacificator of the Vendée' during the Hundred Days. In front of the Préfecture rises a statue of *Paul Baudry* (1828-86), the painter, by Gérôme.

From La Roche to *Nantes* viâ *Challans*, see R. 3b; to *Les Sables-d'Olonne* and *Tours*, see R. 4.

Narrow-gauge lines to *Legé* (Nantes; p. 31) and to (26 M.) *Les Herbiers* (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or), viâ (18½ M.) *Les Quatre-Chemins-de-l'Oie* (see above). To the N. of Les Herbiers rises the *Mont des Alouettes* (760 ft.), one of the chief peaks of the Vendean Alps (*View).

61 M. *Champ-St-Père*. Line to Les Sables-d'Olonne (p. 36). — Hedges disappear and are replaced by ditches.

LA ROCHELLE
1 : 16,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres.
Champ de Mars
Porte Dauphine
Casernes
Rue de la Glacière
R. des Voitiers
Rue Massiou
Jardin des Plantes
Anc. Evêché
Lycée
Anc. Séminaire
Cas.
Notre-Dame
Cas. Duperré
Cas. des Jacobins
Porte Gambetta
Place d'Armes
Bibl. et Musée
Pl. du Marché
Maternité
Hôp. St Louis
Cathédrale
Hôp. Aufrédy
Arsenal
Temple
Hôp. des Protestants
Abattoir
Maison Vénette
Pal. de Justice
Poste et Télégr.
Hôtel de Ville
St Sauveur
Neuve
Bourse
Dir. d. Douanes
Grosse Horloge
Théâtre Guiton
Préfecture
Archives
Marché aux Poissons
Tour St Jean
Tour de la Chaîne
Tour St Nicolas
Porte de Mer
Génie
Tour d. l. Lanterne
Fort Enfron
Avant Port
Port d'échouage
Bassin à flot
Porte de la Gare
Bassin St Nicolas
Canal de Marans
Ouvrage à Cornes
Bassin à flot
Gare des Marchandises
Arrivée
Départ
Gare
LA VILLE-EN-BOIS
FAUBOURG DE TASDON
Bordeaux Poitiers
Avenue Jean Guiton
Rue St Nicolas
Quai St Nicolas
Quai Valin
Rue du Duc
Rue St Claude
Rue des Fonderies
Rue des Sables
Rue Amelot
Rue Gambetta
Rue des Minimes
Chemin des Minimes
Chantier de construc.
Bains de la Nouv. Plage
Marais salants
Route de Bordeaux
Parc Charles Guillon
Avenue Carnot
Rue Réaumur
Rue St Léonard
Rue Admy Pernette
Rue du Temple
Rue Dupaty
Rue Fleuriau
Rue Bazoges
Rue Gargouilleau
Rue Rambaud
Rue du Collège
Rue du Vinage
Rue Delavant
Rue Massiou
Rue Dauphine
Rue des Merciers
Rue St Yon
Rue des Augustins
Rue Alcide d'Orbigny
Rue des Voitiers
Rue Villeneuve
Rue des Fonderies
Rue des Sables
Rue Gambetta
Rue St François
Rue Bonplaud
Rue du Prêche
R. de l'Arsenal
Rue Amelot
Rue St Nicolas
Rue Sardinerie
Rue du Duc
Rue St Claude
Quai Maubec
Canal Maubec
Bassin de retenue
Port du Canal
Bastion St Nicolas
Rue de la Cloche
Rue des Ste Pères
Cours des Dames
Rue St Jean
Pt d'Dantes
Pt de vue
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
N
S

71 M. **Luçon** (Hôt. du Croissant, good, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; pop. 6759), on a canal with a small harbour, is the seat of a bishopric which Richelieu held in 1607-24. The *Cathedral*, an abbey-church of the 11th cent., was built in the 13th, 14th, and 18th cent., and restored in the 19th; it contains a Renaissance pulpit. Adjoining are interesting *Cloisters* (15th-16th cent.). The modern *Collège Richelieu* contains a museum which may be visited. We note also the *Chapelle des Ursulines*, with its fine altar-screen and curious painted vaulting (15th cent.).

Luçon stands on the N. border of the **Marais**, a swampy part of the Vendée, extending in the direction of the *Pertuis Breton* to the *Bay of Aiguillon*, with which the town is connected by a canal. Down to the 6th cent. this district was a gulf, an arm of which extended E. to Niort, a place now 37 M. from the sea. The marshy tracts are drained by countless canals. The Marais contains excellent pasturage and productive salt-marshes (p. 36), while near the mouth of the Sèvre Niortaise are 'bouchots', in which mussels are reared. This and the other marshy regions fringing the sea-shore are unhealthy in hot weather, but afford good wild-fowl shooting.

Narrow-gauge line from Luçon to ($14^1/_2$ M.) *L'Aiguillon-sur-Mer* (hotel), a small seaport at the mouth of the Lay. The chief station is ($10^1/_2$ M.) *St-Michel-en-l'Herm* (Aub. Caillaud), with a grand château (early 17th cent.) and a ruined abbey, where we note specially the cloisters and the chapel.

From Luçon to *Chantonnay*, see p. 35.

86 M. *Velluire* (buffet), junction for Fontenay-le-Comte (p. 34) and Saumur.

88 M. *Vix*. The village lies $2^1/_4$ M. to the E., on a hill (once an island in the gulf). — 93 M. *L'Île-d'Elle*, also once an island.

97 M. **Marans** (Hôt. des Postes, R. 2-4, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. des Etrangers; pop. 4427) is a well-built town on the Sèvre, with a large grain trade.

Narrow-gauge line to ($41^1/_2$ M.) *St-Jean-d'Angély* (p. 20), viâ (21 M.) *Surgères* (p. 10).

At (102 M.) *Andilly-St-Ouen* we leave the Marais. — $107^1/_2$ M. *Dompierre*. To the left are salt-marshes. — 112 M. *La Rochelle* (good buffet).

La Rochelle.

Hotels. *Hôt. de France & d'Angleterre* (Pl. a; B, 3), 22 Rue Gargoulleau, with garden, good, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 12, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; *Palace Hotel & du Commerce* (Pl. c; B, 2), 8 Place d'Armes, good, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. d; B, 3), 14 Rue Gargoulleau, R. from 2, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. des Etrangers* (Pl. b; C, 3), 12 Rue Thiers, R. from $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Terminus*, Place St-Nicolas. — Near the Mail (p. 28): *Touring-Hôtel & de la Plage*, 3 Av. Coligny, well spoken of, R. from 3, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 10 fr.

Cabs. Tariff for '1st zone' (nearly the whole town), 1 fr. per drive for 2 pers., or 2 fr. per hour; for 4 pers. 2 or 3 fr. For longer drives a bargain should be made. At night (after 9 in winter, 10 in summer) 50 c. more. Trunk 25 c. — Motor Cabs. 1st zone $1^1/_2$ or 2 fr.; per hour 6 fr. At night 1 fr. extra.

Tramways (compressed air). 1. From *Tasdon* (Pl. D, 6) to *La Pallice* (p. 28), viâ the station, Place d'Armes, St-Maurice, and Laleu (fare 30 c.,

or 10 c. per section). — 2. From the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. A, B, 3) to the *Mail* (beyond Pl. A, 5), viâ the Av. Carnot; fare 10 c.

Steamboats to the *Ile de Ré* and *Ile d'Oléron*, see p. 29. — Rowing Boat, 1 fr. each pers. per hour (minimum 5 fr.).

Sea Baths (p. 28). *Bains du Mail* (50 c.; hot sea-water, 75 c.); *Bains de la Nouvelle-Plage* (Pl. A, 5; 25 c.). — Warm Baths. *Bruno*, 6 Rue Fleuriau.

Casino du Mail (p. 28), with café. Adm. 50 c.; theatre and concerts daily in summer.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais* and *Société Générale*, 19 and 12 Rue du Palais; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, Place des Petits-Bancs. — Syndicat d'Initiative, 28 Rue Chaudrier.

British Consul. *C. J. Hans Hamilton*, 16 Cours des Dames (Pl. B, 4). — Syndicat d'Initiative, Place d'Armes (Pl. A, B, 3).

La Rochelle (pop. 36,371), a thriving seaport, the seat of a bishopric, was the ancient capital of the *Aunis*, and is now that of the department of *Charente-Inférieure*. It lies in a bay of the Pertuis d'Antioche, sheltered by the islands of Ré and Oléron (pp. 29, 30). The domestic architecture is partly that of the Huguenot period. The houses have arcades called 'porches', tall brackets supporting the roofs, and prominent carved gargoyles.

La Rochelle was perhaps the *Portus Santonum* of the Romans. It first appears in history at the end of the 10th cent. as *Rupella*. It was later annexed to England along with Aquitaine, but was restored to France in 1372. Its prosperity during the next two centuries was ended by the outbreak of the Religious Wars. Protestantism already counted many converts here when Condé and Coligny made the town their headquarters in 1568. It was the chief stronghold of the Huguenots, whose cruisers were well known in the Atlantic and the English Channel. In 1572-3 the town withstood a siege of over six months. The revival of religious bitterness in the reign of Louis XIII. involved it in new wars (1622, 1626, 1627-8), in which it was less successful. In the last of these the English expedition sent to its relief under the Duke of Buckingham failed, and Richelieu, who had closed the port by a mole, starved it into surrender, after a siege of 13 months. Richelieu did not abuse his victory, but the Huguenots never recovered from this blow. La Rochelle trades in timber, coal, brandy, wine, vinegar, salt, and grain. The new harbour at La Pallice (p. 28) has greatly enhanced the prosperity of the town. The fishing is of considerable importance. — Réaumur (1683-1757), Bonpland (the naturalist; 1773-1858), Admiral Duperré (1775-1846), Eug. Fromentin (painter and author; 1820-76), and Bouguereau (painter; 1825-1905) were natives of La Rochelle.

The town is entered by the double-arched **Porte de la Gare**, or *Porte St-Nicolas* (Pl. C, 4; 1857). The *Fortifications*, $3^1/_4$ M. in circuit, were constructed by Vauban under Louis XIV., the older works, except those next the sea, having been demolished after the siege of 1627-8; but the later works also are doomed to demolition, and a new railway station is being built on the hornwork near the present station.

The busy and picturesque **Harbour** (Pl. B, C, 4, 5) comprises the Avant-Port, two Bassins à Flot, the Port d'Echouage (for beaching), with its two striking towers (p. 27), and also a Canal and the Retenue de Maubec, the waters of which serve to scour the harbour.

As, however, Richelieu's mole (p. 26) had led to the choking up of the outer harbour, the new Port de la Pallice was constructed in 1883 (p. 28).

The Quais Valin and Duperré lead to the *Cours des Dames*, or *Cours Richard* (Pl. B, 4), with a bronze statue of *Adm. Duperré* (p. 26), by P. Hébert. Opposite is the massive **Porte de la Grosse-Horloge**, the only old gate remaining, a square tower with round turrets (14th-15th cent., altered in the 17th and 18th). The Rue St-Jean leads thence past the fish-market and the *Tour St-Jean* (Pl. B, 5; 17th cent.), both on the right. We then turn to the left to the *Tour de la Lanterne* (Pl. A, 5), built in 1445-76 as a light-house (view).

The Rue Sur-les-Murs now leads back to the *Porte des Dames*, at the entrance to the Port d'Echouage (Pl. B, 5). This entrance is flanked with two more towers, the *Tour de la Chaîne* (1390) and the Tour St-Nicholas (p. 28). In the distance, in the outer harbour, rises the small black *Richelieu Tower*, with a bell to warn vessels of the mole (p. 26), which is visible at low-tide only.

At the Porte de la Grosse-Horloge (see above) begin the street of that name and the Rue du Palais, flanked with arcades, and forming the main artery of the town. In the Place des Petits-Bancs, where the Rue du Temple diverges to the right, is a monument to *Eug. Fromentin* (p. 26). Farther on are the *Bourse* (18th cent.) and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 3; 1783-9). The Rue du Palais is continued by the Rue Chaudrier; in the Rue des Augustins, diverging to the right, is the *Maison de Henri II*, of 1544 (fee).

The **Cathedral of St-Louis** or **St-Barthélemy** (Pl. B, 3), at the corner of the Rue Chaudrier and the Place d'Armes, was rebuilt in 1742-62 in the Greek style. The interior contains stained glass and modern paintings, including a ceiling-painting by Bouguereau. Behind it is a *Tower* of the original church (14th cent.).

The **Place d'Armes** (Pl. B, 3), extending W. as far as the ramparts, occupies the site of the ancient castle, destroyed in 1590.

Behind the Cathedral is the *Hôpital d'Aufrédy*, founded in 1203. In the street opposite is the *Maison Venette* (17th cent.).

The Rue Dupaty leads from the Rue du Palais E. to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, with the *Hôtel des Postes* (Pl. B, 3) and a monument to *Jean Guiton* (p. 28).

The ***Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. B, 3), the most interesting building in La Rochelle, was erected in 1486-1607, and restored in 1872-7. The wall in front, completed in 1498, is pierced with a double gateway and surmounted by a battlemented gallery flanked by two belfries. The fine façade of the Hôtel consists of two parts. The smaller, to the left, built about 1540, has a modern staircase in front, and a modern lantern with a statue in faience of Henri IV. The other part, begun in 1595, has superb arcades on the ground-

floor, with a sculptured ceiling, bearing the letters *H* and *M* (Henri IV. and Marie de Médicis). Above are four niches with allegorical statues, each between two fluted columns, and on the top story are dormer windows of 1607. Inside is the Council Hall, in which Jean Guiton, the mayor, and defender of the town against Richelieu, swore to stab anyone who suggested surrender. The Hôtel de Ville has another façade (1607) in the Rue des Gentilshommes.

The Rue des Merciers, to the N. of the Rue des Gentilshommes, also has old arcades and houses (as No. 3, Guiton's house). It leads to the Place du Marché, whence the Rue Gargoulleau goes to the left. Here, on the right, is the old *Hôtel Gargoulleau* (alderman of the town in 1599), now the Hôtel de France (p. 25).

Adjacent is the **Musée** (Pl. B, 3), which, together with the *Municipal Library*, occupies the old Evêché (18th cent.). Adm. Sun. and Thurs., 12-4 (but open to strangers at other times).

Ground Floor. Two rooms and garden, devoted mainly to sculptures. — The First Floor contains the library (Mon., Thurs., and Sat., 12-4). On the Second Floor is the picture-gallery. The first three rooms contain a few older works (Italian, Dutch, French, etc.); also ivories, miniatures, enamels, and faience. The next three are chiefly occupied by modern French pictures (notably No. 50, by Corot, and No. 129, by E. Le Sueur, both in R. VI).

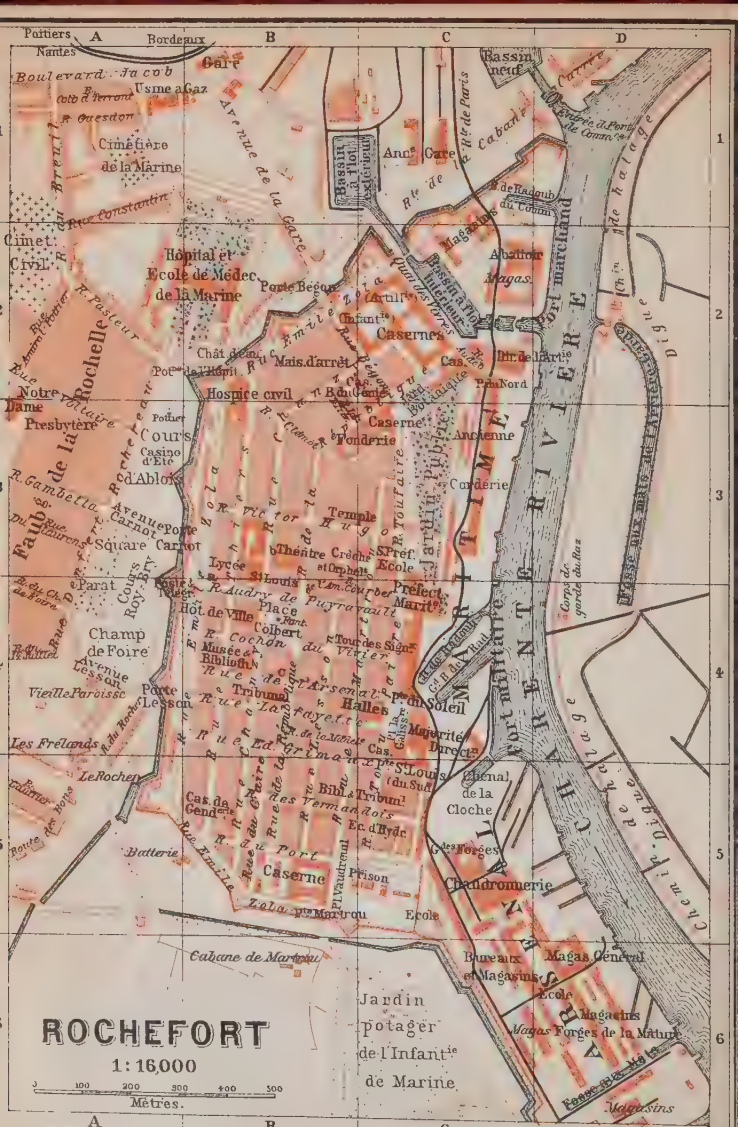
From the adjoining Place d'Armes the Rue Dauphine leads to the right to the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. B, 2), which contains an important *Natural History Museum* (always open to strangers; to the public Thurs. and Sun. 12-4, except in Dec., Jan., and Feb.). In the garden are a marble group of Hero and Leander and an ancient dolmen.

Outside the town, to the W., lies the *Parc Charruyer* (Pl. A, 5-2), laid out in 1887, and extending to the *Bains de la Nouvelle-Plage* (Pl. A, 5; p. 26). Near these baths begins the **Mail** (beyond Pl. A, 5), an avenue $^1/_2$ M. long, which may also be reached direct from the quays viâ the *Porte de Mer* (Pl. A, 5). Farther on the Mail passes the *Casino* (p. 26).

On the way back to the station we may visit the *Tour St-Nicolas* (Pl. B, 5), of 1384, opposite the Tour de la Chaîne (p. 27). Splendid view from the top (fee). We may thence walk, S., to the 'Point de Vue' (Pl. B, 5), which affords a picturesque *View of the harbour.

Beyond the bathing-place, and 3 M. from the harbour (railway and tramway), lies **La Pallice** (Buffet; Hôt. de l'Univers, R. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Continental), with an excellent harbour, constructed in 1883-90 in a deep bay opposite the Ile de Ré, and probably to be extended. Several steamship-lines touch regularly at La Pallice.

From La Rochelle to Esnandes, 6 M. to the N., by carr. (6-10 fr.). **Esnandes** has a church of the 11th cent., fortified by the English in the 15th, and restored in the 19th. We may visit (by boat, at high tide) the curious 'bouchots'. At low tide the 'bouchoteurs' collect the mussels with the aid of 'acons', flat-bottomed boats constructed to slide over the mud. We may return by *Marsilly*, with a relic of its old fortified tower.



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From La Rochelle to the Ile de Ré. (1) Steamer to *St-Martin-de-Ré* daily, touching (in fine weather) at *La Flotte;* fare to St-Martin $2^1/_2$, return $3^3/_4$ fr. — (2) From La Pallice to *Sablanceaux*, four times daily in summer (in 12 min.; 75 c.).

The **Ile de Ré,** $9^1/_2$ M. to the W. of La Rochelle, is about $15^1/_2$ M. long and 3-4 M. broad. It is populous, but of little interest. It contains productive salt-marshes and vineyards. — From *Sablanceaux* a light railway runs to (22 M.) *Les Portes*, at the N.W. end of the island, viâ ($5^1/_2$ M.) *La Flotte* and (8 M.) *St-Martin-de-Ré* (Hôt. du Grand-Pacha, de France; pop. 2236), a small port on the N. side of the island, which suffered much in the English wars and was later fortified by Vauban.

From La Rochelle to the Ile d'Oléron (p. 30). Steamer daily, touching at the *Ile d'Aix* (see below), to *Boyardville* (p. 31; fare 3, return 4 fr.).

From La Rochelle to *Poitiers*, see p. 10; to *Saumur* (Paris), see pp. 17, 34.

Beyond La Rochelle the line to Bordeaux skirts the *Pertuis* (straits) *d'Antioche,* between the Ile de Ré and the Ile d'Oléron, and passes several 'marais salants'. — 118 M. **Châtelaillon** (Hôt. Beau-Séjour, good, R. or D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de la Plage; Family Hotel, P. $7^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de l'Arrivée), a pleasant bathing-resort with a sandy beach and a casino. Good wild-fowl shooting. The sea is steadily encroaching on the land here, and has already engulfed the villages of Montmeillan and Vieux-Châtelaillon. Traces of the latter are visible at low tide. Near Châtelaillon is a settlement of 'bouchoteurs' (p. 28). — 125 M. *St-Laurent-de-la-Prée.*

Branch-line to (3 M.) **Fouras** (Hôt. des Bains, de l'Océan; pop. 2499), a bathing-place at the mouth of the Charente, with a castle of the 14th cent., a casino, and pleasant woods. Near the Pointe de l'Aiguille, at the end of the right bank of the Charente, is the small *Ile d'Enet*, connected with the mainland at low tide. About 2 M. from the Pointe is the **Ile d'Aix** ($3^3/_4$ by $1^1/_4$ M.), the last refuge of Napoleon I. before his surrender to the British. A French squadron was defeated here by the British in 1809. Steamer from La Rochelle, see above. Both islands are fortified.

At (126 M.) *Charras* the train crosses the canal of that name.

130 M. **Rochefort.** — *Buffet.* — Hotels. *Hôt. du Grand-Bacha* (Pl. c; B, 4), 53 Rue de l'Arsenal, corner of Rue de la République, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. a; B, 3, 4), Rue Emile-Zola, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. de la Rochelle* (Pl. b; B, 3), 110 Rue Chanzy. — Cabs. Per drive, 1-2 pers., 1 fr.; 3-4 pers. $1^1/_2$ fr.; per hour 2 fr.; at night 2 or 3 fr. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), Rue Emile-Zola. — Baths, 87-89 Rue Chanzy. — Syndicat d'Initiative, Place Colbert.

Rochefort (pop. 35,019), on the right bank of the *Charente,* $9^1/_2$ M. from the sea, is a modern fortified town of little interest. It has an unimportant naval and a busy commercial harbour, which, like the town, were founded by Colbert in 1666.

From the station ($^1/_4$ M. from the town) an avenue leads to the Porte Bégon (Pl. B, 2). From the Rue Bégon the Rue Chanzy leads to the right, past the *Lycée* and the church of *St-Louis*, to the *Place Colbert* (Pl. B, 4), the focus of traffic (with an 18th cent. foun-

tain). We follow the Rue de la République, and then the Rue de l'Arsenal to the left, to the imposing *Porte du Soleil* (Pl. C, 4).

The ***Arsenal** and **Dockyard** (Pl. C, D, 2-6) can be visited (9 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.) only by leave obtained at the guard-house, or at the Majorité-Générale (Pl. C, 4). Foreigners must show an introduction from their government, countersigned by the French minister. Photographing and sketching are prohibited.

The chief sights are the *Bassins de Radoub* (graving-docks), the *Salle des Modèles*, and the grand *Salle d'Armes*, decorated with arms arranged as trophies.

Leaving the arsenal by the Porte du Soleil, we follow the Rue de l'Arsenal to the *Musée-Bibliothèque* (Pl. B, 4; open on Sun. and Thurs. 1-4; at other times, fee), which contains several good pictures and drawings, chiefly modern.

We now follow the Rue Chanzy to the left, and the Rue Victor-Hugo thence to the right, to the pretty *Jardin Public* (Pl. C, 2, 3), laid out in 1771, overlooking the Charente. At the S. end of it is the *Préfecture Maritime*.

We may visit also the great *Hôpital de la Marine* (Pl. A, B, 2), with 800 beds and an *Ecole de Médecine Navale* (founded in 1712). Adjoining is an artesian well, 2820 ft. deep. — Lastly, to the N.E. of the town (beyond Pl. C, D, 1, 2), is the *Port Marchand*, or *Cabane Carrée*, a busy commercial harbour.

Rochefort was the birthplace (1850) of the well-known author *Julien Viaud* ('Pierre Loti'), whose house is in the Rue Chanzy.

Excursions from Rochefort. From the Porte Martrou (Pl. B, 5) we may visit the (1¼ M.) *Pont Transbordeur*, by means of which passengers and goods are swung across the river. — To the S.W. (7½ M.; carr. 12-15 fr.) is *Brouage*, with old fortifications, birthplace of Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec in 1608. The road to it passes *Soubise* (with its memorials of the Rohan family) and *Moëze*, the cemetery of which contains a curious Renaissance cross (16th cent.). The road goes on from Brouage to Marennes (3¾ M.; see below).

From Rochefort to *Niort* and *Poitiers*, see p. 10.

From Rochefort to Le Chapus (*Ile d'Oléron*), 25½ M.. railway in about 1½ hr. (4 fr. 20, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). To (6 M.) *Cabariot*, see p. 31. — 13½ M. *St-Agnant*. To the N., 2½ M., is *Echillais*, with a fine church of the 12th cent., fortified in the 15th. — 20 M. *St-Just-Luzac* (p. 22). — 21 M. **Marennes** (Hôt. du Commerce & de la Poste, R. from 2, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; pop. 4519), famous for its oysters. The church of *St-Pierre* has a 14th cent. tower (view). To the S., ¾ M., is a small harbour. Narrow-gauge line, through 'marais salants', to *La Cayenne-de-Seudre* (3 M.; 40 or 25 c.). Thence steam-ferry (free) to *La Grève*, the terminus of a line to Saujon (Pons, Royan; see p. 22). Narrow-gauge lines from Marennes to Saintes and to Saujon, see p. 22. — From (25½ M.) *Le Chapus* a steamer (75 c.) crosses (in 15-20 min.) to Le Château or (in summer only) to St-Trojan in the Ile d'Oléron.

The **Ile d'Oléron**, which is separated from the mainland by the *Pertuis de Maumusson*, is a flat, fertile, and populous island (18½ by 2½-6 M.). — A narrow-gauge railway crosses the island from S.E. to N.W. (23 M.; 2½ hrs.; fare 2 fr. 85 or 1 fr. 90 c.). *St-Trojan-les-Bains* (Hôt. des Bains & Moderne, R. from 2, L. or D. 2, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. du Soleil-Levant), a bathing-resort. — 5½ M. *Le Château* (Hôt. de France; pop. 3734), a small fortified town, capital of the island. — 14 M. *St-Pierre* (Hôt. de

la Renaissance; pop. 4322), with a cemetery containing a pretty 13th cent. 'lanterne des morts' (p. 11). Branch-line to (5 M.) *Boyardville* (steamer to La Rochelle, see p. 29). — 23 M. *St-Denis* (Hôt. des Voyageurs, des Bains), whence a road leads to (3 M.) the *Phare de Chassiron.*

Beyond Rochefort the line ascends the valley of the Charente. On the left is the Poitiers line. — 134 M. *Tonnay-Charente* (Hôt. de Paris; British vice-consul; pop. 4911), with a harbour on the Charente, here spanned by a grand suspension-bridge. — 136 M. *Cabariot.* Branch-line to Le Chapus, see p. 30. — Beyond (146½ M.) *St-Savinien* (pop. 2665), with a harbour, are the châteaux of *Crazannes* (13th-18th cent.) and *Paulois.* — 151 M. *Taillebourg* (p. 20).

157 M. *Saintes* (p. 20). Thence to Bordeaux, see pp. 22, 23.

b. Viâ Challans and La Rochelle.

256½ M. Railway in 10⅓-13¾ hrs. (fares as viâ Clisson). We start from the *Gare d'Orléans*, but stop also at the *Gare de l'Etat.*

Nantes, see *Baedeker's N. France.* We cross four arms of the Loire. — 1¼ M. *Pont-Rousseau.* A narrow-gauge line diverges for (27½ M.) *Legé* (p. 24). — 9½ M. *Bouaye.* To the left is the shallow *Lac de Grand-Lieu*, 5½ M. long by 3¾ M. wide.

17 M. *Ste-Pazanne.* Lines to *Paimbœuf* and *Pornic*, see *Baedeker's N. France.* — 25 M. *Machecoul* (pop. 4078), once the capital of the old Duchy of Rais. — At (30 M.) *Bois-de-Céné* we enter the Vendée.

36½ M. **Challans** (Hôt. des Voyageurs; pop. 5877), a trading town.

Omnibus twice daily to (10 M. to the S.W.) *St-Jean-de-Monts* (Hôt. de la Plage; Hôt. des Voyageurs, in the town; pop. 4797), a sea-bathing place, 1 M. from the beach.

From Challans to the Ile de Noirmoutier and the Ile d'Yeu. Narrow-gauge railway to *Fromentine*, 15½ M., in 1 hr. to 1 hr. 20 min. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 65 c.). In summer, the former island is more easily reached by boat from Pornic (see above). — From (10 M.) *Beauvoir* a causeway ('goua'), dry at low water, crosses to join the Noirmoutier and Barbâtre road. Carr. from Beauvoir to (13 M.) Noirmoutier, about 12 fr. — 15½ M. *Fromentine* (inn), whence we cross by a small steamer in 5 min. to (½ M.) *La Fossé*, on the island of Noirmoutier. Thence a road leads by *Barbâtre* to (10 M.; omn. in 1½ hr., 2 fr.; rapid service by brakes in summer) Noirmoutier.

The **Ile de Noirmoutier,** 12 by 4½ M., is for the greater part below the level of high tides and requires to be protected by dykes. It consists of salt-marshes and fertile plains. In 1793-4 the possession of the island was disputed by the Vendeans and the Republicans, and D'Elbée, the commander of the former, was captured and shot. — *Noirmoutier* (Hôt. Moderne, R. from 2½, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; pop. 6849), the chief town of the island, has a small castle of the 14th cent. and a church with a fine crypt of the 11th. To the N.E., 1¼ M., is the bathing-resort of *La Chaise* (Hôt. Beau-Rivage, R. from 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.), with the beautiful *Bois de la Chaise*, a forest of pines and evergreen oaks. La Chaise is only 10 M. from Pornic on the mainland (see above).

The **Ile d'Yeu,** 6 by 2½ M., lies 18 M. from the mainland. Steamer daily from Fromentine in 1½ hr. (fare 3, return 4½ fr.). The coast is

very abrupt on the W. side, but easily accessible on the E., where lies *Port-Joinville* (Hôt. des Voyageurs, R. 2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Turbé). Sea-bathing at *Ker-Chalon*, $^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. The chief town is ($1^1/_2$ M.) *St-Sauveur*, in the centre of the island. On the W. side of the island ($2^1/_2$ M. from Port-Joinville) is a picturesque ruined *Castle* (16th and 17th cent.; key at the Mairie). Great *Lighthouse*, 150 ft. high, with an electric light visible 60 M. round.

$43^1/_2$ M. *Commequiers*, with a ruined castle and (1 M. to the S.) two dolmens known as the Pierres Folles.

Branch-line to (8 M.) *St-Gilles-Croix-de-Vie*. *St-Gilles-sur-Vie* (Hôt. Malescot) is a small seaport and bathing-place. Opposite to it is *Croix-de-Vie*, with a fishing-harbour and sea-baths. To the N. (2 M.) is the small bathing-resort of *Sion* (Hôt. de l'Océan, P. from 6 fr.), with fine rocks.

We cross the *Vie*. — 46 M. *St-Maixent-sur-Vie*. To the E. (3 M.) is the ruined *Château d'Apremont* (16th cent.). — $63^1/_2$ M. *La Genétouze*. We join the line from Nantes, viâ Clisson (p. 24), and that from Tours to Les Sables-d'Olonne (R. 4).

69 M. *La Roche-sur-Yon* (p. 24). Thence to La Rochelle and Bordeaux, see pp. 24-31.

4. From Tours to Les Sables-d'Olonne.

156 M. Railway in $5^3/_4$-$7^3/_4$ hrs. (25 fr. 70, 19 fr. 10, 12 fr. 45 c.).

Tours, see *Baedeker's N. France*. We cross the Nantes line and the *Cher*. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Joué-lès-Tours*. On the left is the Loches-Châteauroux line (p. 38). — Near (6 M.) *Ballan* is the *Château de la Carte*, the birthplace of Pope Martin IV.

16 M. **Azay-le-Rideau** (Hôt. du Grand-Monarque, R. from 2, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; pop. 2142), on the Indre, $1^1/_4$ M. from the station, has a famous Renaissance **Château* (adm. daily, 9-6 or 10-4; fee), built in 1518-29 by Gilles Berthelot, treasurer of finance, and purchased by the state in 1905. It is now fitted up as a museum.

We cross the *Indre*. — 21 M. *Rivarennes*. Then a long ascent through the forest of Chinon.

31 M. **Chinon** (Hôt. de l'Union, R. $2^1/_2$-5, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de la Boule-d'Or; Hôt. de France, R. from 2, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; pop. 5943), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Vienne*, is famed for its history and its *Castle*. It consists mainly of narrow streets, with 15th and 16th cent. houses. Further details, see *Baedeker's N. France*.

From Chinon to Port-de-Piles, $23^1/_2$ M., railway in 1 hr. 10 to 2 hrs. 25 min. (3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 85 c.), ascending the valley of the Vienne. — $10^1/_2$ M. *L'Ile-Bouchard*, with the ruins of an 11th cent. priory, near which is a large dolmen. — $23^1/_2$ M. *Port-de-Piles* (p. 3).

From Chinon to Richelieu, 13 M., railway in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.). — 10 M. *Champigny-sur-Veude* once had a sumptuous château of the early 16th cent., demolished by order of Richelieu. Little of it survives except the chapel, with its superb *Stained glass by R. Pinaigrier. — 13 M. **Richelieu** (Hôt. du Faisan, L. or D. 3 fr.; pop. 2124) was the home of the family of the famous Card. Richelieu (1585-1642),

who was probably born at Paris. The town was built almost entirely by Lemercier (one of the Louvre architects) at Richelieu's order, and still shows remarkable uniformity. Of the cardinal's magnificent château (also by Lemercier) little now remains.

45½ M. **Loudun** (Buffet; Hôt. de France, R. 2, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 4781), the *Laucidunum* of the Gauls, on a hill to the left, played a part in the Religious Wars and gave its name to an edict favourable to the Protestants in 1616. The curé Urbain Grandier was burnt alive here as a sorcerer in 1634.

We follow the Av. de la Gare and the Rue du Portail-Chaussée, and then the Rue de la Mairie, to the left, to the *Mairie*, in front of which rises a statue (1894) of *Théophraste Renaudot* (1586-1653), physician of Louis XIII. and founder of French journalism. Straight on, we come to the Place Carnot and *St-Pierre-du-Marché*, a Gothic church with a good Renaissance portal and a curious stone spire. The Rue Carnot leads thence to *Ste-Croix*, a fine old Romanesque church now used as a market. Behind the Mairie rises the lofty *Donjon*, relic of a castle of the 12th cent., beyond which a street to the left leads to *Ste-Hilaire*, a church with some good flamboyant details. Farther on is the *Porte du Martray*, the chief relic of the old ramparts.

Branch-line to (31½ M.) *Châtellerault* (p. 4), viâ (20½ M.) *Lencloître*, with a Romanesque church.

From Loudun to Angers, 54 M., railway in 2¼-3 hrs. (8 fr. 70, 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 25 c.). — 14½ M. *Montreuil-Bellay* (p. 17). We cross a new bridge over the *Thouet*. — 18 M. *Le Vaudelnay*. About 2 M. to the S.W. is *Le Puy-Notre-Dame*, with a fine 12th cent. church. — 33 M. *Jouannet-Chavagnes*. *Jouannet*, near the station, has chalybeate and sulphur baths. — 41½ M. *Quincé-Brissac*. On the left, beyond the station, lies *Brissac*, with a superb château rebuilt in the 17th cent., but with survivals of the 13th-15th. — 48 M. **Les Ponts-de-Cé** (Hôt. de la Loire, du Commerce, du Pigeon-d'Or; pop. 3224), on the Loire, lies on three islands, across which, from bank to bank, runs a road nearly 2 M. long, with four bridges. The bridges, rebuilt in 1846-66, are of ancient origin *(Pons Sarii)*, and have repeatedly witnessed armed contests from the Roman period onwards. A statue of Dumnacus, the Gallic chieftain, adorns the Pont St-Maurille. On the second island is a *Castle* of the 9th cent., rebuilt in the 15th; on the third is the church of *St-Maurille*, with interesting 16th cent. stalls. — We cross the *Loire* and soon reach (54 M.) *Angers* (see *Baedeker's N. France*).

From Loudun to Poitiers, 43½ M., railway in 1 hr. 25 min. to 2 hrs. (7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 45 c.). — 5 M. *Arçay* (see below). — 12 M. **Moncontour**, famous for the victory of the Duke of Anjou (Henri III.) over the Protestants under Coligny in 1569. Ruined castle and keep (12th cent.). Branch to (9½ M.) *Airvault* (p. 18), viâ *St-Jouin-de-Marnes*, with its famous abbey and Romanesque *Church (mainly 11th and 12th cent.). — 23½ M. *Mirebeau*, with remains of fortifications. — 33 M. *Neuville*, junction of the Parthenay line (p. 10). — 43½ M. *Poitiers* (p. 5).

The train skirts Loudun, passing near the Porte du Martray. — 50½ M. *Arçay*, where the Poitiers line diverges (see above). 53½ M. *Pas-de-Jeu*, at the head of the *Canal de la Dive*.

To the S.W., 2½ M., is **Oiron** (Hôt. de France), with an interesting **Château*, designed by Artus Gouffier, and built by his son Claude (ca.

1530-50). The fine staircase, a small chapel, and the left wing are alone original. The rest of the building was altered by the Duc de La Feuillade after 1669. It was sacked during the Revolution, but the interior is still richly decorated, especially in the older part. We note the enamelled plaques probably made in the same factory as the famous Henri II. (or Oiron) faience in the Louvre. The *Collégiale*, or chapel, consecrated in 1526, contains four fine mausoleums, sadly mutilated by the Huguenots in 1568. The *Hospice*, founded in 1704 by Mme. de Montespan, has a portrait of her as a penitent Magdalene, attr. to Mignard.

61½ M. *Thouars*, also on the Saumur and Bordeaux line (p. 17).

The Les Sables-d'Olonne line now forms a great bend and crosses a viaduct 130 ft. high (view). The fields here resemble those of the Bocage (p. 35).

Beyond (74 M.) *Noirterre* we join the line from Nantes to Poitiers (p. 10), noting on the left the fine tower of Bressuire.

80 M. **Bressuire** (Buffet, good; Hôt. du Dauphin, good, R. from 2, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de France; pop. 5274), on a hill on the left, with a castle-ruin, took part in the wars with England, and was captured by Du Guesclin in 1371. The church of *Notre-Dame*, of the 12th-16th cent., has a fine tower, completed in 1538 (upper part 18th cent.). The *Château*, dating from the 12th and 15th cent., of which the ruins alone remain, is now private property, but visitors are admitted. The most interesting parts are those on the left.

Lines to *Nantes* and to *Poitiers*, see p. 10; to *Montreuil-Bellay*, see p. 17.

From Bressuire to Niort, 48 M., railway in 2 hrs. to 2 hrs. 40 min. (7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 80 c.). We cross the *Bocage* (p. 35). — 10 M. *Moncontant*, where flax is grown and a woollen stuff called 'breluche' is made. — 18 M. *Breuil-Barret*, junction for La Rochelle (see below). — 27½ M. *St-Laurs*, junction for Parthenay (p. 18). — 31½ M. *Coulonges-sur-l'Autize*, with a ruined castle (16th cent.). — 39 M. *Benet*, junction for Fontenay-le-Comte (see below). — We cross the *Sèvre Niortaise*. — 48 M. *Niort* (p. 18).

From Bressuire to La Rochelle, 69½ M., railway in 2-4 hrs. (11 fr. 60, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 60 c.). — To (18 M.) *Breuil-Barret*, see above. Beyond (22 M.) *La Châtaigneraie* we follow the valley of the *Mère*. — 36 M. **Fontenay-le-Comte** (Buffet; Hôt. de Fontarabie, de France; pop. 10,379), an interesting old town, lies partly on a hill on the right bank of the river *Vendée*, which here becomes navigable. It was taken by the English in 1361, recaptured by Du Guesclin in 1372, and suffered greatly during the Religious and Vendean Wars. The church of *Notre-Dame*, dating from the 15th cent., has a fine spire of 1700. The *Château de Terre-Neuve* (1595-1600) contains interesting art collections, furniture, etc. (fee). Many interesting old houses, notably 85 Rue des Loges, the *Maison des Millepertuis*, occupied by Henri IV. in 1587. To the S.E. of the town, 7½ M., is *Maillezais*, with the ruins of a famous abbey and a church of the 12th-13th cent. (restored). Branch-lines to (12½ M.) *Benet* (see above) and to *Chantonnay* (p. 35). — At (43½ M.) *Velluire* we join the line from Nantes to La Rochelle (p. 25).

89 M. *Cerizay*, with a modern château on the right. We cross the *Sèvre Nantaise*. — 92½ M. *St-Mesmin*. We now enter the *Vendée* and the *Bocage* region (p. 35).

98 M. *Pouzauges* (Hôt. de France & d'Europe; pop. 3356). The little town lies picturesquely on a hillside 2½ M. to the N., where we see the ruins of a grand keep of the 13th-14th cent., once owned by Gilles de Laval, the original of 'Bluebeard'.

Pouzauges lies nearly in the centre of the **Bocage Vendéen,** a picturesque, undulating, and wooded region, broken at places by pasture-lands, and watered by rapid brooklets. It extends between Cholet, Bressuire, Fontenay-le-Comte, Chantonnay, and Tiffauges, and is divided into sections of 5-8 acres, enclosed by high hedges which played an important part in the wars of the Revolution. The culminating point is the *Puy Crapeau* (945 ft.), about $1^1/_4$ M. to the E. of Pouzauges. Pleasant trip from Pouzauges to (11 M.) *Les Herbiers* (p. 24) viâ ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Michel-Mont-Mercure* (motor-omn. to Cholet, p. 10), at the foot of *Mont Mercure* (935 ft.). At the top is a church, whose tower affords an immense view.

Near (104 M.) *Chavagnes-les-Redoux* we cross the *Grand-Lay* twice. — $107^1/_2$ M. *Sigournais*, with a 15th cent. château. — $112^1/_2$ M. *Chantonnay*. Branch-lines to Montaigu (see p. 24), Fontenay-le-Comte (p. 34; 24 M.), and Luçon (p. 25; 20 M.).

The line traverses a very hilly tract and curves to the left. We cross the *Yon* and join the line from Nantes to La Rochelle and Bordeaux (R. 3), and leave it again beyond ($133^1/_2$ M.) *La Roche-sur-Yon* (p. 24). — 139 M. *Les Clouzeaux*, where the republican Gen. Haxo was defeated and slain by the Vendeans in 1795. — 152 M. *Olonne*. To the right are salt-marshes and a chain of sand-dunes.

156 M. **Les Sables-d'Olonne.** — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel & Gr.-Hôt. du Casino*, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 13 fr., **Splendide-Hôtel, Gr.-Hôt. de la Plage*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 10 fr., omn. 60 c., *Hôt. du Remblai & de l'Océan*, same charges, these four on the beach and open in summer only; *Hôt. des Pins*, near the Casino des Pins, B. 1, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8, omn. 1 fr. — *Touring-Hôtel*, near the station, good, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 7, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc*, 21 Rue de la Poissonnerie; *Hôt. de France & des Etrangers*, Place de la Liberté; *Hôt. Jouet*, Rue Chanzy.

Sea Baths. Cabin and towel 30, costume 30 c. — Warm Baths, Quai de Franqueville.

Casino Municipal. Adm. $^1/_2$, theatre $^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$ fr. — Casino des Pins. Adm. $^1/_2$, theatre 1-$2^1/_2$ fr.

Cabs. Per drive $1^1/_2$, per hour 2 fr. — Donkey 50 c. per hour. — Electric Tramway, in the season, between the two casinos (10-20 c.).

Post & Telegraph Office, Place des Chantiers, at entrance to harbour.

Aquarium, Quai de Franqueville (8 to 11 and 12.30 to 6; adm. 50 c.). — Syndicat d'Initiative, 26 Av. de la Gare.

British Consular Agent, *F. Maillard*, Cours Dupont. — Anglican Church Service on Sun. at 2 p.m.

Les Sables-d'Olonne (pop. 14,005), a favourite sea-bathing place, has a small harbour and a beautiful sandy beach, sloping gently towards the S. in a semicircle of over 1 M., and flanked with a broad esplanade, called the *Remblai* and *Quai de Franqueville*, with many handsome houses. The town itself is badly built; its only object of interest is the church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Port*, built in 1646, and restored in 1869. Fishing and oyster-culture are the great industries, yielding some $2^1/_2$ million francs per annum.

To the W. of the Remblai is the *Casino Municipal;* farther on is the *Chenal*, and beyond it rises the modern *Tour d'Arundel*, used as a lighthouse. Adjacent are the relics of a 14th cent. château. To the N. lies the suburb of *La Chaume*, inhabited by fishermen (ferry 5 c.). The *Harbour* lies between the town and La Chaume.

An animated and interesting scene is presented by the port, with the gaily painted fishing-boats with coloured sails, the fish-market, and the comely women of the fishing population in their costume of short skirts, black stockings, and curious white caps known as 'papillons'. Other picturesque head-dresses are seen on Sun. and holidays.

The **Marais Salants** are interesting when the 'paludiers' are at work. The sea-water floods them at high tide, leaving a deposit of salt. The salt is then collected and heaped up in 'mulons', which look like tents. The industry is, however, decadent, and does not pay.

A favourite excursion, by tramway or on foot, is to the *Bois de la Rudelière*, the only shady walk near the town. The Sunday balls of the Sablaises at the *Casino des Pins* are curious. — Another trip may be taken (steam-launch in 20-30 min.; 1 fr. return) to the *Forêt d'Olonne*.

Steamboats ply in summer to the *Ile d'Yeu* and *Ile de Ré* (pp. 31, 29), *La Pallice* (p. 28), *St-Gilles-sur-Vie* (p. 32), etc.

From Les Sables-d'Olonne to Champ-St-Père, 24 M., narrow-gauge line in $2^1/_4$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. - $8^1/_2$ M. *Talmont*, with a ruined château of the 11th cent., besieged by Henry of Navarre in 1587. — Near (19 M.) *Les Moûtiers-les-Maufaits* is the fine *Dolmen de la Frébouchère*. — 24 M. *Champ-St-Père*, on the Nantes and Bordeaux line (p. 24).

5. From Orléans *(Paris)* to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux.

$316^1/_2$ M. Railway in $9^1/_2$-$13^1/_2$ hrs. (56 fr. 65, 38 fr. 30 c., 25 fr.). — From Orléans to Bordeaux viâ Tours, see R. 1.

I. From Orléans to Limoges.

176 M. Railway in 4 hrs. 15 to 4 hrs. 40 min. (31 fr. 35, 21 fr. 20, 13 fr. 85 c.). — From *Paris*, 251 M., in 5 hrs. 40 to 6 hrs. 15 min. (45 fr. 35, 30 fr. 65 c., 20 fr.). — Dining-car by morning, and sleeping-car by evening-express.

Orléans, and thence to *Vierzon*, see *Baedeker's N. France*.

$51^1/_2$ M. **Vierzon** (Buffet; Hôt. des Messageries, du Bœuf; pop. 11,856), on the *Cher* and the *Canal du Berry*, has agricultural machine works and potteries.

From Vierzon to Tours, $69^1/_2$ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. (12 fr. 65, 8 fr. 45, 5 fr. 50 c.), down the valley of the Cher. Best views to the left. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Menneton-sur-Cher*, with an old château and ramparts. — 15 M. *Villefranche-sur-Cher* (Hôt. du Croissant). Branch-line to Romorantin and Blois, see *Baedeker's N. France*. - 20 M. *Gièvres*. [Narrow-gauge line to (10 M.) **Valençay** (Hôt. d'Espagne), noted for its superb Renaissance **Château* (adm. free). Designed by Philibert Delorme, it was built in 1540, enlarged in 1691, bought by Prince Talleyrand in 1805, and was the place of retirement of Ferdinand VII. of Spain in 1803-14; it now belongs to the Duc de Valençay. Narrow-gauge line from Valençay to *Le Blanc*, see p. 11; steam-tramway to *Châteauroux*, see p. 38.] — $25^1/_2$ M. *Selles-sur-Cher* (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; pop. 4074) has an interesting church (13th-15th cent.) and a château of the time of Henri IV. — 34 M. *St-Aignan-Noyers*. **St-Aignan** (Hôt. St-Aignan, de la Gerbe-d'Or; pop. 2992), an old town, lies $1^1/_4$ M. to the S. of the station (omn. 30 c.). The *Château* (13th-16th cent.) was restored in the 19th. It contains various works of art, including an ancient marble sarcophagus. The *Church* is late Romanesque. — At ($38^1/_2$ M.) *Thésée* (Thassiaca) are Roman remains, perhaps of a 'mansio', or storehouse on a Roman road. — $45^1/_2$ M. **Montrichard** (Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche, de la Tête-Noire; pop. 2769) has a *Donjon* of the 11th cent. (?),

with an enceinte of the 13th and 15th. In a W. suburb is the fine *Church of Nanteuil* (12th-15th cent.). — 49½ M. **Chenonceaux,** with its famous château, see *Baedeker's N. France.* — At (67½ M.) *St-Pierre-des-Corps* we join the Orléans line (p. 3). — 69½ M. *Tours* (see *Baedeker's N. France*).

From Vierzon to *Bourges*, see *Baedeker's N. France.*

We cross the *Yèvre*, the Canal du Berry, the Cher, and the *Arnon.* — 63½ M. *Reuilly.* On the right is the fine *Château de la Ferté-Reuilly*, built by Mansart (1659; burned down in 1907, but rebuilt). — The line follows the valley of the *Théols.*

74 M. **Issoudun** (Hôt. de Toulouse, R. 3-4, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. du Commerce & Central; pop. 13,709), an industrial town amidst vineyards. It sustained several sieges by the English and by the army of the Fronde (1651), which have left few old houses.

We follow the Boul. Diderot to the left, and then the Boul. Nicolas-Leblanc to the right, to the Place du Marché, in which are the *Palais de Justice* and a 16th cent. *Town Gate.* We pass through the gateway to the Place Voltaire (post office) and the *Hôtel de Ville*, with the *Tour Blanche*, a buttressed donjon of the late 12th cent., 90 ft. high.

The Rue de la République leads from the Place du Marché to *St-Cyr*, a Gothic church (15th cent.) with a large stained-glass window. — The chapel of the *Hôtel-Dieu* (1502) contains fine carvings.

Branch-line to (15 M.) *St-Florent-sur-Cher* (p. 258).

85 M. *Montierchaume.* We cross the *Indre.*

90½ M. **Châteauroux** (Buffet; *Hôt. Moderne & du Faisan, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. Ste-Catherine; Hôt. de France; cab 75 c. per drive, 2 fr. per hour; pop. 26,095), capital of the department of the *Indre*, on the left bank of the Indre, is a busy and thriving place, of which the poet *M. Rollinat* (1846-1903) was a native. Its chief products are woollen stuffs and coarse cloth. From the station we turn to the right and soon reach the modern church of *St-André.* A little farther on are the Place Lafayette, to the right, and, to the left, the Place Gambetta, with the *Theatre*, the *Post Office*, and a *War Monument* for 1870-71. The Rue Victor-Hugo, to the left of the theatre, leads to the Place du Marché and the *Hôtel de Ville*, with an interesting *Musée* (Sun. and Thurs. 1-4; at other times, fee). It contains paintings, engravings, furniture, weapons, souvenirs of Napoleon I. and Gen. Bertrand (p. 38), etc.

From the Hôtel de Ville the Rue Admiral-Ribourt descends to *Notre-Dame*, another modern church. From the exit we follow the Rue Porte-Neuve to the left, the Rue Ernest-Renan to the right, and an avenue to the right, descending to the Indre bridge, where we have a good view of the *Château Raoul* (14th-15th cent.), which gave its name to the town. It is now occupied by the archives. From beyond the bridge we get a better view, embracing also the *Préfecture* and the old *Tour de la Prison.*

Returning, we may skirt the river, past the foot of the Château, ascend to the right near the Tour de la Prison, and follow the Rues Dauphine and Grande, passing the church of *St-Martial*, to the Place Lafayette. The adjacent Place Ste-Hélène is adorned with a bronze **Statue of Gen. Bertrand* (1773-1844), friend of Napoleon I. On the N. side of the square is the old *Church of the Cordeliers* (13th cent.), now a school, with fine stained glass.

At **Déols**, 1 M. from the Place Lafayette, reached by the Valençay tramway (see below), are the ruins of a famous abbey, to which belonged the fine **Tower* (12th cent.) of the Romanesque church and fragments of sculpture (to the right on entering the village). Farther on, to the left, is the *Porte de l'Horloge*, a 15th cent. belfry, with two round towers. Beyond is the church of *St-Étienne* (15th-16th cent.), the crypt of which contains the *Tomb of St. Ludre*, a Gallo-Roman work (cast in the Musée, p. 37).

Steam-tramway to (31 M.) *Valençay* (p. 36), viâ (14½ M.) *Levroux* (Hôt. de la Promenade; pop. 4032), the Roman *Gabbatum*, later *Leprosum*, with a church of the 12th-13th cent., Roman remains, and a ruined castle.

From Châteauroux to Tours, 74 M., railway in 2 hrs. 25 to 3 hrs. 25 min. (13 fr. 45 c., 9 fr., 5 fr. 85 c.), down the valley of the Indre. — 16 M. *Buzançais*, also on the line from Le Blanc to Valençay (p. 11). — 22 M. *Palluau-St-Genou*. *Palluau-sur-Indre* has a ruined château, at some distance to the left. At *St-Genou* is an interesting 11th cent. abbey-church. — Near (26 M.) *Clion*, to the right, is the *Château de l'Isle-Savary*. — 31 M. *Châtillon-sur-Indre* (Hôt. de l'Europe; pop. 3621) has a ruined castle, with a keep of the 13th cent., and a church of the 11th. Nearing Loches we have a fine view of the town, to the right.

44½ M. **Loches** (Hôt. de France, de la Promenade; pop. 5346), picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Indre, is famed for its **Castle*, the ancestral home of the Plantagenets. Description, see *Baedeker's N. France*. Branch-lines to (13½ M.) *Montrésor*, with a Renaissance château and church, and viâ (13 M.) *Ligueil* to (25½ M.) *Le Grand-Pressigny* (p. 3).

57 M. *Cormery*, with a fine tower, the relic of a Benedictine abbey (8th cent.). — 63½ M. *Montbazon*, dominated by a huge keep (11th cent.). — 70 M. *Joué-lès-Tours* (p. 32). — 74 M. *Tours* (see *Baedeker's N. France*).

From Châteauroux to Montluçon, 65 M., railway in 2 hrs. 50 min. to 3 hrs. (11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 15 c.). — Ascending the Indre valley, we reach (8½ M.) *Ardentes* (pop. 2725), with a church partly Romanesque. — 20 M. *Nohant-Vic*, with a château in which George Sand died in 1876.

23 M. **La Châtre** (Hôt. Descosses; pop. 4770), an industrial town, on the left bank of the Indre. In a square, ½ M. from the station, is a fine marble statue of *George Sand*, the famous authoress (Baroness Dudevant, 1804-76), by A. Millet. To the left we reach the *Church*, containing fine stained glass (partly 16th cent.). To the left, beyond the church, is a square *Tower*, a relic of the château, and farther on lies the fine *Promenade de l'Abbaye*, overlooking the valley. Branch-lines to (29 M.) *Argenton* (p. 39) and (47 M.) *Guéret* (p. 260).

Beyond (27½ M.) *Briantes*, on the right, we pass the mediæval *Château de la Motte-Feuilly*. — 31 M. *Champillet-Urciers*. Branch-line to (23½ M.) *Lavaufranche* (p. 260), by (20 M.) *Boussac*. — 35½ M. *Châteaumeillant* (pop. 3756), with the interesting church of St-Genest (11th cent.). Branch-line to La Guerche, see p. 204. — Beyond (42 M.) *Culan* is a small lake; then two viaducts, the second high above the pretty valley of the *Arnon*. We join first the Bourges, then the Guéret line, and cross the *Cher*. — 65 M. *Montluçon* (p. 257).

Beyond Châteauroux the Tours line diverges to the right. — 98 M. *Luant*, at the E. end of the *Brenne*, a marshy and sterile region. — Beyond (101½ M.) *Lothiers* we pass through a tunnel

and cross a viaduct, obtaining a fine view, to the right, of the superb 15th cent. *Châteaux de Chabenet.*

110 M. **Argenton** (Buffet; Hôt. de Poitiers, good, R. from 2, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Central-Hôtel & Promenade; pop. 6122), on the *Creuse*, the Roman *Argentomagus*. The Gothic *Church* has a good modern spire. Below the second of the two bridges are several quaint old houses. On the right bank are the relics of a *Castle*, destroyed after the Fronde, and a statue of the Virgin (view).

From Argenton to *Poitiers*, see p. 11; to *La Châtre*, see p. 38.

Excursions. To the N., $1^1/_4$ M., is *St-Marcel*, formerly walled, with an interesting transitional church. — In the pretty *Valley of the Bouzanne*, through which runs the road from Argenton to Châteauroux, are several castles, about 4 M. from St-Marcel, some in ruins, others still inhabited. Down the river, $^1/_2$ M. below the bridge, is the *Château de Rocherolle*, and above the bridge ($^1/_2$ M.) are the ruins of *Prunget*, both on the right bank. Farther on ($1^1/_4$ M.; left bank) is the ruined *Château de Mazières*, on the site of a Gallo-Roman town.

The *Valley of the Creuse*, above Argenton (tramway under construction), as far as Fresselines, is pretty, but its charms have been exaggerated by George Sand, and part of it can be explored only on foot. We walk or drive on the right bank from Argenton to ($8^1/_2$ M.) **Gargilesse** (Hôt. Chamblant. P. 5 fr.), a picturesque village. The transitional *Church* (12th cent.) contains a crypt, wall-paintings of the 15th cent., and an old tomb. On the left bank of the Creuse, 2 M. to the W., is the ruined *Château de la Prune-au-Pot.* — From Gargilesse the road leads to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Eguzon* (see below); walkers may follow the banks of the Creuse all the way to *Crozant* (see below), passing the ruins of *Châteaubrun* (13th-16th cent.; no adm.).

We now ascend rapidly into the 'Massif Central' region. — 123 M. *Eguzon* (Hôt. de France, good, R. $1^1/_2$-2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. 5-6 fr.). The village lies $1^1/_2$ M. to the E. — $127^1/_2$ M. *St-Sébastien* (buffet).

About $4^1/_2$ M. to the W. (omn. $1^1/_4$ fr.) is **Crozant** (840 ft.; Hôt. Lépinat, good; Hôt.-Rest. des Ruines), a picturesque little village. On a bold rock at the confluence of the *Sédelle* and Creuse rises a grand ruined **Castle* (12th-13th cent.). — To the E. ($4^1/_2$ M.) is *Fresselines*, a pretty village at the confluence of the two Creuses. The church contains a relief by Rodin (1906) in memory of the poet Rollinat (p. 37).

Branch Line from St-Sébastien to *Guéret* ($28^1/_2$ M.; p. 260). Extensive views of the conspicuous *Trois-Cornes* (2085 ft.).

139 M. **La Souterraine** (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, de la Paix; pop. 4308) has a fortified gate of the 16th cent. and an interesting Romanesque and Gothic church (restored). In the cemetery is a 13th cent. 'lanterne des morts' (p. 11).

145 M. *Fromental*, with a castle (14th-16th cent.). — To the right runs the Poitiers line (pp. 10, 11). We cross the *Viaduc de Rocherolle*, 175 ft. high, with a *View of the wild valley of the *Gartempe*. — $151^1/_2$ M. *Bersac* (p. 11). The train skirts the wooded *Echelles* (2245 ft.).

$155^1/_2$ M. *St-Sulpice-Laurière* (buffet). *Laurière* is a picturesque village among hills, 2 M. to the N. To Poitiers, see pp. 11, 10; to Guéret, Montluçon, etc., see R. 36a.

The Limoges train passes through a tunnel under the hills of

La Marche. — 164½ M. *Ambazac* (pop. 3649), with a Romanesque and Gothic church. — 168½ M. *Les Bardys.* We join the Clermont-Ferrand line (p. 42) and cross a viaduct. — 171 M. *Le Palais* (p. 42). Then, to the right, runs the line to Bellac and Poitiers (pp. 11, 10). — 176 M. *Limoges* (buffet).

Limoges.

Stations. *Gare des Bénédictins* (Pl. D, 2, 3), the main station; *Gare de Montjovis* (Pl. A, 2), for Angoulême. — Omn. 50 c.; tramway, see below.

Hotels. **Central-Hôtel* (Pl. b; C, 4), Place Jourdan, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. a, C 4; formerly Amblard), Place Jourdan, R. from 3½, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. e; A, 3), 29-33 Rue Montmailler, near the Gare de Montjovis, good, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Moderne* (Pl. c; A, 3), 6-8 Boul. Victor-Hugo, R. from 3, B. 1, L. or D. 3, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de Bordeaux & Terminus*, opposite the main station, R. from 2½, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du Commerce*, 30 Boul. Louis-Blanc (Pl. C, 5), *Hôt. Vialle*, 38 Rue de Paris, R. at both from 2 fr.

Cab for 1-2 pers., per drive 1 fr., per hour 1½ fr. (at night 1¼ or 2 fr.); for 3-4 pers. 1½ or 2 fr. (at night 2 or 2½ fr.).

Tramways. 1. From the *Faubourg du Pont-Neuf* (beyond Pl. D, 5) to the *Place Sadi-Carnot* (Pl. B, 1). - 2. From the *Avenue Baudin* (beyond Pl. B, 6) to the *Place Sadi-Carnot*. — 3. From the *Place Sadi-Carnot* to the *Cimetière de Louyat* (beyond Pl. B, 1). — 4. From the *Faubourg des Casseaux* (beyond Pl. D, 3) to the *Faubourg Montjovis* (beyond Pl. A, 3). — 5. From the *Gare des Bénédictins* (Pl. D, 2, 3) to the *Ecole Normale d'Institutrices* (beyond Pl. A, 4). 6. From the *Faubourg d'Angoulême* (beyond Pl. A, 3, 4) to the *Route d'Ambazac* (beyond Pl. D, 1). Fare 10 c., with transfer (except on line 3) 15 c.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), corner of the Rue Daniel-Lamagière and Rue de la Préfecture.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais* and *Société Générale*, Place Jourdan; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 2 Boul. Carnot.

British Vice-Consul, *H. F. de Luze*, 8 Rue d'Isly (Pl. C, 3). - American Consul, *E. L. Belisle*, 3 Rue d'Isly.

Baths. *Bains Chinois*, 2 Av. Gambetta.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 6 Boul. Victor-Hugo.

Limoges (950 ft.; pop. 92,181), the ancient capital of the *Limousin*, now that of the department of *Haute-Vienne*, headquarters of the 12th army-corps, and seat of a bishopric, rises in a crescent on the right bank of the Vienne. The older quarters still have narrow streets, with timber-built houses.

In the Gallo-Roman period *Augustoritum* ('ford of Augustus') was the capital of the powerful tribe of the *Lemovices*. After its union with the empire it had a senate, and possessed numerous public buildings, of which scarcely a trace remains. St. Martial, the patron-saint of the Limousin, first preached the Gospel here. The town retained a certain importance down to the middle ages, but it suffered much during the English wars, especially in 1370, when it was sacked by the Black Prince. The Religious Wars, plague, and famine ravaged it anew in the 16th cent., and in 1630-31 it again suffered terribly from the plague. Under the régime of *Turgot* (1762-74) it began to revive, but a great fire consumed nearly 200 of its houses in 1790.

Limoges is famous for its enamel-work of the 16th cent.; the greatest of the masters of that period were *Nardon Pénicaud*, *Léonard Limousin*, *Jean* and *Pierre Courteys*, *Pierre Reymond*, and *Noël Laudin*. Its porcelain is in high repute, and the kaolin prepared here is exported to

LIMOGES
1:16,600
0 50 100 200 300 400
Mètres
Gare de Mt Jovis
Gare des Bénédictins
Caserne
Champ de Juillet
Place Bourdan
Place de la République
Théâtre
Lycée
Hôtel de Ville
Place Municipale
Jardins de l'Evêché
Evêché
Asile de Vieillards
Hôpital
Avenue du Pont Neuf
Avenue du Midi
Avenue de la Révolution
Rue Haute Vienne
Rue Boucherie
Rue Turgot
Rue Jean Jaurès
Rue Adrien Dubouché
Rue Fontaine St Joseph
Rue Montmailler
Rue Ste Valérie
Rue Ste Claire
Rue Ste Ursule
Rue Ste Marie
Rue Ste Catherine
Rue Ste Anne
Rue Ste Félicité
Rue Ste Marthe
Rue Ste Marguerite
Rue Ste Thérèse
Rue Ste Geneviève
Rue Ste Agnès
Rue Ste Cécile
Rue Ste Sophie
Rue Ste Rose
Rue Ste Lucie
Rue Ste Madeleine
Rue Ste Barbe
Rue Ste Croix

America and other countries. Admittance is easily obtained to one of the 38 factories, which employ over 8000 hands and produce porcelain valued at 20 million fr. per annum. Limoges also manufactures textiles, shoes, etc., and holds a great fair for human hair on 23rd-25th June.

From the Gare des Bénédictins (Pl. D, 2, 3) we ascend the Av. de la Gare to the left, passing on the right a war-monument for 1870-71, and soon reach the *Place Jourdan* (Pl. C, 3, 4), the busiest part of the town, adorned with a bronze statue of *Marshal Jourdan,* a nature of Limoges (1762-1838).

To the right, at the end of the Place, begins the long Av. Garibaldi, leading to a 'rond-point' with a monument to *President Carnot* (1837-94), a native of Limoges. In the Boul. de Fleurus, to the S. of the Place, a monument was erected in 1911 to *Gen. Dalesme* (1763-1832).

From the Place Jourdan the Rues du Maupas and Neuve-St-Etienne lead to the—

***Cathedral of St-Etienne** (Pl. D, 4), the most important building in the Limousin, on the site of a Romanesque church, of which the crypt still exists. It was founded in 1273; the choir was finished in 1327, the S. portal a little later, and the N. portal and two bays of the nave early in the 16th cent.; the rest is partly of the 16th cent. and partly modern. Over the W. façade is an earlier *Tower* (205 ft.), Romanesque and Gothic. The **N. Portal* is richly ornamented, but has no statues except on the central pier.

The Interior is imposing. From the W. entrance we pass through a Romanesque chapel below the tower, and then through the modern narthex, to the superb **Rood Loft*, executed in 1533-4. Its delicate ornamentation includes six reliefs: the Labours of Hercules. The *Stained Glass* dates from the 14th cent., but was restored in the 16th and 19th. In the choir are the interesting, but dilapidated *Tombs* of three bishops; that of Jean de Lanjeac (d. 1541), on the left, has lost its bronze statue, but retains fourteen reliefs of the Visions of the Apocalypse.

The *Jardins de l'Evêché* (Pl. D, 5), S. of the Cathedral, are laid out as a botanical garden (entered from the Av. Pont-Neuf).

The streets to the W. of the Cathedral lead to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 5), a fine modern Renaissance edifice.

We now ascend the Boul. Gambetta and follow the Rue Vigne-de-Fer, to the right, to the curious *Rue de la Boucherie* (Pl. B, 4, 5), still exclusively occupied by the butchers, whose guild was once very influential. In front of the little church of *St-Aurélien* is a Pietà, to the right of which rises a fine stone cross (15th cent.).

At the end of the Rue de la Boucherie we pass to the right of the Halles, and soon reach the church of *St-Michel-des-Lions* (Pl. B, 4; 14th-15th cent.), whose spire is crowned with a huge ball. At the S. portal are two stone lions of the 12th cent.; the stained glass in the interior is partly of the 15th.

To the W. is the Place d'Aine (Pl. A, 4), with the statue of *Gay-Lussac* (1778-1850), the chemist, by A. Millet (1890). The adjacent *Palais de Justice* and *Place d'Orsay* occupy the site of the Roman amphitheatre. The square is adorned with the 'Oak and the Reed', in marble, and 'Ceramic Art', in bronze.

To the N. of the Palais lies the large Place du Champ-de-Foire, with the **Musée Adrien-Dubouché** (Pl. A, 3). Adm. daily, except Mon. and certain holidays, 10 to 4 or 5. The ceramic collection (catalogue 50 c.) is important.

Ground Floor. At the entrance, a statue of *A. Dubouché* (d. 1881), a former director. — Gallery on the right: Sèvres and Dresden porcelain; Spanish, English, and Italian faience (three dishes from Pesaro, 16th cent.); Persian, Chinese, and Japanese porcelain; faience from Delft, Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden. — Room at the end: French, Italian, and Spanish faience; Chinese and Japanese porcelain. — We return to the preceding gallery. On the right: French porcelain and faience (notably old Nevers, Rouen, and Moustiers). — Gallery to the left of the entrance: French porcelain and faience; *Enamelled terracotta by Bernard Palissy; foreign terracottas; Limoges products; Chinese bronzes. — Room at the end: Oriental porcelain. — We return to the preceding gallery. On the right: Sèvres and Copenhagen porcelain, enamelled specimens, etc.

First Floor. Paintings, etc. Salon Central: *Troyon*, *Vintage at Suresnes. — Gallery on the right. Room I: *Mauzaisse*, Portr. of Turgot. Room III: *Léonard Limousin*, *Portr. of Constable Anne de Montmorency. — Gallery on the left. Room I: *Nattier*, *Portr. of a lady (1751); *Le Brun*, Battle of Constantine against Maxentius, after Raphael; four Early Italian small panels of a predella. Room III: Coins, antiquities, wood-carvings. Room IV: Models, bronzes, enamels, ivories, etc. — Room V (apply to custodian): *Limoges enamels; *L. Limousin*, Doubting Thomas, painting on wood (1551); ancient jewellery.

The Rue Turgot leads N.E. from the Place du Champ-de-Foire to the Boul. Carnot, which descends to the right, past the large *Place de la République* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), to the Carrefour Tourny and the church of **St-Pierre-du-Queyroix** (Pl. C, 4), begun in the 12th cent., but altered later. It is of irregular shape, and has double aisles. Fine stained-glass window of the 16th cent., by Pénicaud (Death and Coronation of the Virgin).

The chapel of the *Lycée Gay-Lussac* (Pl. C, 4), a little to the S., contains an Assumption, attributed wrongly to Rubens, and a richly carved old altar-screen.

Interesting excursion from Limoges to *Solignac* and the *Château de Chalusset* (p. 88).

From Limoges to *Angoulême*, see p. 15; to *Poitiers*, see pp. 11, 10; to *Périgueux*, see below; to *Brive* (Aurillac) and *Toulouse*, see R. 13.

From Limoges to Clermont-Ferrand. 135 M., railway in 6 hrs. 40 (in summer) to 8 hrs. 35 min. (24 fr. 40, 16 fr. 50, 10 fr. 80 c.). — 5 M. *Le Palais* (p. 40). — We ascend the *Vienne* valley. 15 M. *St-Léonard* (Hôt. de la Boule-d'Or; pop. 6443), an old industrial town, has a Romanesque church (11th-12th cent.). — 31 M. *Eymoutiers* (Hôt. Pintou; pop. 4094), picturesquely situated, has a Romanesque church, with fine old stained glass, interesting stalls, and valuable plate. — From (62 M.) *Meymac*, where we join the line from Brive, to Clermont-Ferrand, see pp. 270, 269.

II. From Limoges to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux.

From Limoges (Gare des Bénédictins) to Périgueux, 61½ M., in 1 hr. 35 to 2 hrs. 30 min. (11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). — From Périgueux to Bordeaux, 79 M., in 1 hr. 45 to 4 hrs. 20 min. (14 fr. 30, 9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 25 c.).

We pass under the town by a tunnel and cross the *Vienne*. —

PÉRIGUEUX
1:12,000
St Pardoux
Mètres
Cas. d'Artillerie (anc. Séminaire)
Prison
Préfecture
Allées de Tourny
Cimetière
St Martin
Place St Martin
Gambetta
Pl. Plumancy
Banque de France
Poste et Télégr.
Halle
Ecole St Martin (laïque)
Couvent Ste Ursule
Hospice
Théâtre
Mairie
Cathédrale
Palais de Justice
Musée
Comédie
Gare
Rue de Bordeaux
Entrepôt des Tabacs
Arènes
Cour. de Ste Marthe
Couvent de la Visitation
Cité Etienne
Chât. Barrière
Casernes
Place Francheville
Cours Fénelon
Cours Tourny
Boulevard Tourny
Boul. Bertrand de Born
Tour de Vesone
Brive & Agen
Abattoir
1 Loge maçonnique E 2
2 Monument de 1870-71 F 1

12½ M. *Nexon* (1080 ft.; Hôt. de France; pop. 3135), with a church of the 12th and 15th cent., and château of the 16th. Line to Brive viâ St-Yrieix, see R. 13, I b. — 17½ M. *Lafarge.* View to the left. — 23 M. *Bussière-Galant,* also on the line from Saillat-Chassenon to St-Yrieix (see p. 15).

38½ M. **Thiviers** (830 ft.; Hôt. de France; pop. 3398), prettily situated, has a Romanesque *Church* (12th cent., but altered) and the Renaissance *Château de Vococour* (now a hotel).

From Thiviers to *Le Quéroy-Pranzac* (Angoulême) viâ *Nontron,* see p. 15. — Steam-tramway to (20½ M.) *St-Yrieix* (p. 89).

From Thiviers to Brive, 42½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 10 to 2 hrs. 45 min. 12 M. *Excideuil* (p. 46). — At (20 M.) *Hautefort* is a superb château of the 11th cent., rebuilt in the 16th-17th. Line to Terrasson, see p. 272. — At (31 M.) *Ayen-Juillac* we cross the La Rivière-de-Mansac line (p. 272). 36½ M. *Le Burg,* on the Limoges and St-Yrieix line (p. 89). — 42½ M. *Brive* (p. 89).

51½ M. *Agonac,* with a Romanesque-Byzantine church. — 56 M. *Château-l'Evêque* (p. 46), with a château of the 15th cent., once the residence of the Bishops of Périgueux. — The Bordeaux line runs to the right, crossing the *Isle.* 61½ M. *Périgueux.*

Périgueux.

Hotels. *Hôt. du Commerce & des Postes* (Pl. e; D, 2), Place du Quatre-Septembre, good, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. a; D, 3), Place Francheville; *Hôt. des Messageries* (Pl. b; D, 3), Place Francheville, good, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 10-12 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Univers* (Pl. c; D, 3), 23 Rue de Bordeaux, R. from 2½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 8½ fr.; *Hôt. du Périgord* (Pl. d; D, E, 1), Cours Michel-Montaigne, R. from 2½, L. or D. 3 fr.

Cabs. Per drive in the town ¾, per hour 1½ fr.; with two horses 1 or 2 fr.; per hour outside the town, 2 or 2½ fr. Tramways, see p. 46.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 2), 29 Rue Gambetta.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais,* 22 Place Bugeaud; *Société Générale* and *Comptoir d'Escompte,* 23 and 5 Cours Michel-Montaigne.

Centre de Tourisme du Périgord, Cours Michel-Montaigne.

Périgueux is noted for its *pâtés truffés* ('Périgord pies').

Périgueux (pop. 33,548), a lively town, formerly the capital of the *Périgord,* now that of the department of the *Dordogne,* lies on the right bank of the Isle.

Périgueux was the ancient *Vesunna,* capital of the *Petrucorii,* or rather it has taken the place of that town, which lay to the S.E. of the station. The *Puy St-Front,* on which the Cathedral now stands, was once the site of a monastery, the nucleus of still existing picturesque houses. In the 16th-18th cent. the town spread to the E.; the *Cité,* to the S., stands partly on the site of the Roman town. The English besieged the town three times, but not with success till 1356. It was afterwards sacked by the Huguenots, who occupied it in 1575-81.

From the station the Rue Denis-Papin, to the right, and then, to the left, the Rues des Mobiles-de-Coulmiers and de Bordeaux, lead to the Place Bugeaud (Pl. D, 2), with a bronze statue of *Marshal Bugeaud* (1794-1849). The Rue Taillefer leads straight on to the old *Place Marcillac* or *de la Clautre* (Pl. E, 2).

The ***Cathedral of St-Front** (Pl. F, 2), in this square, dedicated to the patron-saint of Périgord, is one of the most interesting churches in France. It was originally an Augustinian abbey-church, founded in the 6th cent., and was not made a cathedral until 1669, after the destruction of the old Cathedral of St-Etienne by the Huguenots. The part through which we enter from the Place de la Clautre was built early in the 11th cent., or possibly in the 7th or 8th. The **Tower* above it, 215 ft. high, though frequently altered, is most impressive. It consists of two square stories, the first with pilasters, the second with columns, and of a round story above, enclosed by a colonnade and crowned with a kind of tiled dome. Adjacent, on the right, are the *Cloisters*, a relic of the old abbey, dating from the 12th-14th cent., and under restoration since 1909. (Apply to the sacristan.) Whatever be its original date, St-Front was practically rebuilt by Abadie in 1858, and the apse is entirely modern. The church is Byzantine in design, in the form of a Greek cross with cupolas. The interior measures 185 ft. each way, and its five great cupolas, resting on pendentives and fluted square piers, are about 90 ft. high.

We descend the Rue du Calvaire (old houses), to the left of the Place de la Clautre, then the Rue Aubergerie to the left, which leads viâ the Place Hoche to the Cours Fénelon and the *Pont St-Georges* (Pl. F, 3). Crossing the bridge, we obtain a superb view of the Cathedral. We then follow the Rue des Tanneries to the *Pont des Barris* (Pl. F, 2) and cross it to the Place Daumesnil. On the way we have a good view of the old houses on the right bank.

From the Place Daumesnil (Pl. E, F, 2) the Rue St-Front leads past the *Freemasons' Lodge* (Pl. 1; E, 2) to the pleasant *Allées de Tourny* (Pl. E, F, 1). Here we turn to the right to the —

Musée du Périgord (Pl. F, 1), containing Roman antiquities, paintings, and sculptures, and on the first floor a most valuable prehistoric collection (catalogue $1^1/_4$ fr.). Adm. Sun. and Thurs., 12-5; on other days, fee.

Ground Floor. Vestibule. Busts of celebrities. — Room I. Glass-cases containing arms, curiosities, china. — Room II. On the right, *J. B. Vanloo*, Marshal de Belle-Isle; *H. Scheffer*, Virgin and Child; *De Heem*, Fruit; *Guesnet*, Roland at Roncevaux. — Room III. *G. Renault*, Child praying; *Dauzats*, View of Toledo. — Room IV (left of R. II), or Salle St-Astier. *Bloemaert*, Landscape; *Verbruggen*, Holy Family; *Beerstraaten*, Dutch village; *P. Brueghel*, Egg-dance; *Luca Giordano*, St. Paul on the way to Damascus; *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna and Child; *Ribera*, St. Francis of Assisi; *De Heem*, Still-life; *Locatelli*, Rural pastimes. — Room V. Water-colours, engravings, and drawings.

We next pass through Room IV to the Cloisters, which contain Roman and Gallo-Roman relics. — Straight on, we come to three rooms and a vestibule, with Roman and Gallic antiquities, pottery, shells, and minerals.

First Floor. Vestibule. Coins, local views. — Room I. Portraits, curiosities, faience, crystal. — Room II (Salle Michel-Hardy) contains one of the finest prehistoric collections in France. Slabs of breccia and soil from the cavern of Eyzies (p. 86), containing bones, reindeer-horns, flints, coal, ashes, etc.; flint implements, carved or engraved bones; tusk of mammoth; cast of 'homo Aurignacensis', and original skeleton of a prehistoric man from Raymonden (Dordogne).

On the ground-floor, to which we return, another room contains a miscellaneous collection of old furniture, seals, pictures, tapestry, etc.

The **Library,** adjoining the Musée, contains 36,000 vols., 185 of which once belonged to Marie Antoinette.

At the end of the Allées de Tourny, to the right as we leave the Musée, is a *Monument for 1870-71.* Fine view of the valley of the Isle. On the left rises the *Préfecture* (Pl. F, 1). At the opposite end of the Cours is a statue of *Fénelon* (p. 56).

To the left the **Cours Michel-Montaigne** (Pl. E, D, 1, 2), the busiest part of the town, extends to the Place Bugeaud (p. 43). It is adorned with statues of two illustrious natives of Périgord, *Montaigne* (1533-92; p. 54) and *Gen. Daumesnil* (1776-1832).

To the left of the Place Bugeaud is the *Place Francheville* (Pl. D, E, 3), where, on the left, rises the *Tour Mataguerre,* a relic of the 15th cent. fortifications.

The Rue de la Cité, on the opposite side of the square, leads to the interesting church of **St-Etienne** (Pl. D, 4), in the 'Cité', the cathedral down to 1669. It dates from the 11th and 12th cent., resembling St-Front in style, but was almost entirely destroyed by the Huguenots in 1577. It contains a huge carved oak reredos, executed by a Jesuit in the 17th cent., representing the Assumption.

To the N., in the convent of Ste-Marthe (Pl. D, 3, 4), is the disused *Chapelle de l'Evêché,* containing excellent Renaissance sculptures.

From the exit of St-Etienne the Rue de l'Ancien-Evêché leads to the ruins of the Gallo-Roman **Arènes** (Pl. C, 3; 3rd cent.). The only remains are a few passages, mostly on the W. side. There was room for 20,000 spectators. Pretty grounds in the interior.

Returning to St-Etienne and leaving it on the left, we follow the Rue Romaine (with remains of the Gallo-Roman walls), to the S., and the Rue Turenne to the right, to the ruins of the **Château Barrière** (Pl. C, 4). Dating from the 10th-16th cent., it was built on the Roman ramparts, of which two towers still remain. Adjacent are parts of these ramparts and the Porte Normande. The castle was burned down by the Huguenots in 1577.

We return to the Rue Romaine and follow it, to the right, to a railway bridge, which we cross to the **Tour de Vésone** (Pl. D, 4), another Roman relic. This was evidently the cella of a temple, recently excavated. The tower is 76 yds. in circuit and 80 ft. high, but must have been higher. The breach on the E. side was caused by the demolition of the doorway and of the peristyle in front.

From Périgueux to *Agen* and *Tarbes,* see R. 12; to *Brive* (Clermont-Ferrand), see R. 36 b, III.

From Périgueux to Parcoul-Médillac, 41½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 10 to 2 hrs. 50 min. (7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). — 12½ M. *Lisle.* We follow the valley of the Dronne. — 15 M. *Tocane-St-Apre,* 3 M. to the N. of which is *Le Grand-Brassac,* with a Romanesque-Byzantine church (13th - 14th cent.), with cupolas and fine sculptures. — 23 M. *Ribérac* (p. 15). — 31 M. **Aubeterre** (Hôt. de France), picturesquely overlooking the Dronne, has a ruined *Château* (14th and 16th cent.), the church of *St-Jean* (12th cent.),

hewn in the rock, and the church of *St-Jacques* with a superb façade (11th cent.). — 41½ M. *Parcoul-Médillac* (p. 16).

From Périgueux to St-Pardoux-la-Rivière, 33 M., steam-tramway from the Place Francheville (p. 45). — 4½ M. *Chancelade* has a 17th cent. abbey-church, with a 12th cent. façade. — 7 M. *Château-l'Evêque* (p. 43). — 16 M. *Valeuil-Bourdeilles.* To the W. (¾ M.), on the Dronne, is *Bourdeilles*, with an interesting castle of the 14th and 16th cent., and a lofty keep. We ascend the picturesque valley of the *Dronne.* — 20½ M. **Brantôme** (Hôt. Chabrol, Moderne; pop. 2428), prettily situated on the Dronne, has interesting remains of a Benedictine *Abbey* dating from Charlemagne, and once occupied by the chronicler Pierre de Bourdeilles (ca. 1527-1614). The abbey, rebuilt in the 18th cent., is now the Mairie. Behind are curious *Grottoes*, containing sculptures (16th cent.). The *Church* has a tower of the 11th cent., one of the oldest in France. Adjacent are relics of the 15th cent. *Cloisters.* Brantôme is a good centre for excursions. — 27½ M. *Quinsac-Villars*, 2 M. from which is the *Château de Puygnilhem* (16th cent.). — 33 M. *St-Pardoux-la-Rivière* (p. 15).

From Périgueux to *St-Yrieix* (p. 89), 46½ M., steam-tramway from the Place Francheville (p. 45). The chief station on this interesting route is (22½ M.) *Excideuil* (p. 43), with a château of the Talleyrand-Périgord family (13th-16th cent.).

From Périgueux to *Vergt*, 15 M., steam-tramway in 1 hr. 25 min., from the Place Francheville (p. 45). Thence to *Bergerac*, see p. 56.

Beyond Périgueux the Bordeaux line follows the valley of the Isle to its confluence with the *Dordogne.* — 67½ M. *Razac-sur-l'Isle*, in a hilly district. — 72 M. *St-Astier*, with a domed church of 1010, but altered later. — 77 M. *Neuvic*, with a 16th cent. château. — 83½ M. *Mussidan.* Branch-lines to Ribérac (19½ M.; p. 15) and Bergerac (17 M.; p. 56). — 93 M. *Monpont.* To the N., 2½ M., is the *Chartreuse de Vauclaire* (14th cent., restored in the 19th). — 104 M. *St-Médard-de-Guizières.* At *Petit-Palais-et-Cornemps*, 2½ M. to the S., are a Romanesque church (12th cent.) and a ruined abbey. We join the line from Paris to Bordeaux.

108 M. *Coutras*, and thence to Bordeaux, see p. 16.

6. Bordeaux.

Stations. *Gare St-Jean* or *du Midi* (Pl. D, 5; buffet and hotel), for the fast Paris trains, to the S., on the left bank of the Garonne, connected with the two following stations; *Gare de la Bastide* (Pl. D, 3, 4), of the Orléans Co., on the right bank; *Gare de l'Etat* (Pl. D, 4), near the last, for slow trains on the State line; *Gare du Médoc* or *St-Louis* (Pl. C, 1), to the N., for the Médoc (R. 7 a) and Lacanau (p. 55) lines. — Railway-omnibuses (50 c.; trunk 20 c.) and cabs (see p. 47), but no hotel-omnibuses.

Hotels. At the Gare St-Jean, 1¼ M. from the centre of the town: **Hôt. Terminus*, first-class, R. from 6, B. 1¼, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 15 fr. — Opposite are several fair hotels for a short stay: *Régina-Hôtel*, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. Commercial*, R. from 3½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du Faisan*, R. from 2½, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du Printemps*, same charges.

In the town: **Hôt. de France & Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; C, 3), 9-11 Rue Esprit-des-Lois, R. 4-20, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. 13-30 fr.; *Hôt. de Bayonne* (Pl. c; C, 3, 4), 6-10 Rue Martignac, good, R. from 4, B. 1¼, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. de Bordeaux* (Pl. e; C, 3, 4), 1-5 Place de la Comédie,

BORDEAUX
1:25.000
0 200 400 600 800 1000
Mètres
Bateaux Omnibus
A
B
C
D
E
Le Verdon
Boul. Albert Brandenburg
Bassin à Flot N°2
Bassin à Flot N°1
Docks
Magasins
Gare du Médoc
Entrepôts
Boul. Godard
Chemin Rigal
Chemin Abest
Chemin Lamothe
Chemin Gautier
Chemin Baudan
Cours Journu Aubert
Cours de Luze
Cours Victor Hugo
Rue Camille Godard
Rue Lagrange
Rue Ferrère
Rue Pauline Carton
Rue Lecocq
Rue Lafargue
Rue Lafaurie Monbadon
Rue Lagarrigue Montaut
Rue Lafontaine
Rue Lavigne
Rue Lavillotte
Rue Lafaurie
Rue Lafayette
Rue Lafon
Rue Lafolie
Rue Lafosse
Rue Lagrange
Rue Lahire
Rue Lalande
Rue Lamarque
Rue Lamartine
Rue Lamothe
Rue Lancefoc
Rue Landry
Rue Langlois
Rue Lanne
Rue Lapeyrère
Rue Larrey
Rue Latour
Rue Laubarède
Rue Laurens
Rue Lavergne
Rue Lavieuville
Rue Lebrun
Rue Lecocq
Rue Leconte
Rue Lecoq
Rue Lefebvre
Rue Lefranc
Rue Legendre
Rue Lemaire
Rue Lenôtre
Rue Leroy
Rue Lesage
Rue Lesueur
Rue Levasseur
Rue Lhomme
Rue Libergier
Rue Lieutenant
Rue Limoges
Rue Lisbonne
Rue Littré
Rue Livingstone
Rue Lobineau
Rue Lombard
Rue Longchamps
Rue Lopez
Rue Lorraine
Rue Lotte
Rue Louis
Rue Lucien
Rue Lumière
Rue Lussac
Rue Lyautey
Rue Lyon
Rue Mably
Rue Macaire
Rue Magendie
Rue Magnan
Rue Maillard
Rue Maillet
Rue Malbec
Rue Malbouhans
Rue Malbrouck
Rue Malebranche
Rue Malet
Rue Malfilâtre
Rue Malherbe
Rue Malleret
Rue Malleville
Rue Malmaison
Rue Malmedy
Rue Malpeyre
Rue Malvy
Rue Mandron
Rue Manès
Rue Manin
Rue Mansart
Rue Marbeau
Rue Marbotin
Rue Marcadet
Rue Marcel
Rue Marcelin
Rue Marcellin
Rue Marchais
Rue Marché
Rue Marcillac
Rue Marcognet
Rue Marcos
Rue Marengo
Rue Margaux
Rue Margueritte
Rue Marguerite
Rue Marie
Rue Marin
Rue Marinet
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Rue Marsault
Rue Martel
Rue Martignac
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Rue Martinez
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Rue Mascaron
Rue Masse
Rue Massenet
Rue Massiac
Rue Massol
Rue Mathalin
Rue Mathieu
Rue Matignon
Rue Maubec
Rue Maucaillou
Rue Maucoudinat
Rue Maudet
Rue Maufras
Rue Maurel
Rue Mauriac
Rue Maurice
Rue Mauvezin
Rue Mauvin
Rue Mayran
Rue Mazarin
Rue Mazeau
Rue Mazeyres
Rue Mazurier
Rue Meaux
Rue Mégret
Rue Meilhan
Rue Meissonier
Rue Mélac
Rue Mélanie
Rue Melchior
Rue Mellet
Rue Ménard
Rue Ménestrel
Rue Menjaud
Rue Mercadier
Rue Mercier
Rue Meslier
Rue Messier
Rue Meunier
Rue Meynard
Rue Michel
Rue Michelet
Rue Michon
Rue Mignon
Rue Milhau
Rue Millet
Rue Minvielle
Rue Mirabeau
Rue Mirambeau
Rue Mirande
Rue Mirat
Rue Mitchell
Rue Mobert
Rue Moby
Rue Moderne
Rue Moissan
Rue Molière
Rue Monadey
Rue Monbazillac
Rue Monbioux
Rue Monbrun
Rue Moncaut
Rue Moncey
Rue Monclar
Rue Mondenard
Rue Monet
Rue Monge
Rue Monjaret
Rue Monnet
Rue Monnier
Rue Monrepos
Rue Monsarrat
Rue Montagne
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Rue Montalembert
Rue Montaudon
Rue Montbazon
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Rue Montesquieu
Rue Montgolfier
Rue Montgrand
Rue Montmiral
Rue Montpensier
Rue Montplaisir
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Rue Munier
Rue Murat
Rue Musset
Rue Nancel
Rue Nansouty
Rue Naujac
Rue Nauville
Rue Navarre
Rue Nelson
Rue Nicolas
Rue Nicot
Rue Nitot
Rue Noailles
Rue Nodet
Rue Noël
Rue Nogaro
Rue Nolivos
Rue Normandie
Rue Notre Dame
Rue Nouvelle
Rue Nuyens
Rue Oberkampf
Rue Observance
Rue Ohier
Rue Olivet
Rue Ondet
Rue Orbe
Rue Orgeix
Rue Orléans
Rue Ornano
Rue Orsay
Rue Ortet
Rue Oscar
Rue Ossian
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Rue Papin
Rue Parade
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Rue Parrocel
Rue Pascal
Rue Pasteur
Rue Pastourelle
Rue Patarin
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Rue Pauilhac
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Rue Perrot
Rue Pessac
Rue Petit
Rue Petit Bois
Rue Petit Cardinal
Rue Petit Lafitte
Rue Petit Lamothe
Rue Petit Lebrun
Rue Petit Lescure
Rue Petit Lyon
Rue Petit Marseille
Rue Petit Moulin
Rue Petit Parc
Rue Petit Pont
Rue Petit Port
Rue Petit Rocher
Rue Petit Saint Jean
Rue Petit Séminaire
Rue Petit Temple
Rue Petit Thouars
Rue Petit Tourny
Rue Petit Vergne
Rue Petit Village
Rue Petit Vinet
Rue Petit Voisin
Rue Petit Yvon
Rue Petit Zacharie
Rue Petit Zéphyr
Rue Petit Zola
Rue Petit Zoo
Rue Petit Zouave
Rue Petit Zouave
Rue Petit Zouave

R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt. des Princes & de la Paix* (Pl. b; C, 4), 40 Cours du Chapeau-Rouge, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. du Chapon-Fin* (Pl. d; B, 3), 7 Rue Montesquieu, R. from 3 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Métropole & Excelsior* (Pl. f; C, 3), 2 Rue de Condé, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.—*Hôt. Gobineau* (Pl. g; C, 3), corner of Cours du Trente-Juillet and Allées de Tourny, good, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. des Américains & Nicollet* (Pl. h; C, 3), 4 Rue de Condé, commercial, R. from 3½, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Français*, 12 Rue du Temple, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Beeli*, 10 Rue Voltaire, R. from 2½, L. or D. 2¼, P. from 7 fr.; *Mlle. Dupeyron*, 14 Rue du Pont-de-la-Mousque, family hotel, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8 fr.

HÔTELS MEUBLÉS. **Gr.-Hôt. Montré* (Pl. i; B, 3, 4), 4 Rue Montesquieu, R. from 2¾, B. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de Normandie* (Pl. k; C, 3), 1 Rue Gobineau, R. from 3, B. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de Nice*, 4 Place du Chapelet, E. of Notre-Dame (Pl. C, 3, 4), R. from 3½, B. 1¼ fr.; *Hôt. des Quatre-Sœurs*, 6 Cours du Trente-Juillet, R. from 2¾, B. 1 fr.; *Hot. du Centre*, 8-10 Rue du Temple, R. from 2¾, B. 1 fr.

Restaurants. **Chapon-Fin* (see above) and **Bayonne* (p. 46), à la carte and first-class; **Métropole* (see above), à la carte; *Café de Bordeaux*, at the Hôt. de Bordeaux (p. 46), good. — *Gr.-Café Anglais*, 37 Allées de Tourny, good, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Gobineau* (see above), good; *Rest. du Louvre*, 21 Cours de l'Intendance, good, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Rest. de Paris*, 13 Allées de Tourny, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Tav. Gruber*, 15-19 Allées de Tourny, L. or D. 3 fr. (incl. coffee); *Café de Madrid*, 9 Allées de Tourny, à la carte, good; *Rest. Moderne*, 5 Rue Gobineau (1st floor), L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Beeli* (see above); *Rest. de la Presse*, 6 Rue de la Porte-Dijeaux; *Rest. Parisien*, 7 Rue Mably.

Cabs. One horse, per drive 1½, per hour 2 fr. (open cab 2½ fr.); at night (12-6) 2 or 3 fr.; two horses, 2, 3, 3, and 3 fr. Luggage: 50 c. for 1 or 2 trunks, then 50 c. each. — TAXIMETERS (red flag): 75 c. (1½ fr. at night) for 1000 metres, then 10 c. for each 250 m.; for waiting, 3 c. per 3 min.; with white flag, slightly higher fares. — MOTOR CABS: 1 fr. (2 fr. at night) for 1200 m., then 20 c. for each 400 m.; for waiting, 20 c. per 4 min.; return-fare, if beyond boulevards, 25 c. per 500 m.

Electric Tramways (10 c., return 15 c.). From the *Quai de Brienne* (beyond Pl. E, 6): **1b,** to the *Passerelle* (Pont du Chemin de Fer; Pl. E, 5); **12,** to the *Rue d'Ornano* (Pl. A, 5), by the S. boulevards. — From the *Gare St-Jean* (Pl. D, 5): **1ac,** to the *Boul. Albert-Brandenburg* (beyond (Pl. E, 1; free transfer between Lines 1ac and 1b); **3,** to the *Gare du Médoc* (Pl. C, 1); **3bis,** to the *Quai de Bacalan* (Pl. E, 1, 2); **9,** to the *Rue d'Ornano* (Pl. A, 5). — **2a.** From the *Quai Deschamps* (Pl. E, 4) to the *Port de Lormont* (beyond Pl. E. 2; 15 and 25 c.). — From the *Place Magenta* (Pl. B, 4): **2b,** to the *Av. Thiers* (Pl. E, 3); **2c,** to the *Barrière de la Benauge* (beyond Pl. E. 4); **15,** to the *Place de Tourny* (Pl. B, C, 3). — **4.** From the *Place de Bourgogne* (Pl. D, C, 4) to *St-Augustin* (beyond Pl. A, 5). — From the *Place Richelieu* (Pl. C, 3): **5,** to the *Parc Bordelais* (Pl. A, 2); **5bis,** to the *Cours St-Médard* (Pl. A, 3); **13,** to *St-Augustin* (beyond Pl. A, 4). — From the *Place Richelieu* (Pl. C, 3) to the *Boul. de Caudéran* (Pl. A, 3): **6,** by the Rue de la Croix-Blanche (Pl. A, 3); **6bis,** by the Rue Judaïque (Pl. B, A, 4). — From the *Place Richelieu* (Pl. C, 3) to the *Boul. de Talence* (Pl. A-C, 5, 6): **7,** by the Rue de Pessac (Pl. B, 5); **7bis,** by the Rue de St-Genès (Pl. B, 5, 6); **8,** by the Cours de Bayonne (Pl. C, B, 5, 6); **8bis,** by the Cours de Toulouse (Pl. C, 5, 6). — **10.** From the *Quai des Chartrons* (Pl. D, 2) to the *Rue d'Ornano* (Pl. A, 5). — **11.** From the *Boul. du Bouscat* (Pl. A, 2) to the *Cours de la Martinique* (Pl. C, 2). — From the *Place des Quinconces* (Pl. C, 3) to the *Boul. de Bègles* (beyond Pl. C, D, 6): **14,** by the Cours d'Espagne (Pl. C, 5, 6); **14bis,** by the Rue de Bègles (Pl. C, D, 5, 6). — There are also services to the suburbs.

Motor Omnibus (15 c.) from the *Jardin Public* (Pl. B, C, 3) to the *Place d'Aquitaine* (Pl. C, 5).

Steamers. Steam-launches ply in the harbour and to places near. Ferry across the river, every 5 min., 10 c. In summer larger steamers ply upstream to *Langoiran* (p. 55) and downstream to *Royan* (see p. 58).

Steamboat Offices. *Messageries Maritimes*, 20 Allées d'Orléans; *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Chargeurs Réunis*, and *Pacific Steam Navigation Co.*, 15, 16, and 6 Quai Louis XVIII; *Worms & Co.*, 7 Allées de Chartres; *General Steam Navigation Co.*, 39 Quai des Chartrons. — **Tourist Agents.** *Lubin*, 42 Cours de l'Intendance; *Voyages Duchemin*, 48bis Cours du Chapeau-Rouge.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), 7-13 Rue du Palais-Gallien; sub-offices at the Bourse (Pl. C, 4), etc.

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. C, 3, 4; p. 50; adm. 1-6 fr.), closed for ropairs in 1913; *Théâtre Français* (Pl. B, 3, 4; $^3/_4$-4$^1/_2$ fr.). — Variety Theatres. *Alhambra* (Pl. A, B, 4), Rue d'Alzon (1-8 fr.); *Apollo-Théâtre* (Pl. B, 4), 3-11 Rue Castelnau-d'Auros ($^3/_4$-4 fr.); *La Scala*, 16 Rue Voltaire; *Bouffes-Bordelais*, 97-101 Rue Judaïque. — *Casino des Lilas*, Boul. de Caudéran; adjacent, the *American Park*.

Banks. *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 10 Allées de Tourny; *Crédit Lyonnais* and *Société Générale*, 13 and 14 Cours de l'Intendance; *Banque de Bordeaux*, 8 Rue d'Orléans.

Baths. *Grands Thermes du Hammam*, 45 Rue Vital-Carles; *Bains St-Seurin*, 23 Rue Jean-Soula; *Chartrons*, 29-31 Rue Notre-Dame; *Midi*, 47 Rue St-Vincent-de-Paul; *Fondaudège*, 152 Rue Fondaudège; *Palais-Gallien*, 136-138 Rue du Palais-Gallien. — River Baths above the Pont de Bordeaux.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 7 Cours de Tourny.

British Consul, *A. L. S. Rowley*, 18 Rue Blanc-Dutrouilh. — **American Consul,** *A. K. Moe*, 52 Cours du Jardin-Public.

Clubs. *Anglo-American Club*, 26 Allées de Tourny. — *Golf Club* (9 holes), 2$^1/_2$ M. from the town.

Anglican Church (Pl. C, 3), 10 Cours du Pavé-des-Chartrons; services at 10 and 3.30; chaplain, *Rev. J. W. L. Burke*, 14 Quai des Chartrons.

Bordeaux (pop. 261,678) the ancient capital of *Guyenne*, the chief town of the department of the *Gironde*, headquarters of the 18th army-corps, and seat of an archbishopric and a university, lies on the left bank of the *Garonne*. Its excellent harbour, the third in France, is 16 M. from the confluence of the Garonne and Dordogne (p. 58), and 60 M. from the Atlantic. It is the fourth town in France in size, and one of the most important in virtue of its trade (p. 49) and its splendid site. The buildings erected by the Marquis de Tourny (p. 49) are masterpieces of the 'royal' architecture of France.

Burdigala, capital of the *Bituriges Vivisci*, was one of the chief cities of Gaul under the Romans. It then became the capital of *Aquitania Secunda*, endured the devastations and the yoke of Vandals, Visigoths, Franks, and Normans, and became part of the Duchy of Aquitaine or Guyenne, which passed to England on the marriage of Eleanor to Henry Plantagenet (see p. 5). More fortunate than other towns of the province, it suffered little from the wars between France and England, and became loyally attached to its new masters, who greatly encouraged its commerce, and retained it for 300 years (down to 1453). The imposition of the salt-tax, under Henri II., caused a serious revolt, for which the town was cruelly punished by the Constable de Montmorency in 1548. Conflicts also arose between the Catholics and Protestants, and 264 of the latter were massacred after St. Bartholomew's Day. The town

B
C
D
3
4
Serres
Jardin Public
Muséum
Pal. Gallien
Institut
Pl. d. Cl. de Mars
Colonial
Cours du Jardin Public
Temple
Entrepôt
Allées de Chartres
Pl. Fondaudège
Cours du XXX Juillet
Pl. de Tourny
Cours de Tourny
Allées de Tourny
Place des Quinconces
Cours du XVIII Juillet
Allées d'Orléans
Abeilles
Bord.-Océan
Hirondelles
Gondoles
GARONNE
Ecole de Sourdes Muettes
Marché d. Hommes
Bibl.
Th. d. Franç.
N.-Dame
Préfect.
Richelieu
Théâtre
Comédie
Banque de France
Ecole de Commerce
Postes & Téleg.
Cours de l'Intendance
Chapeau Rouge
Bourse
Pl. d. l. Bourse
Douane
Apollo
Théât.
Piacé
Gambetta
Porte Dijeaux
Rue de la Porte Dijeaux
Rue St Remi
Pl. du Parlem.t
Rue du Parlement
Rue de la Devise
St Pierre
Athénée
Pl. Pierre Laffitte
Trois Conils
Musée
Hôtel de Ville
St André
Pl. Pey Berland
Cloche
Cours d'Alsace Lorraine
Pte d. Caillau
Pl. d. Palais
Place Mériadeck
Rectorat
Rohan
Fac de Droit
Pl. du Vieux Marché
Pont de Bordeaux
Gendarm.
Prison
Rue Temple
Fac. des Sciences et des Lettres
Grand Théâtre
Pl. de Bourgogne
Porte
Palais de Justice
Caserne Pelleport
Marché Grosse Cloche
St Eloi
Pl. Magenta
Cours Victor Hugo
Hôpital St André
Lycée de Garçons
Synag.
Cordeliers
St Michel
Canteloup
Quai des Chartrons
Quai de Bacalan
Quai de la Grave
Quai de la Monnaie
Quai de la Douane
Quai de la Ferme
Quai de la Rousselle
Quai de la Fosse
Quai de la Souys
Quai de la Sauve
Quai de la Salinière
Quai de la Paludate
Quai de la Quarantaine
Quai de la Marine
Quai de la Darse
Quai de la Vieille Tour
Quai de la Vieille Douane
Quai de la Vieille Monnaie
Quai de la Vieille Ferme
Quai de la Vieille Rousselle
Quai de la Vieille Fosse
Quai de la Vieille Souys
Quai de la Vieille Sauve
Quai de la Vieille Salinière
Quai de la Vieille Paludate
Quai de la Vieille Quarantaine
Quai de la Vieille Marine
Quai de la Vieille Darse
Quai de la Vieille Tour
Rue Ste Catherine
Rue du Pas St Georges
Rue Porte Basse
Rue Huguerie
Rue Thiac
Rue Castéja
Rue Roland
Rue Delurbe
Rue Lafaurie de Monbadon
Rue Labrun
Rue St Fort
Rue Tennerie
Rue Saint Rémi
Rue Fondaudège
Rue Duplessis
Rue Lafayette
Rue Duffour Dubergier
Rue Ch. Marchais
Rue Victoire Amerie
Rue Mautrec
Rue Bouscaut
Rue Rustide
Rue Bouthier
Rue Ch. Colonial
Rue Ch. de Mars
Rue Ch. Gourgue
Rue Ch. Bourseul
Rue Ch. Bouthier
Rue Ch. Rustide
Rue Ch. Bouscaut
Rue Ch. Mautrec
Rue Ch. Amerie
Rue Ch. Victoire
Rue Ch. Duffour Dubergier
Rue Ch. Lafayette
Rue Ch. Duplessis
Rue Ch. Bourseul
Rue Ch. Gourgue
Rue Ch. Marchais

was again disturbed by dissensions at the time of the Fronde ('l'Ormée'). In the reign of Louis XV. Bordeaux had for its governor the Marquis de Tourny (1743-57), to whom it owes its finest buildings and streets. The ambition of its 'Parlement' was easily repressed; but the citizens suffered for revolting against the Convention after the proscription of the Girondins. The town disliked the rule of Napoleon, who ruined its trade, and it rejoiced in the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1870-71 it was for three months the seat of the Provisional Government, and then that of the National Assembly (p. 51), which here accepted the preliminaries of peace.

Those who alight at one of the stations in *La Bastide* (Pl. D, 3, 4), the suburb on the right bank, obtain the best idea of the grandeur of the town. Those who arrive at the *Gare St-Jean* (Pl. D, 5) reach the most interesting parts of the town by following the left bank downstream, towards the N.

The **Pont de Bordeaux** (Pl. D, 4), or *Pont de Pierre*, long considered the finest bridge in the world, was built of stone and brick in 1819-21 by Deschamps and Billaudel. (Splendid view.) It is 550 yds. long and 16 yds. wide, and has 17 arches. Between the arches and the roadway are passages which lighten the structure and facilitate repairs. The interior may be visited (9-11 and 1-5; apply to the custodian, at the Bastide end). Upstream, near the Gare St-Jean, is the *Pont Métallique du Chemin de Fer* (Pl. E, 5), a tubular bridge 550 yds. long, with a passage for walkers.

Below the Pont de Bordeaux two new bridges are to be erected, one a *Pont à Travée Mobile*, which may be opened for the passage of vessels (Pl. C, 3; opposite the Quinconces), the other a *Pont Transbordeur*, opposite the Cours du Médoc (Pl. D, 2).

The **Harbour** is one of the chief sights. The Garonne here describes a great curve, $3^1/_2$ M. long, on which stretches the town. Although 60 M. from the mouth of the Gironde, the harbour is tidal and may be entered by vessels of 10,000 tons. The average depth of the river here is 20 ft., but is sometimes doubled at spring-tides. The large dock at the lower end of the quays ('Bassin à Flot No. 1'; Pl. D, E, 1), 25 acres in area, can hold 76 large vessels. Another ('Bassin à Flot No. 2') has just been constructed behind it, and further improvements are projected. Spacious quays, dating partly, like most of the adjoining buildings, from the end of the 18th cent., line the river on both sides. Those on the left bank are over 3 M., those on the right bank over $^3/_4$ M. long.

Bordeaux trades regularly with most of the Atlantic ports, the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Baltic, with N. and S. America, Africa, and India. Vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 4 million enter and clear the port annually. Its commerce is chiefly in wines, French plums, colonial produce, metals, English coal, timber from N. Europe, vinegar, grain, brandy, and manufactures. Bordeaux is also an industrial town, containing in particular many ship-building yards and provisioning warehouses. A trip by 'bateau-omnibus' to *Lormont* (p. 16) affords a good survey of these various industries.

The *Cours Victor-Hugo* (Pl. C, 4; see p. 54), in line with the Pont de Bordeaux, marks the limits of the old town, which did not

extend beyond the Place des Quinconces (see below). The *Porte de Bourgogne* or *des Salinières*, at the beginning of the Cours, erected in 1751-5, was altered in 1808. From the Quai de Bourgogne, the first below the bridge, the handsome *Cours d'Alsace-Lorraine* (Pl. C, 4) leads W. to the Cathedral (p. 53). Farther on, to the left, a little back from the quay, is the **Porte de Cailhau** or *du Palais* (Pl. C, 4), begun in 1493 and converted in 1495 into a triumphal arch in memory of the victory of Charles VIII. at Fornovo. It once preceded the Palais de l'Ombrière, demolished in 1800, the former residence of the Dukes of Aquitaine, and later the seat of the governors and of the Parlement of Bordeaux. The gateway contains the *Musée du Vieux-Bordeaux* (Sun. 2-4, free; on other days, 9-5, adm. 50 c.).

Next comes the Quai de la Douane, with the *Hôtel de la Douane* (Pl. C, 4), built by Jacques Gabriel in the 18th cent., adjoining which is the Place de la Bourse, with a bronze *Fontaine des Trois-Grâces* (1869). The handsome *Hôtel de la Bourse* (Pl. C, 4, 3), a counterpart to the Hôtel de la Douane, built by Gabriel in 1749, was restored and completed in 1862.

In the Place Richelieu (Pl. C, 3) rises a monument to *President Carnot*, by Barrias (1895).

A little farther N. is the **Place des Quinconces** (Pl. C, 3), on the site of the Château Trompette, built by Charles VII. at the same time as the Fort du Hâ (p. 54), after the submission of Bordeaux in 1453, but destroyed in 1789. The square is 426 yds. long and 360 yds. wide, apart from the crescent on the W. side. Next the river are two *Rostral Columns*, 65 ft. high, crowned with statues of Commerce and Navigation, and serving also as lighthouses. In the square rise colossal marble statues of *Montaigne* (1533-92; p. 54) and *Montesquieu* (1689-1755).

The ***Monument to the Girondins**, on the W. side of the square, by *Dumilâtre* and *Rich* (1897), consists of a column bearing a bronze statue of Liberty. In front of the pedestal are statues of Eloquence and History; at the back, those of Bordeaux, the Garonne, and the Dordogne; on the right and left are figures of the Republic and Concord in cars drawn by sea-horses.

The Cours du Trente-Juillet leads N. to the Jardin Public (p. 51) and S. to the Allées de Tourny (p. 51) and **Place de la Comédie** (Pl. C, 4). The latter is the busiest centre of traffic. To the E. runs the handsome *Rue Esprit-des-Lois*, and to the S. the busy *Rue Ste-Catherine*. On the S. side passes the great thoroughfare formed by the Cours du Chapeau-Rouge, the *Cours de l'Intendance*, and the *Rue Judaïque*.

The ***Grand-Théâtre** (Pl. C, 3, 4), built in 1753-80 in the classical style by V. Louis, and restored in 1864 and 1881, is one of the finest theatres in France. In front is a portico of twelve

Corinthian columns, above which runs a balustrade with twelve colossal statues. At the sides are broad colonnades. Most notable in the interior are the vestibule with its sixteen Ionic columns, the grand staircase ascending in two flights, and the auditorium itself, embellished with twelve composite columns. Above the vestibule is a concert-hall. It was in this theatre that the National Assembly sat in 1871.

Behind the theatre is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 3), built by Louis in 1775.

The **Allées de Tourny** (Pl. C, 3), formerly planted with trees, present one of the liveliest scenes in Bordeaux. At each end is a fountain. In the middle is a statue of *Gambetta* (1903).

A little to the left is the church of *Notre-Dame*, or *St-Dominique* (Pl. C, 3, 4), founded in the 13th cent., rebuilt in 1684-1707, and restored in 1834. It contains paintings by Romain Cazes, notably a large fresco of the Triumph of the Madonna (1874).

To the right of the church, 3 Rue Mably, is the **Library** (Pl. C, 3), containing 200,000 vols. and 3940 MSS. It is open daily, 9-12 and 1 to 4 or 5, except Sat., Sun., and holidays; in Aug. on Wed. (9-12 and 4-5) only. The chief treasure is a copy of the Essays of Montaigne, annotated by the author. Here also is an interesting *Museum of Antiquities*, especially rich in inscriptions (Sun. and Thurs., 11 to 4 or 5; at other times, fee). — Behind the library is the covered *Marché des Grands-Hommes* (Pl. B, C, 3).

To the N.W. the Allées de Tourny end in the round Place de Tourny (Pl. B, 3), with a bronze statue of *Tourny* (p. 49). To the left the Cours de Tourny leads to the Place Gambetta (p. 52); to the right is the Cours du Jardin-Public.

The **Jardin Public** (Pl. B, C, 3), laid out by the Marquis de Tourny, but remodelled in 1858, is the finest promenade in Bordeaux. It consists of a *Parc Anglais*, with splendid magnolias and other exotics, and a well-stocked *Botanical Garden*, with large hothouses. On the terrace is a fine seated figure of *Rosa Bonheur* (1822-99), a native of Bordeaux. — On the S.W. side of the garden is the *Natural History Museum* (Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 4 or 5; at other times, fee). It occupies the old Hôtel de Lisleferme, and still contains a fine Salle Empire on the first floor. — On a terrace near this is the *Institut Colonial*, where an exhibition of paintings takes place in spring.

Leaving the Jardin Public by the gate at the S.W. angle, near the museum, we follow the Rue du Colisée, the fourth cross-street to the right, to the **Palais Gallien** (Pl. B, 3), ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, so called from its supposed founder, the Emperor Gallienus (d. 268). The four arches under which the walk passes formed the W. entrance.

A little farther on, the Rue de la Trésorerie leads to the left

to **St-Seurin** (Pl. B, 3), once the cathedral, built in the 12th cent. on the site of an earlier church. Parts of it date from the 13th-16th cent., and additions were made later. The W. façade, with its tower, is of the 11th cent., but was masked in 1830 by a poor porch. On the S. side is an interesting *Portal of the 13th cent., with a Renaissance porch; the chief subject of the sculptures (restored) is the Last Judgment.

The Interior is borne partly by enormous round pillars, and partly by pillars with half-columns, and is lighted with fine modern glass. The choir contains an elaborate episcopal throne in marble, in the flamboyant style. On an altar in front of the throne is an ancient alabaster altar-screen, part of which is in the Chapel of the Virgin, to the left of the choir. Its sculptures represent the Crucifixion and scenes from the life of St. Seurin, Bishop of Bordeaux (5th cent.). Under the choir is a very old and interesting **Crypt*, with round-arch nave and aisles. (Apply to the sacristan.) It contains a Renaissance cenotaph over the tomb of St. Fort, and six marble sarcophagi (4th-6th cent.).

In the adjoining Allées Damour (where remains of a Gallo-Roman cemetery were discovered in 1910) rises a statue of *Vercingetorix*. We may now descend the Rue Judaïque to the handsome *Place Gambetta* (Pl. B, 4). At the S.E. angle of this square is the **Porte Dijeaux,** erected by the Marquis de Tourny in 1748, whence two streets lead S. to the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. B, 4), formerly the Archevêché. It was built in 1771-81 for Card. de Rohan-Guéménée, and restored after a fire in 1862.

The **Musée de Peinture et de Sculpture** (Pl. B, 4), at the back of the Hôtel de Ville, consists of two wings, enclosing a small garden. It is open daily, except Mon. and Fri., 12 to 4 or 5; on Mon. and Fri. also, on payment of a fee. Catalogue (1910), 85 c.

Right Wing. Old Masters. — Sculptures in the Vestibule: *Dalou*, Triumph of Silenus (plaster); *L. Bottée*, St. Sebastian; 792. *Maniglier*, Shepherd playing the flute. — Room I. Right, 29. *Carpioni*, Bacchanalia of children; 79. *After Murillo*, St. Anthony of Padua in an ecstasy; 10. *Pietro da Cortona*, Madonna and Child; 20. *P. Veronese*, Woman taken in adultery; *Salv. Rosa*, 100. Group of soldiers, 101. Ajax; 19. *P. Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi; 72. *Murillo (?)*, Portr. of Don Luis de Haro; 98. *Seb. Ricci*, Love jealous of Fidelity; 125. *Vasari*, Holy Family; *124. *Perugino*, Madonna and Child, with SS. Jerome and Augustine; 40. *Dughet*, Landscape; 90. *Guido Reni*, Magdalene; *119. *Tiepolo*, Eleazar and Rebecca; 52. *Goya*, One of the Parcæ; 86. *Preti* (or *Hendrik Terbrugghen?*), Guitar-player; 15. *Bordone*, Venetian noble. — Room II. Right, 538. *Parrocel*, Joshua; *Lancret*, Conversation; 383. *N. Coypel*, Triumph of Apollo; 616. *Claude Vernet*, Sea-piece; 488. *Lallemand*, Flight into Egypt; 440. *Marg. Gérard*, Portr. of Mme. Tallien and Mme. Récamier (?); 454. *Grimou*, Mandoline-player; 437, 438. *Cl. Lorrain*, Landscapes; 453. *Grimou*, Young pilgrim; 519. *J. F. Millet* (1666-1723), Landscape; 527. *Nattier*, Daughter of Louis XV.; 455. *Grimou*, Capuchin; 518. *Mignard*, Portr. of Louis XIV.; 382. *Ant. Coypel*, Vision of St. Catharine. Sculptures: *J. L. Lemoyne*, Bust; etc. — Room III. Right, 482. *P. Lacour*, Harbour of Bordeaux; 155. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Flemish festival; 195. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 276. *Teniers the Younger*, Fête; 224, 223. *Maes*, Portraits; *255. *Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. Just; 268. *Molenaer*, Tavern-scene; *201. *F. Hals*, Portrait (retouched); 165, 164. *B. Cuyp*, Interiors; *Snyders*, 267. Fox-hunt, 266. Lion grown old; 237. *A. van der Neer*, Sea-piece;

*254. *Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. George (retouched); 260. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 193. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 176. *Van Dyck (?)*, Penitent Magdalene; 258. *Rubens*, Crucifixion; *196. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape with figures; 206. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait. — Room IV. *Raggi*, Bronze statue of Louis XVI., 20 ft. high (1829).

Left Wing. Modern Works. — Sculptures in the Vestibule: 753. *Carnielo*, Mozart dying; 768. *Hoursolle*, This age is without pity; 747. *Blanchard*, A discovery; 779. *Longepied*, Neapolitan fisherman. — Room I. Right, 316. *H. Bellangé*, Cuirassiers at Waterloo; 457. *Gros*, Embarkation of the Duchesse d'Angoulême after the return of Napoleon (1815); 334. *Bonguereau*, All Souls' Day; 477. *Jouy*, Burning of Urbain Grandier (p. 33); 357. *J. Calvé*, Plain of Médoc; 309. *Auguin*, Summer day on the Grande-Côte. — Room II. 359. *Carrière*, Head of a woman; 392. *E. Delacroix*, Arab; 576. *Subatté*, My grandmother; 403. *M. Drolling*, Interior; 517. *L. O. Merson*, Salutation; *Rosa Bonheur*, 330. Study of a fox, 329. Head of a goat; 396. *E. Delaunay*, Ophelia; 469. *Harpignies*, Banks of the Seine; 391. *E. Delacroix*, Lion; 368. *Chardin*, Still-life; 497. *J. P. Laurens*, Pope and Inquisitor. Also bronzes by *Barye*, *Meissonier*, etc. — Room III. 601. *F. Thaulow*, Monastery; 373. *Benjamin Constant*, Moroccan prisoners; 568. *Roll*, Old quarryman; 590. *A. Smith*, Quays of Bordeaux; *C. Cottet*, Old fisherman; 468. *Harpignies*, Vesuvius; 514. *H. Martin*, 'A chacun sa chimère'; 411. *Carolus-Duran*, Danae; *R. Billotte*, Snow-scene; 570. *Roll*, The invalid; 461. *Guignard*, Dealer in calves; *401. *Diaz*, Forest of Fontainebleau; 510. *Luminais*, Gallic pioneers; *386. *Daubigny*, Banks of the Oise; *395. *Delacroix*, Boissy d'Anglas at the National Convention in 1795; *374. *Corot*, Diana bathing; 314. *Baudry*, Toilet of Venus; 372. *Cogniet*, Tintoretto painting his dead daughter; *611. *Troyon*, Oxen ploughing; *393. *Delacroix*, Greece expiring on the ruins of Missolonghi. — Room V. Pictures; also a cast of a figure by *Rodin*.

Staircase. *394. *Delacroix*, Lion-hunt (damaged by a fire). — First Floor. *Collection Emile-Lalanne:* Coins, antiquities, sketches, engravings.

The ***Cathedral of St-André** (Pl. B, C, 4), one of the finest Gothic churches in S. France, consists of a large nave, with Romanesque arches, dating from the 12th cent., a transept, and a choir with double aisles of the 14th. The W. façade is plain. The main portal, on the N. side, with its rich sculptures, is flanked with two towers ending in stone spires. The sculptures in the tympanum represent the Last Supper and the Ascension. On the pier is a statue of Bertrand de Goth, Archbishop of Bordeaux, afterwards Pope Clement V. (p. 71). Farther W. on the N. side is the Porte-Royale, dating from the time of St. Louis, with still finer sculptures (13th cent.) than those of the other portal. On the lintel are sculptures of the Resurrection, and in the tympanum Christ with the attributes of the Passion. Above runs a gallery with statues. The portal of the S. transept is similar to the N. portal, but its towers are without spires.

Interior. Under the organ are two large Renaissance reliefs: Descent into hell (left) and Resurrection (right). Stone organ-loft, also Renaissance. Among the pictures we note (right): *German School*, Bearing of the Cross; *Alex. Veronese*, Resurrection; *Jordaens*, *Crucifixion; *Jadin*, Raising of Lazarus. — The Choir is much admired. The choir-chapels contain a fine group of St. Anne and the Virgin (early 16th cent.), good wood-carvings, and the monument of Ant. de Noailles (1562). — Richard II. of England ('Richard of Bordeaux') was baptized in this Cathedral.

Close to the back of the choir rises the **Clocher Pey-Berland,**

built in 1440 by Archbishop Pierre Berland, sold at the Revolution and partly pulled down, but bought back in 1850 and restored. The truncated spire is crowned with a statue of the Virgin. The great bell weighs 11 tons. (View from the top; 25 c.)

To the S.W. of the Cathedral, at 30 Rue des Frères-Bonie, is the *Musée Bonie,* bequeathed to the city in 1894. (Adm. 1 fr.) It contains collections of furniture, wood-carving, porcelain, weapons, Chinese curiosities, etc., and copies of Moorish rooms. — To the S., in the Place Magenta, rises the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 4), erected in 1839-46, with a heavy façade, over 150 yds. long. Behind it is the *Prison,* on the site of the Château du Far, or Fort du Hâ, built at the same time as the Château Trompette (p. 50). On the S. side of the square is the *Hôpital St-André* (650 beds). — A little to the S.E. is the church of *Ste-Eulalie* (Pl. B, C, 5), consecrated in 1174, rebuilt in the 13th-15th cent., and restored in the 19th.

The Rue Ste-Eulalie (Pl. C, 5, 4) leads N.E. to the junction of the Cours Pasteur and Cours Victor-Hugo (p. 49), where rise the extensive buildings of the *Facultés des Sciences et des Lettres* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1881-6. The vestibule contains a Renaissance monument to *Montaigne* (p. 50), who is interred in the basement. The University comprises also faculties of medicine and law.

The Cours Victor-Hugo leads thence to the *Grand Marché* (Pl. C, 4; left), behind which is *St-Paul,* once a chapel of the Jesuits (1676). On the S. side of the Cours is the *Lycée.* Opposite, the short Rue St-James leads to the **Grosse Cloche,** or *Porte St-Eloi* (Pl. C, 4), a fine relic of a fortified gateway near the old Hôtel de Ville. The lower part dates from the 13th cent.; the upper, with its three turrets, was rebuilt in the 15th. Above the arch, through which the street runs, is a curious Renaissance clock (1592). Higher up is another arch with a bell, and above this is a lantern surmounted by a lion. — Adjoining the Porte is the church of *St-Eloi* (15th cent.).

We next visit the church of **St-Michel** (Pl. D, 4), near the river, a little above the Pont de Bordeaux, a fine Gothic edifice of the 14th-15th cent., on the site of an earlier Romanesque church. Its three portals bear interesting sculptures of the Nativity, Adoration of the Shepherds, Adoration of the Magi, Sacrifice of Abraham, and appearance of St. Michael to the Archbishop of Siponto. The choir ends in a square apse with a large window.

Interior. In the first chapel on the right, St. Ursula and the eleven thousand Virgins (15th cent.). The fourth chapel on the left contains an *Altar Screen* in carved stone (16th cent.), with statues of the Virgin, St. Catharine, and St. Barbara. The iron railings of the chapels are partly ancient. Good stained glass, but much restored.

The **Tower of St-Michel** (360 ft. high; adm. 25 c.), isolated like that of the Cathedral, in front of the façade of the church, was built in 1472-92. The spire, destroyed by a gale in 1768, was re-

built by Abadie in 1861-9, and the structure has been strengthened by six buttresses (crowned with statues).

The soil of an old cemetery close by had the property of preserving bodies interred in it. A guide shows a *Crypt* where about forty natural mummies may be seen (adm. 50 c.).

Ste-Croix (Pl. D, 5), in the artisan quarter to the S.E. of St-Michel, once the chapel of a powerful Benedictine abbey, was founded in the 7th cent., but was rebuilt in the 10th cent. in the Romanesque style, altered several times, and restored by Abadie in the 19th. The **Façade* (late 12th cent.) was modified by Abadie, who added the tower and the turret to the left. Beautiful portal with interlaced figures, flanked with arcades and columns. The interior, partly Gothic, contains an abbot's tomb of the 14th cent.; in front of it is an old mosaic pavement.

Adjacent is the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*, in part of the Benedictine abbey mentioned above. The fine Renaissance gateway has been removed to the opposite side of the street. This street leads hence to the *Gare St-Jean* or *du Midi* (Pl. D, 5).

The *Boulevards* are noted for their extent, fine trees, and handsome buildings. The *Parc Bordelais* (Pl. A, 2; tramway No. 5), beyond the Boul. Caudéran, was laid out in 1880-87.

From Bordeaux to *Tours* (Paris), see R. 1; to *Saumur* (Paris) viâ *Niort*, see R. 2; to *La Rochelle* and *Nantes*, see R. 3; to *Orléans* (Paris) viâ *Périgueux* and *Limoges*, see R. 5; to *Royan*, see R. 7; to *Arcachon*, see R. 8; to *Bayonne* and *Biarritz*, see R. 9; to *Toulouse* and *Cette*, see R. 10, 14; to *Cahors* viâ *Tonneins*, see p. 72; to *Tarbes* (Pyrenees), see p. 63; to *Lyons*, see R. 36.

From Bordeaux to Eymet, $64^1/_2$ M., railway from the Gare de la Bastide in 3 hrs. 10 to 3 hrs. 30 min. (11 fr. 75, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 15 c.). — Near (18 M.) **La Sauve** (Hôt. Français) are the ruins of an abbey founded in 1095. — At (35 M.) *Sauveterre-de-Guyenne* are mediæval fortifications and a square with Gothic arcades. — 52 M. *Duras*, likewise once fortified. — At ($61^1/_2$ M.) *La Sauvetat-du-Drot* we join the Marmande and Bergerac line (p. 72). $64^1/_2$ M. *Eymet* (p. 72).

From Bordeaux to Cadillac, $20^1/_2$ M., steam-tramway from the Quai Deschamps (Pl. E, 5) in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (2 fr. or 1 fr. 20 c.). — $13^1/_2$ M. *Le Tourne-Langoiran*. To the E. (1 M.) is *Langoiran*, with a ruined castle (14th and 16th cent.). Steamboats to Bordeaux, see p. 48. — 18 M. *Rions*, with ruined citadel and ramparts (14th cent.). — $20^1/_2$ M. **Cadillac** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 3195) still has 14th cent. walls with interesting gates. The *Château d'Epernon* (late 16th cent.) is now a house of correction for women. Large lunatic asylum. Omn. (25 c.) to *Cérons* (2 M.; p. 71), on the Toulouse line.

Steam-tramways also to (10 M.) *Camarsac* and ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Montusson-Beychac*.

From Bordeaux to Lacanau-Océan, 38 M., railway in 2-$2^3/_4$ hrs. (6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 50 c.). — The line diverges at *Bruges* ($2^1/_2$ M.; p. 57) from the Royan line, and traverses the Landes (p. 60). — $30^1/_2$ M. *Lacanau* (Hôt. du Commerce), at the E. end of a large lake. Line from Facture (Arcachon) to Lesparre, see p. 61. — 38 M. *Lacanau-Océan* (hotel), a small sea-bathing place.

From Bordeaux to Aurillac, 180 M., railway from the Gare de la Bastide, in 10 or 11 hrs. (32 fr. 55, 22 fr. 5, 14 fr. 40 c.). No through-trains. — To ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Libourne*, see p. 16. — $27^1/_2$ M. **St-Emilion** (Hôt. Garé-

Dussaut, R. from 2, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; pop. 3408), famous for its wines and interesting ruins, in a picturesque site, still retains part of its mediæval ramparts, with a large moat hewn in the rock. Among other points of interest are a ruined *Franciscan Convent* (15th-17th cent.), the remains of the *Palais Cardinal* (13th cent.), and the fine *Collegiate Church* and *Cloisters* (12th-15th cent.). Here, too, is a *Monolithic Church*, scooped out in the rock in the middle ages. It adjoins the hermitage of St. Emilion, who lived here in the 8th cent.; on a terrace above stands a fine 15th cent. tower. Of the *Castle*, to the W. of the town, there remains little more than a square keep.

33½ M. *Castillon* (Hôt. de la Boule-d'Or; pop. 3037), memorable for the defeat which finally deprived the English of Guyenne, in 1453, when John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was among the slain. — 46½ M. *Ste-Foy-la-Grande* (Hôt. des Voyageurs; pop. 3277), once a Huguenot stronghold. — 60½ M. **Bergerac** (Hôt. de Londres, good; Grand-Hôtel; pop. 16,162), on the Dordogne, was one of the Calvinist strongholds in the 16th century. *Notre-Dame* is a fine modern church in the 13th cent. style. Brisk trade in wine and truffles. Line to Marmande, see p. 72; to Mussidan (Ribérac, Angoulême), see p. 46. Steam-tramway to (20½ M.) *Vergt* (Périgueux; p. 46). — 65½ M. *Creysse-Mouleydier*, with paper-mills and a castle-ruin. Beyond a tunnel we see a canal made to avoid the rapids of the Dordogne. — From (71½ M.) *Couze* an omnibus plies to (7 M.) *Beaumont*, with ramparts and a fortified church dating from the English occupation. — 83 M. *Le Buisson* (buffet; p. 86). Change trains. — 87½ M. *Siorac* (p. 86). We cross the Dordogne and continue to ascend its beautiful valley. — 97½ M. *Castelnaud-et-Fayrac*, with a 14th cent. castle, beyond which appears the fine *Château de Beynac* (13th-16th cent.), on the left.

104 M. **Sarlat** (Hôt. de la Madeleine; pop. 6481), in the pretty vale of the Cuze, ¾ M. to the left of the station. The large building on the hill to the left, formerly a Jesuit college, is now a co-operative dairy. The first turning to the right, in the Rue de la République, the main street, leads to the *Church*, formerly cathedral, of the 11th-15th cent., with fine altar-screens. A house in front was the birthplace of La Boëtie (1530-63), the author and friend of Montaigne. In a private garden behind the church is the round *Tour des Morts* (12th cent.). Branch-lines to *Gourdon* (14½ M.; p. 91) and *Terrasson* (p. 272).

We return to the valley of the Dordogne. — 112 M. *Calviac*. To the left is the *Château de Fénelon*, the birthplace of the archbishop (1651-1715). — At (118 M.) *Cazoulès* (p. 91) we join the Cahors line and follow it to (121 M.) *Souillac* (p. 91). — 129 M. *Martel* (Hôt. de l'Union), a little town to the left, has a curious Hôtel de Ville (14th-16th cent.) and an interesting church (15th cent.). The best 'Périgord truffles' are found near Martel. — We obtain an admirable view of the famous *Cirque de Montvalent* (p. 94). We join the line from Toulouse viâ Capdenac. 133 M. *St-Denis-lès-Martel*, and thence to Aurillac, see pp. 94, 90.

7. From Bordeaux to Royan.

a. Viâ the Médoc Railway.

Railway from the Gare du Médoc (p. 46) to (64 M.) *Pointe-de-Grave*, at the mouth of the Gironde, and Steamer thence, meeting the day trains, to *Royan* (in all, 2½ hrs. in summer, 3½ in winter; 11 fr. 70, 8 fr. 80, 6 fr. 50 c.; return, valid for 8 days, 14 fr. 25, 10 fr. 90, 8 fr. 5 c.). Tickets to Royan allow break of journey at Soulac and Le Verdon. Cheap excursions in summer. Steamboat-fare alone, from Pointe-de-Grave to Royan, 1 fr. 80, return 3 fr. 10 c. The sea is sometimes rough at the mouth of the Gironde.

All the way from the Gare St-Jean to Royan by train, viâ Pons (p. 22), 92½ M., in 2-3¼ hrs. (13 fr. 45, 10 fr. 5, 6 fr. 80 c.).

Bordeaux, see p. 46. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Bruges*. Branch-line to Lacanau, see p. 55. — At (5 M.) *Blanquefort* are a ruined castle of the 13th cent. and a church of the 12th and 16th.

Here begins the **Médoc** ('in medio aquæ'), a region famous for its wines, on a tongue of land between the Gironde and the sea. The vineyards extend on the left bank of the river, in a zone 5-12 M. in width, as far as (47 M.) St-Vivien (see below). The soil consists of siliceous deposits and quartz, brought down from the Pyrenees by the Garonne, and is especially favourable for vine-culture, being porous and retentive of heat. The vintage takes place between mid-September and the end of October.

7 M. *Parempuyre*, with a fine modern château. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Ludon* produces wines of the 3rd 'cru' (Château la Lagune). — 11 M. *Macau*, with a small harbour. — 13 M. *Labarde*. To the right lies *Cantenac*, famed for its Brane-Cantenac, of the 2nd 'grand cru'.

$15^1/_2$ M. *Margaux* (Hôt. Delas) yields wine of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd 'grands crus', Château-Margaux being the finest. Branch line to (6 M.) *Castelnau*.

$25^1/_2$ M. *St-Laurent-St-Julien*. *St-Laurent*, 2 M. to the W., yields wine of the 4th and 5th 'crus'. The wine of *St-Julien*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the E., is 2nd cru, and also 3rd and 4th. — We next pass, on the right, *Château-Latour*, whose wine is one of the first crus of Médoc.

29 M. **Pauillac** (Hôt. de France & d'Angleterre; British vice-consul; pop. 5872), on the left bank of the Gironde, has a harbour used by vessels which cannot ascend to Bordeaux. Its wine-district includes the well-known *Château-Lafite*, belonging to the first cru. This domain (170 acres) was bought in 1868 for $4^1/_2$ million fr. by the Rothschilds. The wine is worth 1200-5000 fr. per 'tonneau' of 198 gallons. Over 80,000 bottles are stored in the vaults. The domain of *Mouton-Rothschild* (170 acres) produces the best wines of the 2nd crus.

$30^1/_2$ M. *Trompeloup*, with the port and hospital of Pauillac and a large foundry. — $32^1/_2$ M. *St-Estèphe* has the largest vineyard in this region. Its chief growth, Cos-Destournel, is 2nd cru. — 35 M. *Vertheuil* has a fine *Church (12th cent.).

$41^1/_2$ M. **Lesparre** (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, de la Paix; pop. 3699) has a donjon of the 14th cent., a relic of an old castle. Line to Facture, see p. 61. — $46^1/_2$ M. *Queyrac*, station for *Montalivet-les-Bains* (hotel), $7^1/_2$ M. to the W. — At ($51^1/_2$ M.) *St-Vivien* the vines are succeeded by marshes.

58 M. **Soulac-sur-Mer**, or *Soulac-les-Bains* (Hôt. Marmandais, R. from 3, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt. de l'Océan), a favourite sea-bathing place, with an admirable beach and pleasant pine-woods. To the right, in the ($^1/_2$ M.) village, is the curious Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame-de-Fin-des-Terres* (12th cent.), buried in the 13th cent. by sand-dunes, but restored in 1859-64. To the S. is ($2^1/_2$ M.; omn.) *Amélie-sur-Mer* (hotel), a bathing-place.

At '*Les Epis*', $1^1/_4$ M. to the N. of Soulac, seven submersible dykes have been constructed to break the force of the waves and arrest the

encroachment of the sand, which has already buried the harbour of Soulac and other places, notably the Roman town of *Noviomagus*. Pines have also been planted on the dunes to consolidate them.

62 M. *Le Verdon* (Hôt. de la Marine). — 64 M. *Pointe-de-Grave* (hotel), at the end of the left bank of the Garonne. The crossing to Royan takes $^1/_2$ hr.; far to the left is the lighthouse of Cordouan (p. 59). Fine view as we near *Royan* (see below).

b. Viâ the Gironde.

Steamers ply from Bordeaux to (62 M.) *Royan* three times weekly in June and Oct., and daily, except Sun., in July-Sept., in 4 hrs., starting from near the Place Richelieu (Pl. C, 3), and touching at Blaye (in June and Oct.), Pauillac, and La Maréchale. Fare 6 fr. 60 or 4 fr. 40 c.; return, for 8 days, 9 fr. 90 or 6 fr. 60 c.; Sat. to Mon. 7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 50 c. Cheap excursions in summer. Restaurant on board.

The scenery is tame, and the water is turbid, but the great width of the Gironde (the estuary of the united Garonne and Dordogne), $7^1/_2$ M. at places, is impressive. The *Mascaret*, a tidal wave, sometimes 10 ft. high, ascends the river to above Bordeaux in August and September. It appears on a rising tide and is partly due to the two opposing currents.

The steamer threads its way through part of the harbour of Bordeaux. On the right, the hills of *Lormont* (p. 16), with its château; left, *Parempuyre* (p. 57); r., *Montferrand;* l., *Macau* (p. 57); r., *Ambès* and the *Bec d'Ambès*, a low, narrow tongue of land at the confluence of the Garonne and the Dordogne. We pass several islands on the left, and quarries on the right.

On the right is (23 M.) **Blaye** (Hôt. Bellevue, good; pop. 4741), which existed under the Romans, and was long important as a stronghold. Its *Citadel*, on a rock by the river, was built by Vauban in 1683. Other defensive works are the *Fort du Pâté*, on an islet, and the *Fort Médoc*, on the opposite bank. In 1832-3 the Duchesse de Berry, mother of the Comte de Chambord, was imprisoned in the citadel for instigating a legitimist revolt. Branch-line to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *St-Mariens* (p. 23). Line from St-André-de-Cubzac to St-Ciers-sur-Gironde, see p. 23.

We now steer for the left bank, on which are the *Château de Beychevelle*, the slender spire of *St-Julien*, and several vineyards (p. 57). To the left lie (29 M.) *Pauillac* (p. 57), *Trompeloup* (p. 57), *St-Estèphe* (p. 57), on a height, and ($37^1/_2$ M.) *La Maréchale*. Also to the left rise the towers of *St-Christoly* and *Valeyrac*. A little lower down, the Gironde is at its widest. Next, on the right, is *St-Georges-de-Didonne* (p. 59). On the left stretches the *Pointe de Grave* (see above). Out in the open sea rises the *Lighthouse of Cordouan* (p. 59). On the right bank lies (62 M.) *Royan*.

Royan. — Hotels. *Palace Hotel*, Boul. Thiers, by the harbour, B. 1, L. 5, D. 6, omn. 1 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel & du Parc*, on the Grande Conche, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris*, Boul. Thiers, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. d' Orléans*, Boul. Thiers; *Royal-Hôtel*, Boul. Thiers, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4,

D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt. La Vigie & Foncillon*, Façade de Foncillon; *Hôt. Richelieu*, 58 Boul. Botton, good, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt de la Croix-Blanche*, Rue de Rochefort and Boul. Botton; *Nouvel-Hôtel Charreyre*, Rue Gambetta and Boul. Lessore, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Commerce*, 1 Boul. Lessore, good, R. from 3, B. ¾, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Family Hotel*, on the Grande Conche, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. du Centre*, 33 Rue Gambetta, good, R. from 3, B. ¾, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de France*, Rue Gambetta, R. from 2½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Louvre*, 10 Boul. Botton, R. from 3, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8½ fr. — At Pontaillac: *Hôt. de l'Europe*, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. de Pontaillac*, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Nouvel-Hôtel de la Plage*. — Open the whole year: Hôtels d'Orléans, La Vigie, Croix-Blanche, Charreyre, Commerce, Family, and France.

Cafés-Restaurants. At the *Casino*, L. 5, D. 6 fr.; *Café des Bains*, Boul. Thiers; *Rest. de la Plage*, 22 Boul. Botton, L. or D. 2 fr.

Sea Baths, with costume, ½-1 fr. — Warm Baths, 28 Grande Rue and 90 Rue Gambetta; *Maison de Santé Amiot*, Promenade de Foncillon.

Casino Municipal. Adm. 1 fr. — Arènes de Vallières, near the Pointe de Vallières (see below; open-air performances).

Cabs. Per drive 1-2 fr., per hour 3 fr.; at night 2-3 or 4 fr.; trunk 25 c.

Railway Omnibus 40 c.; to Pontaillac 60 c. Luggage extra. — Steam Tramway along the coast from St-Georges-de-Didonne to Pontaillac, Bureau-St-Palais, and the Grande-Côte, see below and p. 60.

Post & Telegraph Office, 54 Boul. Botton. Inquiry Office. *Agence Couturier*, 9 Rue Gambetta.

Royan (pop. 9330), a modern town, is one of the chief seaside resorts in France, attracting some 350,000 visitors annually. It is well built, partly on the rocks overlooking the Gironde, opposite the Pointe de Grave, and offers the usual amenities of a great watering-place. Its four *Conches*, or beaches, covered with fine sand, and facing the S., are admirable for bathing, and the woods afford pleasant walks.

The four quarters of Royan (S.E. to N.W.) are the *Quartier du Parc*, bordered by the Grande Conche; *Royan-Centre*, commercial, N. of the harbour; *Foncillon et Chay*, W. of the last, with the Fort du Chay and the small *Conches de Foncillon, du Chay*, and *du Pigeonnier;* lastly *Pontaillac*, 1¼ M. from the harbour, on the *Conche de Pontaillac*, the most fashionable quarter.

The Av. de la Gare and the Av. du Parc, in line with it, lead to the *Grande Conche*, which extends to the *Pointe de Vallières* (2 M. to the S.E.). This beach is adjoined by the pretty *Parc*, and skirted by the Boul. Frédéric-Garnier, with numerous villas. Near the N.W. end of the boulevard is the large *Casino Municipal*.

Above the unimportant *Harbour* runs the *Boulevard Thiers*, with the best hotels, leading at a right angle past the *Façade de Foncillon*.

About 2½ M. by road (tramway, see above), and 3 M. by the beach, is **St-Georges-de-Didonne** (Hôt. de l'Océan, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Nord), another bathing-place, with an ample and sheltered beach.

The chief excursion from Royan is to the (7½ M.) **Lighthouse of Cordouan**, to which steamers ply during the season. Visitors land in small boats or on the backs of sailors. The rock on which the lighthouse stands is accessible at low tide only. The tower was perhaps founded

by the Saracens or by Louis the Pious, but was rebuilt by the Black Prince in 1370, and again in 1584-1610 from the plans of Louis de Foix, an architect of the Escurial. The third story is modern (early 19th cent.). The total height is 230 ft., and its light is visible for 18 miles. Such is the violence of the sea here that the waves, though broken by reefs, dash to a height of over 40 ft. against the tower. In the second story is the chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Cordouan.

The Pontaillac tramway goes on to *Vaux-Nauzan* (3 M. from the Casino of Royan), to (3½ M.) *Le Bureau-St-Palais-sur-Mer* (Hôt. de la Paix, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Lafleur; Hôt. de la Plage), with forests and sea-baths, and to the (5 M.) *Grande Côte* (Café-Rest.), where the sea presents a grand sight in stormy weather. – Another tramway then goes on to *La Coubre*, with a lighthouse built in 1903-5, to replace an older tower. It is 215 ft. high, and its light is visible for 30 M.

From Royan to Mortagne, 17 M., a pleasant road along the Gironde. — 7 M. **Meschers** (hotel; sea-baths), famous for its troglodyte grottoes, still partly inhabited. — 10 M. *Talmont*, picturesquely perched on a rock, has an interesting Romanesque church (12th cent.). — 13½ M. *St-Seurin-d'Uzet*, with an old castle on a rock. — 17 M. *Mortagne* (p. 22).

From Royan to *Marennes* (Rochefort) viâ Saujon, see p. 22.

New line under construction to *Saintes* (Paris), see p. 22.

8. From Bordeaux to Arcachon.

35 M. Railway, from the Gare St-Jean (p. 46), in 1 hr. 10 to 1 hr. 50 min. (4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 25 c.; return 6 fr., 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 50 c.). Cheap fares on Sun. in summer.

Bordeaux, see p. 46. We diverge to the right from the Toulouse line (R. 10), and traverse a wine-growing district yielding, among other wines, the *Haut-Brion*, of the 'premier cru'. — 3½ M. *Pessac*, a favourite resort of the Bordelais, also has good wines.

To the vineyards now succeed plantations of pines, indicating that we have entered the region known as the **Landes**, a vast triangular plateau, 150-200 ft. above the sea, bounded by the Atlantic and the valleys of the Garonne and the Adour. On the side next the sea it is upwards of 120 M. long, its maximum width is about 60 M., and it covers an area of 2300 sq. M. The soil is composed of a layer, about 1½ ft. deep, of sand and 'alios', a vegetable detritus solidified by a ferruginous cement, which renders it unfit for cultivation. In spite of great modern improvements the country is still parched in summer and marshy in winter, the alios rendering the soil impervious to moisture, while the sand-dunes (200-300 ft. high) along the coast hinder the escape of surface-water. These dunes used to invade the country, by about 20 yds. every year, but the attack has been arrested by the planting of sea-pines *(Pinus maritima)*, begun in 1786. The flow of the waters, too, has been regulated, and great forests are daily gaining on the barren ground. There still remain, however, vast tracts, unique but monotonous, overgrown with heath, furze, reeds, bracken, and broom. It will be noticed that the trunks of the pines are scored with gashes, below which are placed small tin vessels to collect the resin, an important article of commerce. Besides the sea-pine the acacia, the ailanthus, the oak, and the cork-tree are successfully grown, the last chiefly near Bayonne.

The natives used often to walk across the marshes on stilts, 5-6 ft. high, with a pole for a walking-stick, but improved drainage and better roads now render the quaint custom far less necessary.

23 M. *Facture* (hotel).

From Facture (*Arcachon*) to Lesparre (*Royan*), 56½ M., narrow-gauge line in 4¾-5½ hrs. (9 fr. 40, 7 fr. 5, 5 fr. 15 c.), through the Landes of the Gironde. The train at first skirts the N.E. side of the Bassin d'Arcachon (p. 62). — 8 M. *Taussat*, a small seaside place. — 13 M. *Arès* (hotel), a bathing-resort, with oyster-parks. The line then turns N., skirting the *Sand Dunes*, here over 200 ft. high, which have driven back several hamlets. — 28 M. *Lacanau* (p. 55), junction for Bordeaux. Beyond (35½ M.) *Carcans* we pass the *Etang d'Hourtin*. — 56½ M. *Lesparre* (p. 57).

This line is continued to the S.E. of Facture by one through the Leyre valley to (21 M.) *Hostens*, on the Beautiran and Luxey line (p. 71).

We cross the *Leyre*, and at (25 M.) *Lamothe* diverge to the right from the Bayonne line (p. 63).

33 M. **La Teste** (hotels; pop. 7023), successor of the ancient capital of the *Boii*, has been driven back by the dunes to its present site. It was once the residence of the Seigneurs of Buch, whose castle has disappeared. To the S., 2½ M., begins the '*Grande-Montagne de la Teste-de-Buch*', a large forest.

Branch Line to (8 M.) **Cazaux** (buffet), on the lake of that name, 14,000 acres in area and 100 ft. deep. It formerly joined the sea, but is now 65 ft. above it and 3 M. inland. On the E. and S. bank are *Sanguinet* and *Navarosse*, with picturesque woods.

35 M. **Arcachon.** Hotels. In the town: **Grand-Hôtel*, Boul. de la Plage, with salt-water baths, R. from 6, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 7 (wine extra), P. from 15, omn. 1 fr.; **Hôt. Victoria*, 181 Boul. de la Plage, R. from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; **Hôt. de France*, Place Thiers, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt. Richelieu*, Place Thiers, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 12, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Jampy*, 268 Boul. de la Plage. — *Hôt. Lapachet*, Place de la Mairie, L. or D. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. Terminus & de la Gare*, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 7½ fr.; *Hôt. de l'Etoile-d'Or*, 212 Boul. de la Plage, R. from 3, L. or D. 2, P. from 6 fr. — In the forest ('Ville d'Hiver'): *Hôt. des Pins & Continental*, Allée Carmen, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12, omn. 1 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Régina-Forêt & d'Angleterre*, adjacent, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Moderne*, Allée Lakmé, R. from 5, B. 1, L. 4, D. 5 fr. — There are also Family Pensions. — Furnished Houses, 100 to 2500 fr. per month.

Restaurants. *Rest. des Bains*, Boul. de la Plage; *Lapachet* (see above).

Warm Baths. *Bains d'Eyrac* and *Grands Bains*, 101 and 233 Boul. de la Plage (80 c. - 1¼ fr.). — Sea Bathing at these 'Bains' (50-75 c.) and at the hotels on the beach.

Casinos. *Palais d'Hiver* (in winter), at the Ville d'Hiver, adm. 50 c. (gratis in the morning); theatre, 1-4 fr.; subscription (incl. theatre), week 15, season 80 fr. — *Casino de la Plage* (in summer), at the Château Deganne, same charges.

Clubs. *Cercle des Etrangers*, Rue du Casino; *Société de la Voile*, Boul. de la Plage; *Golf Club*, Boul. Deganne. — Golf Course (9 holes), 1 M. from the town.

Omnibus from the station to the *Ville d'Hiver* 30 c., to the *Ville d'Eté* 50 c.; same charges for each trunk.

Electric Tramway from the *Pointe d'Aiguillon* to *Le Moulleau* (p. 62).

Cabs. Per drive 1½ fr.; with two horses 2 fr.; per hour 2½ or 3 fr.; ½ or 1 fr. extra on Sun. and at night; trunk 25 c.

Rowing Boat 2-3, sailing boat 4, motor-launch 5 fr. per hour. — Steamers to the *Lighthouse* and the *Côte du Cap Ferret* (return 1½ fr.); to the *Pointe du Cap Ferret* in summer (same fare); to the open sea on Thurs. in summer (3 fr. 15 c.).

Post & Telegraph Office, Rond-Point Tartas, corner of Cours Tartas and Av. Gambetta.

Musée-Aquarium, 161 Boul. de la Plage; adm. 12-6 (Sun. 9-7), 1/2 fr.
Syndicat d'Initiative, 193 Boul. de la Plage.
British Vice-Consul, *F. Audap*, 224 Boul. de la Plage.
Anglican Church *(St. Thomas's)*, in the Ville d'Hiver; services at 10.30 and 4.30 (3.30 in winter); chaplain, *Rev. R. Weston.*

Arcachon (pop. 10,266) is a charming seaside and winter resort, attracting some 250,000 visitors annually. On Sun. and holidays it is inundated with excursionists from Bordeaux. It consists of the town, or 'Ville d'Eté', on the Bassin d'Arcachon (see below), and the 'Ville d'Hiver', to the S., in a forest planted on the dunes. The former extends W. from the Pointe de l'Aiguillon to (2 1/2 M.) the Parc Péreire, and its pretty houses are scattered amid gardens.

From the station the Av. du Château leads to the *Château Deganne*, a modern Renaissance mansion, now the *Casino de la Plage*. Adjoining it is the small *Musée-Aquarium*.

To reach the centre of the town we follow the Boul. d'Haussez, to the left from the station, then the Boul. Gambetta to the right, to the *Place Thiers*, from which a *Jetée-Promenade* projects 220 yds. into the sea.

The **Bassin d'Arcachon** is a large gulf or lagoon, triangular in form, 53 M. in circuit and 60 sq. M. in area, with the *Ile d'Oiseaux* (550 acres) in the middle. The shore, sloping gently and with fine sand, is very safe for bathing.

On the opposite side of the lagoon extends a tongue of sand-dunes ending to the S. in *Cap Ferret* (steamboat, see p. 61; lighthouse, 5 M. from Arcachon). The roadstead protected by the cape is broad and safe, but banks of shifting sand make it difficult of access.

The long *Boulevard de la Plage* skirts the houses fringing the Bassin and is continued by the Boul. de l'Océan, W., to the Place Péreire. To the W. of this point are the villas most in request.

Nearly opposite the Grand-Hôtel, to the W. of the Place Thiers, a street ascends to the *Palais d'Hiver*, a large building in the Moorish style, containing a concert-hall, theatre, reading-rooms, card-rooms, and a café. Adjacent is an iron *Belvedere*, a fine point of view (20 c.). Farther W. is the modern church of *Notre-Dame.*

The *Ville d'Hiver* is ensconced among pine-woods, whose resinous fragrance combines with the bracing sea-air to make it especially healthful. Its temperature also is favourable to invalids, the average for the year being 56° Fahr., and that of winter 47°.

Pleasant walk to **Le Moulleau** (*Gr.-Hôt. du Moulleau, R. from 3, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, wine extra, P. from 10, omn. 1/2 fr.), a bathing-resort 2 1/2 M. to the W. (electric tramway), with a chapel founded by the Dominicans and two sanatoria. It is reached also by a road passing Notre-Dame and skirting the *Parc Péreire* (adm. in the absence of the proprietor). From Le Moulleau we may visit the (2 M.) **Dune du Sabloney** or *du Pilat* (about 330 ft.; fine view), the highest in Europe.

Oyster Parks. Those parts of the Bassin which are left dry by the tide are utilized for the breeding of oysters, the chief industry of the district, supporting about 20,000 persons. The oysters of Arcachon are in high repute, and over 300 millions of them are sold annually for about 4 million fr. A visit to the oyster-beds is interesting. Fresh oysters may be obtained (Sept.-April) there and in the town, from 15 c. per dozen.

9. From Bordeaux to Bayonne and Biarritz.

Railway, from the Gare St-Jean (p. 46), to *Bayonne*, 123 M., in 3 hrs. 5 to 3 hrs. 55 min. (22 fr. 30, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c.); by the 'Sud Express' or the 'Côte-d'Argent Express' (p. xiii) in 2 hrs. 40 to 2 hrs. 45 min. From Bordeaux to *Biarritz-Ville* viâ La Négresse (p. 67), 131 M., in 3 hrs. 30 to 4 hrs. 25 min. (by the trains de luxe in 3 hrs. 5 to 3 hrs. 10 min.). Local line and tramway from Bayonne to Biarritz, see p. 67.

From Paris to Biarritz-Ville, 496½ M., in 11 hrs. 50 to 13 hrs. 10 min. (89 fr. 60, 60 fr. 50, 39 fr. 50 c.); by the trains de luxe in 10 hrs. 10 to 10 hrs. 50 minutes.

From Bordeaux to (25 M.) *Lamothe*, see pp. 60, 61. The line then crosses the Landes for 28 M. — 47 M. *Ychoux* (hotel).

Narrow-gauge Lines from Ychoux to (13½ M. to the E.) *Moustey* and to (18 M. to the N.W.) **Biscarosse** (Hôt. du Grand-Océan; pop. 2585), a village near the *Etang de Biscarosse* and 4½ M. from Navarosse (p. 61). Narrow-gauge line from Biscarosse to (18 M.) *Mimizan-les-Bains* (see below), viâ (4½ M.) *Naouas*, whence a branch runs to (4½ M.) *Biscarosse-Plage*.

55½ M. *Labouheyre* (Hôt. de France), an industrial town.

Narrow-gauge lines to *Sabres*, 13 M. to the S.E.; to *Bias*, 17½ M. to the S.W.; and to *Mimizan-les-Bains* (hotels), 21 M. to the W., with a fine beach.

67½ M. **Morcenx** (Buffet; Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 2663), 1¼ M. to the S.

From Morcenx to Tarbes, 85 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. (15 fr. 45, 10 fr. 45, 6 fr. 75 c.). — 24 M. **Mont-de-Marsan** (Hôt. Richelieu, des Ambassadeurs; pop. 12,091), a commercial town, capital of the *Landes* department, lies at the confluence of the *Midou* and the *Douze*, which together form the *Midouze*, an affluent of the Adour. Branch-lines to Marmande (p. 72), Port-Ste-Marie (p. 73), and Luxey (p. 71). A fourth runs to (40½ M.) *Dax* (see below), viâ (10½ M.) *St-Sever* (hotels; pop. 4527), with an abbey-church (10th cent., altered in the 15th). — We now enter a more fertile region, in sight of the Pyrenees. — 44 M. **Aire** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 4023), a very ancient town, the seat of a bishopric. The Cathedral and the church of Mas-d'Aire (13th-14th cent.) are interesting. Steam-tramway to (50½ M.) *Orthez* (p. 121), viâ (8 M.) **Eugénie-les-Bains** (Grand-Hôtel), with its copious alkaline and sulphurous springs and four bath-houses. Narrow-gauge line to Lembeye and Pau, see p. 125. — 53½ M. *Riscle*, junction for Nérac (p. 73). — 74½ M. *Vic-en-Bigorre*, junction for Agen and Périgueux (see p. 88). — 85 M. *Tarbes* (p. 129).

83½ M. *Laluque*. Narrow-gauge lines to *Tartas*, 8½ M. to the E., and to *St-Girons-en-Marensin*, 22 M. to the N.W.

Omn. from Laluque to (4½ M. to the S.E.) the baths of *Préchacq*.

In clear weather we sight the Pyrenees on the left. — 89½ M. *Berceau-de-St-Vincent-de-Paul*, with the ancestral house of the saint (1576-1660). — We enter the valley of the Adour.

92 M. **Dax**. - Hotels. *Hôt. des Grands-Thermes*, at the Thermes de Dax, P. from 9 (in winter from 11), treatment 2-3 fr., with cheaper *Annexe; Gr.-Hôt. des Baignots*, P. from 9, 2nd cl. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe*, 21 Rue Vincent-de-Paul, good, R. 3-4, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 8-9 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix*, Rue des Pénitents, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 7, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. Richelieu*, Av. Victor-Hugo, R. from 2, B. 1,

L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from $6^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Folin père*, R. 3, P. 9 fr.; *Hôt. des Thermes Séris*, P. 5 fr. — Villas and Furnished Houses to let.

Baths (open the whole year). *Thermes Salins:* 1st cl., $1\text{-}2^3/_4$ fr.; 2nd cl. 60 c. to $2^1/_4$ fr.; public bath $^1/_2$ fr.; douches $^1/_2$-1 fr. — *Baignots:* douche or mineral bath $^3/_4$ or $^1/_2$ fr., mud-bath $1^1/_2$ or 1 fr.; baths and medical attendance for regular patients 40 or 20 fr. — *Thermes de Dax*, similar charges. — *Thermes Séris:* douche or mineral bath 30, mud-bath 50, sulphur bath 70 c.

Casino (open the whole year). Adm. 1 fr. 10 c., incl. theatre; 20 fr. for one month.

Cabs. Per drive $1^1/_2$, at night $1^3/_4$ fr.; per hour 2 or 3 fr. — Omnibus from the station to the town, 30 c.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue de la Fontaine-Chaude, near the theatre.

Dax (pop. 11,387), on the left bank of the *Adour*, the old capital of the *Tarbelli*, was called by the Romans *Aquæ Tarbellicæ*, later *Civitas Aquensium*, and then simply *Aquæ* or *Acqs*. The town belonged to England from 1177 to the end of the 15th century.

Dax is important as a thermal station and winter resort (winter mean temperature 46° Fahr.). The waters (140-149°), containing chlorates and sulphates, are chiefly used in mud-baths, for rheumatic affections. Saline water from the environs is used also.

A bridge crosses the Adour, from the suburb of Sablar, to the ($^1/_2$ M.) town. To the right, on the opposite bank, are the *Casino* and the *Thermes Salins*, with the *Thermes de Dax* and the *Hôtel des Grands-Thermes* behind. To the left, beyond the bridge, is the copious *Fontaine Chaude*, or *Source de la Nèhe*, which supplies several bath-houses, and is used also for domestic purposes.

On the site of the old walls adjoining the Adour now lies the pretty *Promenade des Remparts*, and in the old moat are the *Bains St-Pierre*. The *Church*, formerly cathedral, was rebuilt in the 17th-18th cent.; the interior contains a fine Gothic portal, restored, in the left transept. The *Hôtel de Ville*, behind the cathedral, contains a small museum. Farther down the left bank are the *Thermes Séris* and the *Baignots*, $^1/_4$ M. from the bridge.

To the S. of Dax, 1 M., to the left of the St-Pandelon road, are the *Salines* (Thurs. 2-5). — Not far from the station, opposite the town, lies *St-Paul-lès-Dax*, whose church has an interesting old apse. — To the S.W. ($4^1/_2$ M.) is *Tercis*, with warm baths containing chloride of sodium.

From Dax to Pau, $53^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_4$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. — We skirt the town on the S. and cross the Adour. — The train passes through a tunnel and enters the valley of the *Gave de Pau*. Fine view of the Pyrenees. — $19^1/_2$ M. *Puyoô*, and thence to Pau, see p. 121.

From Dax to *Mont-de-Marsan*, see p. 63.

The Bayonne line descends the valley of the Adour, and beyond ($101^1/_2$ M.) *Saubusse* enters the *Fôret des Landes* (p. 60). — $107^1/_2$ M. *St-Vincent-de-Tyrosse*. Branch-line to (22 M.) *Léon*. From (115 M.) *Labenne* a narrow-gauge line goes to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Capbreton* (Hôt. de la Plage), with sea-baths, once a thriving port when the Adour had its mouth there. — We now near the sea, which

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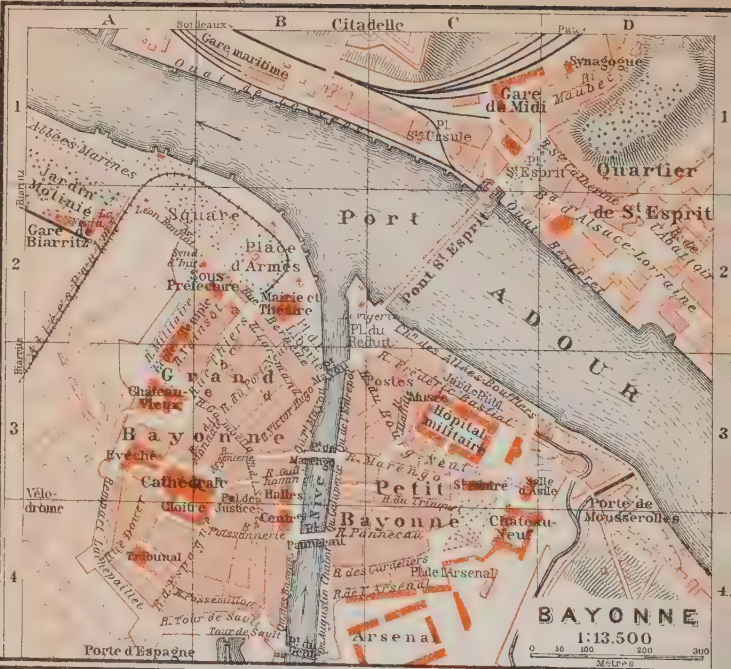

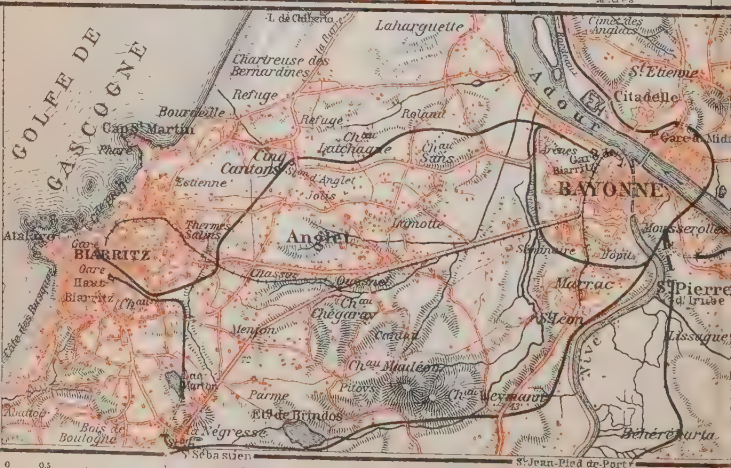

appears on the right as we leave the forest. — 121 M. *Le Boucau* (hotel), not far from the mouth of the Adour.

123 M. **Bayonne.** — Stations. *Gare du Midi* (Pl. C, D, 1), in St-Esprit, on the right bank of the Adour; *Gare de Biarritz* (Pl. A, 2), on the left bank. Omn. between the stations 15 c.; trunk, 20 c.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b; B, 3), 21 Rue Thiers, good, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris & Bilbaïna* (Pl. c; B, 3), 13-15 Rue Thiers, R. from 3½, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Panier-Fleuri* (Pl. d; B, 3), Impasse Port-Neuf, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 11½ fr.; *Hôt. d'Europe & Guipuzcoana* (Pl. e; B, 3), 33 Rue Thiers, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. Capagorry*, 14 Rue Thiers.

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Pâtisserie-Rest. Guillot-Durand*, Arceaux du Port-Neuf; *Rest. du Louvre*, close by, corner of the Rue des Carmes, L. 2¼, D. 2½ fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. du Sport*, 26 Rue du Port-Neuf.

Cabs. Per drive, with one horse 1½ fr., two horses 2 fr.; per hour 2 and 2½ fr.; outside the octroi-limits, or at night, 50 c. extra. Motor Cabs. Up to 1200 metres 1¼ fr.; for each 1000 m. more 75 c.

Garages. *Gambale*, 3 Rue Jacques-Laffitte; *Artigue*, 25 Rue Thiers; *Garage des Autobus, Lafontaine*, both in the Allées Marines.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue Jacques-Laffitte.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, Place de la Liberté; *Société Générale*, Rues du Réduit and Frédéric-Bastiat; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, Rue Thiers.

Baths. *Marengo*, 24 Rue Marengo; *Paulmy*, Allées Paulmy.

Arènes (see Map opposite), for bull-fights and other fêtes, a little W. of the ramparts, reached by the Allées Paulmy. Race Course, see p. 70.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Av. Léon-Bonnat.

British Vice-Consul, *P. Schœdelin*, 8 Rue Vainsot (Pl. A, B, 3, 2).

Bayonne (Basque 'harbour'; pop. 27,886), a fortified town, once capital of the *Labourd* (see below), lies prettily at the confluence of the Adour and the Nive, 3½ M. from the Bay of Biscay. The Cathedral is the chief building of note.

Bayonne, probably the Roman *Lapurdum*, acquired importance in the middle ages by its whale-fishery, its trade with Spain, its tanneries, and its manufacture of arms. The bayonet is said to have been invented here. Acquired by England along with Aquitaine, the town remained faithful to that country till 1451, thanks to the privileges granted to it. It offered a vigorous and successful resistance to Spain in 1523. Here, in 1565, amid great rejoicings, took place the interview between Charles IX. of France and his sister Elizabeth, Queen of Spain, in presence of their mother, Catherine de Médicis, and the Duke of Alva, when the Massacre of St. Bartholomew is said to have been planned. The town was again 'en fête' on the conclusion of the Peace of the Pyrenees in 1659 (p. 119), and on the passage of Philip V. of Spain, grandson of Louis XIV., in 1700. In 1808 Napoleon I. made some stay at Bayonne, during which he compelled Charles IV. of Spain to abdicate in favour of Joseph Bonaparte. Lastly, in 1814, Bayonne stoutly resisted the British and Spanish troops under Sir John Hope, and was still untaken when peace was declared. — The traffic of the port is nearly a million tons per annum.

The **Basques,** settled from time immemorial on the slopes of the W. Pyrenees, occupy the French districts of *Labourd* ('Lapurdum'), *Basse-Navarre* (St-Jean-Pied-de-Port, p. 70), and the *Soule* (Mauléon, p. 121), and abound in the Spanish provinces of *Biscaye, Guipúzcoa, Alava*, and part of *Navarre*. They number about 660,000, of whom 120,000 live in France. They are descendants of the pre-Aryan and Iberian aborigines, and call themselves *Euskaldunac* ('clever people'), whence the corruptions *Vascos, Basques*, and *Gascons*. Their language *(Euskara)* differs from all others. Their character is independent and impetuous, and they excel in

their ball-games and dances. The men wear a blue cap, red or brown jacket, white vest, and black velvet or white trousers, with a broad red woollen girdle, and they usually carry a *makila*, or sword-stick. The women are mostly handsome, and have remarkably fine, curly hair. They wear a long white or dark blue kerchief as a head-dress. Many Basques emigrate to S. America, where they number over 600,000. The revolts of the Spanish Basques in 1821, 1833, and 1841 afford an idea of their character.

The suburb of *St-Esprit* (Pl. D, 1, 2), with the Gare du Midi, is dominated by a *Citadel* (Pl. C, 1), built by Vauban (1674-9) and considered one of his best works. As it has never been captured, it bears the words 'Nunquam polluta' over the entrance. Fine view, but admittance not easily obtained.

From the station we cross by the *Pont St-Esprit* (Pl. C, 2; view) to the *Place du Réduit*, named after an old gateway. It lies at the mouth of the Nive, which separates *Petit-Bayonne* on the right bank, an artisan quarter, from *Grand-Bayonne* on the left bank. We cross the Nive, by the *Pont Mayou* (Pl. B, 3), to the Place de la Liberté, where a building (Pl. B, 2) contains the *Mairie*, the *Theatre*, and the *Custom House*. Beyond it lies the *Place d'Armes* (tramway to Biarritz, see p. 67), prolonged by public grounds and the *Jardin Molinié*, near which is the small Gare de Biarritz (Pl. A, 2).

The Rue Thiers, in which are the chief hotels, leads from the Place d'Armes to the *Château Vieux* (Pl. A, 3), a castle of the 12th and 15th cent., built on part of the Roman enceinte. A little higher up, in the same direction, is the—

***Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), founded in 1140, but rebuilt after a fire in 1213. The rebuilding began with the choir and was continued till 1544, when the great portal was left unfinished. The work was resumed in 1847. The spires are modern. The N. portal is preceded by a narthex. The proportions of the interior are vast and harmonious. We note the triforium, the stained glass of the 15th-17th cent., and the chapels of the apse. On the S. side of the church is a sculptured **Portal* (13th cent.), enclosed within the sacristy, which itself occupies one side of the superb 13th cent. **Cloisters*, formerly the burial-place of the chapter.

From the N. side of the Cathedral we may either follow the Rue de la Monnaie and the picturesque Rue du Port-Neuf (Pl. B, 3) to the Place de la Liberté, or we may go by the Rue Argenterie and the Rue Victor-Hugo back to the Pont Mayou.

From the Pont Mayou the Rue Frédéric-Bastiat (Pl. C, 3) leads to the ***Musée Bonnat**, containing an admirable collection of pictures presented to the town in 1901 by the painter *Léon Bonnat* (b. at Bayonne in 1833), besides the older municipal collection. It is open on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 1 to 4 or 5; on Tues., Wed., and Fri. on application. Catalogue 1, illus. 2 fr.

Ground Floor. On the left is the *Bibliothèque Municipale* (32,000 vols.; open daily, except Sun. and Mon.).

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First Floor (Salles Bonnat). In Room I are good drawings by **Barye*, *Delacroix*, **Ingres*, *Prud'hon*, etc. – Room II. Right to left, 146. *Raphael*, Study of St. Joseph; 26-31. Sketches in grisaille by *Van Dyck*; 35. *Rubens*, Triumph of Venus; 21. *Ribera*, Woman in despair; 456-458. Sketches by *Rubens*; 326. *Rossellino*, Relief of the Madonna and Child; 7. *Fra Fil. Lippi*, Head of a saint; cabinet of bronzes by *Chapu*, *David d'Angers*, etc.; 320, 318. Terracottas: 2. *Florentine School of 14th Cent.*, Crucifixion; 32. *Flemish School of 15th Cent.*, Madonna; 13. *Il Greco*, Portrait; 20. *Murillo*, Daniel in the lions' den; 25. *Brouwer*, Drunkard deciphering a letter; 12. *Il Greco*, St. Jerome as a cardinal; 100. *N. Poussin*, Nymphs and Cupids; 38. *P. Potter*, Cows; *Rembrandt*, 41. Biblical subject, 39. Head of an old man, 10. Rabbi, 42. Interior of a cellar. Glass-cases in the centre: Terracottas, Greek vases, small bronzes; also a fine collection of *Drawings by great masters. Room III. Sketches and drawings; 86-90. Portraits by *Ingres*; 61. *Corot*, Landscape; 24. *Reynolds*, Portr. of a colonel. – Room IV. 72. *Diaz*, Forest of Fontainebleau; 322. *Florentine School of 16th Cent.*, Bust of Michael Angelo; 43. *Barye*, Tiger; 10. *Goya*, Portrait. In the centre, a cabinet containing 49 *Bronzes by *Barye*. – Gallery. Drawings by *Ingres*, **Prud'hon*, etc.

Second Floor. Municipal Collection, chiefly of modern pictures. Room II contains several interesting works by *Bonnat*.

To the N.W. of the citadel, 2 M. from the town, is the **Cimetière des Anglais,** where the English who fell at the siege of 1814 are buried. We follow the Rue Maubec (Pl. D, 1) and the Bordeaux road, then the first turning to the left, to (10 min.) a guide-post with directions in English (reached also viâ the Route du Boucau, skirting the Bordeaux railway, and then turning to the right).

Pleasant drive (2 hrs. there and back) to the *Croix de Mouguerre*, a plateau to the S.E.; superb view of the Adour valley and the Pyrenees.

From Bayonne to *San Sebastián*, see R. 17; to *Toulouse* viâ *Pau*, see R. 18; to *St-Jean-Pied-de-Port* and *Roncevaux*, see pp. 70, 71.

From Bayonne to Biarritz.

1. Chemin de Fer du Midi, 8 M., in 30-35 min. (1 fr. 45, 1 fr., 65 c.); through-trains from Bordeaux and from Paris to Biarritz-Ville, see p. 63.

2. Local Railway, viâ *Anglet*, 5 M., in 1/4 hr. (60 or 35 c.; return 1 fr. or 60 c.).

3. Electric Tramway, 4 1/2 M., in 31 min. (50 or 35 c.; return 90 or 55 c.), from the Place d'Armes (p. 66).

The main line goes viâ (6 M.) *La Négresse* (p. 117), whence we diverge by a branch to the right for (8 M.) *Biarritz-Ville*.

Biarritz. – Hotels. At the first nine hotels the charges are exclusive of wine: **Hôt. du Palais* (Pl. b; B, C, 2), Av. Edouard VII, overlooking the Grande Plage, in a park, R. from 12, B. 2, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 25 fr.; **Carlton Hotel* (Pl. c; C, 2), Av. de la Reine-Victoria and Av. Edouard VII, R. from 15, B. 2, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 20, omn. 2 fr.; **Hôt. du Pavillon Henri IV* (Pl. g; B, C, 2), annexe of the Carlton, R. from 10, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6 fr.; **Hôt. Régina* (Pl. a; C, 1), near the lighthouse and golf-course, R. from 5, with bath from 12, B. 2, L. 6, D. 10, P. from 16, omn. 2 fr.; **Hôt. Continental* (Pl. f; B, C, 2), Av. de la Reine-Victoria, R. from 4, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 12, omn. 1 fr.; **Hôt. Victoria & de la Grande-Plage* (Pl. h; B, 2), Av. Edouard VII, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12 1/2, omn. 1 1/2 fr.; **Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. e; B, 3), 4-6 Rue Mazagran, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. d; B, 3), Places de la Mairie and Bellevue, R. from 10, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7 fr.; *Hôt. du Casino*, at the Casino Bellevue (Pl. B, 3). – *Hôt. des Princes* (Pl. n; B, 3), 13 Rue Gambetta, good, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10, omn. 1/2 fr.;

Nouvel-Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. m; B, 3), Rue de France, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. q; A, B, 3), Place Ste-Eugénie, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Monhau-Excelsior* (Pl. t; B, 3), Rue Gardères, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de Bayonne & Métropole* (Pl. k; B, 3), 12 Rue Gambetta, good, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. Cosmopolitain* (Pl. s; B, 3), Place de la Mairie, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. i; B, 3), Place de la Mairie; *Hôt. Biarritz-Salins & des Thermes* (Pl. o; D, 3), Av. de la Reine-Nathalie, with a bridge to the baths, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Pavillon Alphonse XIII* (Pl. l; C, 2), Av. de la Reine-Victoria, R. from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. du Pavillon Louis XIV*, Av. de la Reine-Nathalie, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½ (wine extra), P. from 10, omn. ¾ fr.; *Hôt. Maison Carrée*, same avenue, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½ (wine extra), P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Bristol*, good, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 10 fr., and *Hôt. Bellevue*, both on the Grande Plage; *Hôt. Miramar* (Pl. p; A, 3), 5 Rue Miramar, good, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½ (wine extra), P. from 10, omn. ¾ fr.; *Hôt. St-Julien*, 12 Av. Carnot, good English family hotel, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Pension Villa Mon-Plaisir*, Rue Peyrotoubille, English, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. St-James*, on the Grande Plage, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9, omn. ¾ fr.; *Modern-Hôtel du Louvre*, Av. du Helder, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.

Villas and Furnished Houses abound. Agents: *Bliss*, 4 Place de la Liberté; *Loumian*, 2 Rue Simon-Etcheverry.

Restaurants at most of the hotels; *Rest. du Casino Bellevue* (see below; L. 5, D. 6 fr., wine extra); *Rest. Cyprien*, at the Casino Municipal (see below).

Sea Baths with costume, etc., 60 c.; on the Côte des Basques 40 c.; attendant 50 c.; cabine de luxe 3 fr.

Cabs. With one horse, 1½ fr. per drive, 2 fr. per hour; with two horses 2 and 2½ fr.; 1 fr. extra at night (10-7); outside the town according to arrangement. — Moving Staircase ('rampe mobile') from the beach to the Casino Bellevue, 10 c.

Garages (motor-car 75 c. per km., or 1 fr. 20 c. per M.). *J. Laffitte*, 2-6 Av. de la Liberté; *Croix-de-Lorraine* and *Garage du Palais*, Av. de la Reine-Victoria; *Laporte & fils* and *Delaunay-Belleville*, 16 and 13 Av. de Bayonne; *Levavasseur*, 24 Av. de la Liberté.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Rue des Postes.

Casino Municipal (Pl. B, 3). Adm. 1, per fortnight 12, per season 90 fr. — Casino Bellevue (Pl. B, 3; in summer), same charges. — At both, theatre, concert-room, card-room, restaurant, etc.

Banks. *Société Générale, Crédit Lyonnais*, and *Comptoir d'Escompte*, all in the Place de la Liberté; *Salzedo fils & Cie.*, Place de la Mairie; *British & International Bank*, 10 Rue Gardères; *H. Bellairs & Co.*, Place de la Mairie.

Clubs. *British Club* (Pl. B, 2); *New Club;* etc. — *Golf and Tennis Club* (Pl. C, D, 1), at Cap St-Martin.

British Vice-Consul, *N. A. Bellairs*, 10 Rue Gardères (office-hours 10-12 and 2-4). — American Consular Agent.

Anglican Church (*St. Andrew's;* Pl. B, 3), Rue des Postes; services at 8.30, 11, and 6; chaplain, *Rev. W. G. Batty.* — Scottish Presbyterian Services (Jan.-April) at 11 and 5.30 at the French Protestant Church (Pl. A, 3).

English Physician. *Dr. Malpas*, Av. Carnot. — *King Edward's Nursing Home*, Rue des Chantiers.

Biarritz (pop. 18,260), situated on cliffs facing the Bay of Biscay, is one of the most frequented bathing-places in France, especially in September. The court patronage of the Second Empire contributed much to its popularity, but its reputation is mainly due to

its striking situation and its splendid beach. As the climate is mild, Biarritz is in vogue also as a winter resort. It is frequented by all nationalities, the English and American predominating in winter and spring.

The new *Gare du Midi* (Pl. B, 3, 4) is in the Av. de la Liberté, opposite the Jardin Public. The *Gare B.-A.-B.* (Biarritz-Anglet-Bayonne; Pl. B, 3) is in the Place de la Liberté, in which is also the Bayonne tramway terminus.

To the W. of the Place de la Liberté are the Place de la Mairie and beyond it the *Place Bellevue* (Pl. B, 3). Here, on the right, are the *Palais Bellevue* (club) and the *Grand-Hôtel*, and on the left the *Casino Bellevue* and the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, in a bold rocky site. *View, finest from the casino-terrace (band in summer).

The **Grande Plage** (Pl. B, 3, 2), to which we descend by steps or by the 'rampe mobile', extends N.E. to a small promontory, with the Hôtel du Palais. Farther on is Cap St-Martin with its lighthouse. Overlooking the Plage, which presents a lively scene at bathing-hours, rises the *Casino Municipal* (Pl. B, 3), with the *Etablissement de Bains*, preceded by a long covered gallery, a favourite resort of visitors. The sandy beach is safe and pleasant for bathing, being sheltered from the full force of the waves by a barrier of rock.

The boulevard passing below the Casino Bellevue leads W. to the **Atalaye** (Pl. A, 3, 2), a headland crowned with a semaphore and relics of an old castle, and connected by footbridges with the *Rochers Gamarritz*. A tunnel under the Atalaye leads to an open space, whence a footbridge crosses to the *Rocher de la Vierge* (Pl. A, 2), with its statue. At the end of the rock is a half-ruined breakwater, a relic of the harbour which Napoleon III. endeavoured to construct here; fine view of the coast and of the Spanish mountains near the mouth of the Bidassoa. To the S. of the Atalaye is the **Port Vieux**, a narrow and sheltered creek, with a bathing-establishment for delicate persons. Farther along the coast we pass a deeply furrowed promontory and soon reach the **Côte des Basques** (Pl. A, 3, 4), on which the waves often dash with great violence. The name is due to an old custom of the Basques, who used to come here in great numbers to bathe on the second Sun. in September. The rocks here will interest geologists.

Behind the *Etablissement* a zigzag path ascends to the Rue des Falaises, which is continued to the left by the *Perspective Miramar* (Pl. A, 3; superb view). A path leads thence to the Place du Port-Vieux, from which, to the right, we return by Rues Leroy and Mazagran to the Places de la Mairie and de la Liberté.

The Bayonne tramway leads from the Place de la Liberté, by the Av. Edouard VII and (to the right) by the Av. de la Reine-Victoria, to the well-ordered **Thermes Salins** (Pl. D, 2, 3), supplied by the saline springs of Briscous (11 M. to the E.). This is the

quarter of handsome villas, notably the *Château de La Rochefoucauld,* once occupied by Queen Victoria.

From the point where the Av. de la Reine-Victoria diverges, the Av. Edouard VII leads on, N.N.E., past the back of the *Hôtel du Palais* (Pl. b; B, C, 2), on the site of the *Villa Eugénie,* where Napoleon III. and Bismarck met in 1864. On the right is the *Russian Church.* Farther on, beyond the Hôtel Régina and the golf-course, we turn to the left to **Cap St-Martin** (Pl. C, 1), with its *Lighthouse,* 155 ft. high. (Visitors ring; fine view from the top.)

To the S., near La Négresse (p. 67), is the **Bois de Boulogne,** to which we may go by the Rue Gambetta and the Av. du Bois-de-Boulogne (Pl. A, 1, 5). We may return by the Route de la Négresse, a pleasant walk or drive of about 5 M. in all. (See Map, p. 65.) Another excursion is to (17½ M.) *Béhobie,* by the coast-road, beyond Bidart (p. 117).

The *Race Course* of Biarritz and Bayonne is at *La Barre,* 1½ M. to the N.E. of Biarritz. The nearest railway station is Anglet (p. 67).

Route des Pyrénées. Motor-omn. of the Comp. du Midi, starting from 16 Av. de Bayonne, (1) on Mon., Tues. Thurs., and Fri. to *St-Jean-de-Luz* (p. 117), *San Sebastián* (p. 120; 10 fr.), and *Bilbao* (15 fr.); (2) on Mon., Wed., and Fri. to *Pampeluna* (p. 71; 35 fr.), either viâ *St-Jean-Pied-de-Port* (see below) and *Roncevaux* (p. 71), or viâ *Cambo-les-Bains* (see below) and the *Col de Maya.*

Electric tramway to *St-Jean-de-Luz, Hendaye,* and *Irún,* see p. 117.

From Bayonne to St-Jean-Pied-de-Port and Roncevaux. To (32½ M.) *St-Jean-Pied-de-Port,* railway in 1 hr. 40 to 2 hrs. 10 min. (5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55 c.); thence to (20 M.) *Roncevaux* by omn. (in summer), going on to (22 M.) to *Burguete* (5¼ hrs.; fare 1 pesetas). Carriage to Burguete, 50-60 p. Motor-omn. from Biarritz, see above.

Bayonne, see p. 65. We ascend the left bank of the *Nive.* — 12 M. **Cambo-les-Bains** (Hôt. d'Angleterre, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt. Colbert; Hôt. de France) lies picturesquely, partly on a steep hill on the left bank of the Nive *(Haut-Cambo),* and partly in the valley *(Bas-Cambo).* About 1 M. farther (station, see below) is a bath-house, with iron and sulphur springs. The climate is hot in summer, but pleasant in spring and autumn. A great gathering of Basques takes place here on St. John's Eve (23rd June), when each tries to drink as much water as possible while the clock is striking twelve (midnight), in order to insure his health until next anniversary. They also take away a supply for those who have been unable to come. The *Church,* in the style peculiar to the country, has three galleries for men and a painted ceiling. Charming environs.

The train still ascends the right bank of the Nive. 13 M. *Cambo-les-Thermes.* — 15½ M. *Itxassou,* or *Itsatsou* (Hôt. Teillery). The presbytery here contains church-plate of the 17th-18th cent., of Spanish origin. About 20 min. up the Nive valley is the *Pas de Roland,* an opening made in the rock, according to the legend, by a kick of the paladin's foot. The *Pic Mondarrain* (2460 ft.; view), to the W., is easily climbed (5 hrs. there and back, with guide). — 21½ M. *Bidarray.* 3 M. from which is a grotto containing a venerated stalactite. — From (25½ M.) *Ossès* (Hôt. Central) a branch-line ascends the valley of the Nive de St-Etienne to (5½ M.) *St-Etienne-de-Baïgorry* (Hôt. des Pyrénées). — Our line ascends the valley of the Nive d'Arnéguy. — 32½ M. **St-Jean-Pied-de-Port** (530 ft.; Hôt. Central, good, L. or D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. de France, des Pyrénées), a small town fortified by Vauban to command the Port de Roncevaux (p. 71), and once the capital of Basse-Navarre, has belonged to France since the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. Omn. to St-Palais, see p. 121.

The Road to Roncevaux ascends S., on the right bank of the Nive d'Arnéguy, which forms picturesque gorges. — At (5 M.) *Arnéguy* we

cross the river into Spanish territory. — 7½ M. *Valcarlos*, or *Luzaïde* (Hôt. Mosquera) is a Spanish village with a hydro. — We now ascend a superb rocky valley in windings (short-cut for walkers) to the (18½ M.) *Port de Roncevaux* (3470 ft.; old chapel; fine view). We descend rapidly to (20 M.) **Roncevaux,** Span. *Roncesvalles* (3220 ft.; inn), in the valley famous for the defeat of Charlemagne's rearguard in 778 and for the death of Roland, better known in poetry than in history. Eginhard is the only chronicler who mentions the famous paladin among the slain. The old Augustinian *Abbey* has a Gothic pilgrimage-church containing a costly statue of the Virgin, interesting paintings, and a valuable treasury. The *Chapel of the Holy Ghost*, near the church, is said to mark the spot where Charlemagne's heroes were buried. Wellington also passed through this valley in 1813, in pursuit of Soult. — From *Burguete*, 2 M. beyond Roncevaux, another omn. goes on to (50 M.) *Pampeluna* (12 hrs.; 10 p.), with its fine Gothic cathedral. See *Baedeker's Spain & Portugal*.

10. From Bordeaux to Toulouse.

159½ M. Railway, from the Gare St-Jean (p. 46), in 3 hrs. 20 to 5 hrs. 50 min. (28 fr. 90, 19 fr. 55, 12 fr. 75 c.).

Bordeaux, see p. 46. The line ascends the Garonne valley. — 12 M. *Beautiran.*

From Beautiran to Luxey, 43½ M., narrow-gauge line. — 4½ M. **Labrède** (hotel), a small town, near which is the *Château de Montesquieu*, of the 13th-15th cent., where the room of the famous author (1689-1755) may be visited. — 20½ M. *Hostens*, junction for Facture (p. 61). 30 M. *St-Symphorien.* Branch-line to *Le Nizan* (11 M.; see below), viâ (6 M.) *Villandraut*, with the ruined château of Pope Clement V. (Bertrand de Goth, d. 1314), and (7½ M.) *Uzeste*, with a fine 13th cent. Gothic church, containing the mutilated tomb of the pope. — 38 M. *Sore*, once fortified. — 43½ M. *Luxey*, whence a line runs to (28½ M.) *Mont-de-Marsan* (p. 63).

18½ M. *Cérons.* Omn. to Cadillac, see p. 55. This region is noted for its white wines, those of (21 M.) *Barsac* and (23 M.) *Preignac* being highly esteemed. *Sauternes*, famous for its 'Château-Yquem', lies 4 M. to the S.W. of Preignac.

26 M. **Langon** (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; pop. 4900), on the Garonne, has a small harbour to which the tide ascends.

From Langon to Bourriot-Bergonce, 34 M., railway in 1 hr. 25 to 2 hrs. 25 min. (6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.). — About 2 M. to the N. of (7½ M.) *Le Nizan* is the *Château de Roquetaillade* (early 14th cent.), with six towers and a keep. Branch to St-Symphorien, see above. — 12½ M. **Bazas** (Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc; pop. 4704), on a rock washed by the Beuve, belonged to the ancient *Vasates*. It played an important part in the Religious Wars, when it was the scene of great excesses committed by both parties. Down to 1790 it was the seat of a bishop. The *Cathedral* dates from the 13th-17th cent.; part of the town-walls (13th cent.) and several old houses are interesting. Omn. from Bazas (also from Langon station) to (11 M.) *Cours-les-Bains* (Grand-Hôtel), with its strongly impregnated ferruginous waters. — 34 M. *Bourriot-Bergonce* (p. 72). The line is to be extended to Castéra-Verduzan (Auch; see p. 88).

We cross the Garonne by a bridge succeeded by a long viaduct.

28 M. **St-Macaire** (hotel; pop. 2037), the ancient *Ligena*, suffered much in the Hundred Years' War and the Religious Wars. It still has a gateway of the 13th cent. and many quaint old houses.

The interesting church of *St-Sauveur*, Romanesque and Gothic (11th-14th cent.), contains old mural paintings, badly restored.

30 M. *St-Pierre-d'Aurillac*. A little farther on the river is joined by the *Canal Latéral à la Garonne*, 120 M. long, which meets the Canal du Midi at Toulouse (p. 79).

38 M. **La Réole** (Grand-Hôtel; pop. 4241), on a hill rising from the Garonne, was built in the 10th cent. round the Benedictine abbey of Regula. The church of *St-Pierre* (13th cent.) has a modern spire. Adjacent is the old *Abbey* (17th cent.; now public offices), and behind the church is a fine *Terrace*. Near the church is a ruined *Castle*, built by the English, and now private property. In the town is a curious old *Halle*, or arcade.

49 M. **Marmande** (Hôt. du Centre & de la Poste, des Messageries; pop. 9832) is an industrial town on the Garonne. The church of *Notre-Dame* (12th-15th cent.) is adjoined on the right by remains of a Renaissance cloister.

From Marmande to Bergerac, 46½ M., railway in 2-2¼ hrs. (8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 65, 3 fr. 70 c.). — 15 M. *Miramont* (pop. 2166), with a brisk trade in 'prunes d'Agen'. — 18 M. *La Sauvetat-du-Drot* (p. 55). — 21 M. *Eymet*. Line to Bordeaux, see p. 55. — 46½ M. *Bergerac* (p. 56).

From Marmande to Mont-de-Marsan, 61 M., railway in 2¾-3¾ hrs. (11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 85 c.). This line, crossing the Garonne and the lateral canal by a viaduct, ascends the *Avance* valley. — 16 M. **Castel-jaloux** (Hôt. Fages; pop. 4026), with a ruined *Château*, remains of fortifications (15th cent.), an old *Commandery* of the Templars, and chalybeate springs. — The line next traverses the E. end of the *Landes* (p. 60). — 38½ M. *Bourriot-Bergonce*, junction for Bazas (p. 71). — 46½ M. *Roquefort* (Hôt. de France), a small town with a 13th cent. church. — 61 M. *Mont-de-Marsan* (p. 63).

59½ M. **Tonneins** (Hôt. de l'Europe; pop. 6230), on the Garonne, formerly consisted of two towns, destroyed in 1622 by Louis XIII. on account of their attachment to Protestantism.

From Tonneins to Cahors, 69½ M., railway in 4¼-4¾ hrs. (12 fr. 60, 8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 50 c.). — Beyond a tunnel the train enters the valley of the *Lot*, which it ascends to Cahors. — 4½ M. *Clairac* (pop. 2824) embraced the Reformation with ardour, and was captured by Louis XIII. in 1621. — Beyond (15½ M.) *Ste-Livrade* we cross the Lot. — 21 M. **Villeneuve-sur-Lot** (Hôt. Gache, de France; pop. 13,181) has a large trade in 'prunes d'Agen'. The *Porte de Pujols* is a relic of the old ramparts (13th-14th cent.), and the Lot is crossed by a 13th cent. bridge. The *Porte de Paris*, on the boulevards, also belonged to the old walls. Farther on is the Place Lafayette, bordered with arcades of the same date. — 26½ M. *Penne*, on the line from Périgueux to Tarbes (p. 86). Thence to (37½ M.) *Monsempron-Libos*, see p. 86. — Beyond Libos the valley of the Lot is picturesque. — 41 M. *Fumel* (Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 4459), 5 M. from the well-preserved **Château de Bonaguil* (1450-80). — On the right are the ruins of the old town of *Orgueil*. — 53½ M. *Castelfranc*, with a castle on the right. — 58 M. *Luzech*, with a ruined castle (13th cent.), on a peninsula once defended by a Gallic fortress. — 60½ M. *Parnac*. To the left is the *Château de Grézette*. — 64 M. *Mercuès*, with an interesting castle of the 13th cent., on a hill to the right. To the left runs the Brive railway (p. 91). — 69½ M. *Cahors* (p. 91).

64½ M. *Nicole*. We cross the *Lot*, near its confluence with

the Garonne. — 67 M. *Aiguillon* (Hôt. du Château; pop. 2811), the Roman *Acilio*, has a ruined castle of the Dukes of Aiguillon.

72 M. **Port-Ste-Marie** (Hôt. de l'Europe), an ancient little town on the Garonne, with two Gothic churches of the 14th cent. and houses of the 14th-15th.

From Port-Ste-Marie to Mont-de-Marsan, 70 M., railway in 3¾-4¼ hrs. (12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 55 c.). — 12 M. **Nérac** (Hôt. de France, du Commerce; pop. 6279), a pretty place on the Baïse, was often the residence of the court of Navarre in the 16th cent., before the accession of Henri IV. to the French throne. Taken and dismantled by Louis XIII. as a Calvinist town, it lost all its importance. Only part of its 15th cent. *Château* remains. The park now forms the beautiful *Promenade de la Garenne*. The *Sous-Préfecture* contains a small Musée with two paintings by Turner. Outside the town, near the Baïse, is the picturesque ruined *Château de Nazareth*. From Nérac to *Riscle*, see below. — Beyond Nérac we pass through a tunnel and ascend the pretty valley of the *Gélise*. — 21 M. *Mézin*, with a church of the 12th-14th centuries. — At (26½ M.) *Sos* are the ruins of the ancient capital of the *Sotiates*, discovered in 1911. — 33½ M. *St-Pé-St-Simon*. The line passes from the basin of the Garonne into that of the Adour. — 42½ M. **Barbotan** (Hôt. des Thermes), a village with hot sulphur and mud springs. — Beyond (44½ M.) *Cazaubon* we descend the valley of the *Douze*, and later that of the *Midou*. — 70 M. *Mont-de-Marsan* (p. 63).

From Nérac to Riscle, 59½ M., railway in 2¾-3½ hrs. (10 fr. 85, 7 fr. 25, 4 fr. 70 c.). — 13 M. **Condom** (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; pop. 6380), on the Baïse, trades in Armagnac brandy. It was formerly a bishopric, once held by Bossuet. The fine Gothic *Cathedral* (1506-21) is adjoined by old cloisters, now containing the Hôtel de Ville. — 34 M. **Eauze** (Hôt. Soubiran; pop. 3592), on the Gélise, is the successor of *Elusa*, an important town in the time of Cæsar, which was completely destroyed about 910 A.D. The old town was at *La Cieutat* ('civitas'), ¾ M. to the E., where many antiquities have been found. Eauze has a fine Gothic church (16th cent.). 46 M. *Nogaro* has an interesting Romanesque church (late 11th cent.). — 59½ M. *Riscle* (p. 63).

81 M. *Colayrac*. We pass under the aqueduct (p. 74).

84½ M. **Agen.** — *Buffet.* — Hotels. *Hôt. du Petit-St-Jean*, 47 Cours Voltaire, modernized, good, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Marty*, 8 Rue Jacquard, same charges; *Hôt. Jasmin-Terminus*, opposite the station, R. from 3, L. or D. 3, P. 9 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel & du Midi*, Place du Quatorze-Juillet, R. from 2½, L. or D. 2½, P. 7, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. Continental*, at the station, L. 2, D. 2½, P. 6½ fr. — Cab with two seats, per drive ¾, per hour 1¾ and 2 fr.; with four seats 1¼, 2¼, and 2½ fr. — Post & Telegraph Office, Boul. Carnot. — Baths. *Dallas*, on the Gravier, near the footbridge. Syndicat d'Initiative, 49 Boul. de la République.

Agen (pop. 23,294), the capital of the department of *Lot-et-Garonne*, and seat of a bishop, lies on the right bank of the Garonne. The new Boul. Carnot, running N. to S. and crossed by the Boul. de la République, has much improved the town.

As the capital of the *Nitiobriges*, Agen was important under the Gauls, and it was later the chief city of the Agenais. The executions of Albigenses and Huguenots form tragic pages in its history. It was the birthplace of the philologist Joseph Scaliger (1540-1609), and of the naturalist Lacépède (1756-1825). It has a large trade in dried plums.

In the Boul. Carnot rises the **Cathedral of St-Caprais**, with a fine apse and a transept of the 11th-12th cent., and a nave rebuilt

in the 14th-16th. The interior is decorated with paintings of local martyrs. The huge piers, which once supported a dome, are adorned with columns ending in curious capitals.

The Rues Raspail and Jacquard lead from the Cathedral to the *Market Hall*, whence the Boul. de la République descends to a small square with a bronze statue of *Jasmin* (Jacques Boé; 1798-1864), author of several poems in the Agenais dialect.

On the other side of the Place Jasmin runs the broad Cours Voltaire, continued by the Cours Gambetta, which skirts the *Promenade du Gravier*, on the Garonne. The river is crossed here by a suspension-bridge; higher up is a stone bridge; lower down is a Pont-Canal, or aqueduct of the Canal Latéral (p. 72). In the Boul. Scaliger, off the Cours Voltaire, is the church of *St-Hilaire*, of the 15th cent., with modern façade and tower.

The Rue du Pont-de-Garonne (off the Cours Gambetta) and Rue Cuvier lead to the *Church of the Jacobins*, a brick building of the 13th cent., adorned with old paintings. Farther on, the Rue du Pont-de-Garonne leads past the back of the *Theatre* (1907-8) to the *Hôtel de Ville* (built in 1666, and now containing the Library).

Adjoining the theatre is the **Musée**, occupying three mediæval mansions, with an interesting old spiral staircase. (Adm. Sun. and Thurs., 1-4 or 1-5; at other times on application.)

The collections of the Comte de Chaudordy are valuable. Room 8: **Vénus du Mas-d'Agenais*, a marble antique; *Tiepolo*, *Distribution of bread; *School of Luca Signorelli*, *Portrait; Dresden and Sèvres porcelain; *Medallion of a young woman, attr. to *Mino da Fiesole*.

The Rue Chaudordy, to the left of the Hôtel de Ville, leads to the Rue Montesquieu, opposite *Notre-Dame-du-Bourg*, a pretty little church of the 13th cent., with an arcaded tower in the Toulouse style. The Rue Montesquieu, No. 8 in which is a fine 18th cent. mansion, leads to the *Promenade de la Plate-Forme*, in which are the Préfecture (18th cent.), the modern Palais de Justice, and the Archives. In front of the Palais de Justice is a bronze *War Monument*, and farther on, in the Jardin de Jayan, is a bust of *François de Cortète de Prades* (1586-1667), an Agenais poet.

From Agen to *Périgueux* and *Tarbes*, see R. 12.

87½ M. *Bon-Encontre*, the junction for Auch and Tarbes (p. 87). To the N.E. (1¼ M.) is a pilgrimage-resort. — The Garonne is crossed by numerous suspension-bridges; one of the finest, near Moissac, is prolonged by a viaduct across the railway.

110½ M. **Moissac** (Hôt. du Luxembourg, de Bordeaux; pop. 8137), a trading town on the Canal Latéral and the right bank of the *Tarn*, a place of very ancient origin, suffered in the wars between the 5th cent. and the 17th. It is now noted for its grapes. Its famous abbey, whose church and cloisters remain, founded about 650, was suppressed in 1790.

MONTAUBAN
1 : 15.000
0 50 100 150 200 250 Mètres
1 Banque de France D 4
2 Faculté de Théologie prot. C 2
3 Maison de Bar. C 3
4 Monument de 1870 C 3
5 Monument d'Ingres C 3.4
6 Palais de Justice C 3
7 Préfecture D 3
8 Bibliothèque Municipale C 3
Caserne de Cavalerie
Asile d'Aliénés
Cimet.re cathol.
Caserne d'Infanterie
Gare d'Orléans
Ave de Bordeaux
Promenade du Cours
Petit Séminaire
Hôpital
Faubourg de Ville-Nouvelle
Rue Léon Cladel
Le Rond
Grand Séminaire
Théâtre
Pl. des Marronniers
Couv.t d.l. Miséricorde
Pl. de la Halle
Halle
Pl. Lagarrigue
Bd Gustave Garrisson
Caserne du Train
Faub.g de Ville-Bourbon
Faubourg Gasseras
Pl. de la Laque
Temple d. Augustins
Pl. du Pont
Bourse
Musée
Hôt. de Ville
Temple d. Carmes
Pl. d'Armes
Poste et Télégr.
Cathédrale
Préfecture
Gare du Midi
Ecoles
St. Orens
Faub.g de Sapiac
Jardin des Plantes
Faub.g du Moustier
Faub.g de Lacapelle
Lycée de Jnes Filles
Lycée Ingres
Avenue Chamier
Caserne
Agen
Cahors
Lexos

The Av. de la Gare, to the left, and the Promenade Marengo lead to the church of **St-Pierre,** founded in the Romanesque period, but rebuilt several times. In its present form it dates from the 12th and 15th centuries. Superb **Portal* of the 12th cent., originally on the W. façade, but removed to the S. when the tower was fortified.

The portal is within a deeply recessed archway forming a kind of porch. The central pier is adorned with lions and statues of the Prophets; the lateral piers have similar statues of Isaiah and St. Peter, with winding courses of rats and birds. The three rows of sculptures in the porch represent the Annunciation, the Visitation, and scenes from the Childhood of Christ on the right; Avarice and Luxury, Dives and Lazarus, on the left. The tympanum group represents Christ surrounded by the Elders of the Apocalypse. The reliefs are framed in decorative bands of great beauty, and at each side are three attached columns, whose capitals are adorned with griffins and arabesques.

Note in the interior the Renaissance choir-screen, the organ (presented by Card. Mazarin), a Merovingian sarcophagus, and wood-carvings (13th and 15th cent.). We may visit also the old guard-room (12th cent.).

The **Cloisters*, adjoining the church on the left (entered from the little square in front; custodian), date from about 1100, and are among the finest in France. The brick vaulting, of the 14th cent., rests alternately on single and double columns, besides which there are square pillars at the angles and in the middle of each side. The capitals are adorned with scenes explained by inscriptions. On the square pillar opposite the entrance is a figure of Abbé Durand, Bishop of Toulouse (11th cent.; p. 84), who consecrated the abbey-church in 1063.

Returning to the Promenade Marengo, we may cross the railway to visit the church of *St-Martin* (10th cent.).

Railway to *Cahors* (p. 91) projected.

Under Moissac are two short tunnels. We cross the Tarn by a tubular bridge.

116 M. **Castelsarrasin** (Hôt. de France, de l'Europe; pop. 6996). The name is supposed to be a corruption of 'Castel-sur-Azin' or 'Castrum Cerrucium'. The brick church of *St-Sauveur* (12th-15th cent.), with a modern tower, is interesting. Branch-line to (16 M.) *Beaumont-de-Lomagne.*

Beyond (121 M.) *Lavilledieu* the lines to Lexos (p. 97) and to Cahors and Limoges (pp. 93-88) diverge to the left.

128 M. **Montauban.** The *Gare du Midi* (Pl. A, 1; good buffet) and the *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. E, 1) are each ½ M. from the centre of the town. Omn. 30 c. (trunk 30 c.).

Hotels. **Hôt. du Midi* (Pl. a; D, 3), Place d'Armes, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus* (Pl. d; A, 4), opposite the Gare du Midi, good, R. from 2½ fr.; *Grand-Hôtel*, Rue St-Georges; *Hôt. des Quatre-Saisons* (Pl. c; D, 3), 24 Rue Bessières.

Cabs. Per drive 60 c., per hour 1 fr. 20 c.; at night 1 fr. and 1 fr. 60 c.; with two horses, 80 c. and 1 fr. 80 c., 2 fr. and 3 fr. Motor Cabs. 50 c. per km.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), 29 Rue des Lixes. Bank. *Crédit Lyonnais*, 20 Rue des Lixes. Syndicat d'Initiative, 19 Rue d'Elie.

Montauban (pop. 29,778), a prosperous town, capital of the department of *Tarn-et-Garonne*, and the seat of a bishop and of a consistory, lies pleasantly on the right bank of the Tarn.

Montauban was founded in 1144 by Alphonse I., Count of Toulouse, on the site of the Roman station of *Mons Albanus*. It embraced with ardour the doctrines of the Albigenses, partly from hatred of the monks of Le Moustier. The Inquisition wrought terrible havoc here, but did not prevent the Reformation from making such progress that the town became one of the strongholds of the Huguenots. Louis XIII. failed to capture Montauban in 1621, but after the fall of La Rochelle the town submitted to Richelieu, in 1629, and had its fortifications levelled. It is still partly Protestant, and has a faculty of Protestant theology.

From the Gare du Midi we go viâ the Av. Mayenne, Place de la Laque, and Faubourg Gasseras to the **Bridge* (Pl. B, C, 3) connecting the suburb of *Villebourbon* with the town. This bridge across the Tarn, built of brick, was begun in 1304 and was completed and fortified in 1338. Under its floor runs an internal passage.

Beyond the bridge is a square adorned with a curious *Monument for 1870-71* (Pl. 4; C, 3). On the left side of the square is the *Bourse*, containing a *Natural History Museum* (Sun. and Thurs., 2-4). On the right side of the square rises the ***Musée** (Pl. C, 3), a large brick building, used as an Hôtel de Ville down to 1910. This was the Château, begun by the Counts of Toulouse, continued by the Black Prince in the 14th cent., and completed by Bishop de Berthier in the 17th. The Musée (Sun. 1-4; at other times 1 fr., or 50 c. each for a party) is chiefly interesting for its collection of the works of *Ingres* (1780-1867), a native of Montauban.

First Floor. Room I. Right, 259. *J. Jouvenet*, Descent from the Cross; 34. *Ingres*, Ossian's dream (unfinished); 267. *Le Nain*, Three beggars. — Room II. 50. *Poussin*, Landscape; *44. *Ingres*, Jesus among the doctors; 199. *Jordaens*, Silenus and the Seasons; 363. *Bassano*, Rural scene; 197. *Van Dyck*, Portr. of a monk. — Room III is the first of the ***Musée Ingres.** In the centre is the master's easel, with his last study of 'Jesus among the doctors'. On the right, small pictures by *Van der Neer*, *Veronese*, *Velazquez*, and others. 41. *Ingres*, Ruggiero releasing Angelica; 21. *H. Flandrin*, Portr. of Ingres. A cabinet contains souvenirs of Ingres, his violin, and a *Portrait of his father. — Rooms IV-VI. *Drawings. Among them, left of the entrance, Portr. of his grandfather by *Ingres*, when a boy of ten; *15. *Séb. Bourdon*, Portr. of Molière. Rooms IV and V have fine ceilings. — Room VII (left of staircase), formerly the library, now contains a few pictures. — On the second and ground floors are to be exhibited the drawings bequeathed by Ingres to his native town.

The Basement contains a collection of antiquities, objects of art, and curiosities. — A narrow staircase leads to a large vaulted room called the *Salle du Prince-Noir, where a Musée Lapidaire has been begun. The executioner's axe and instruments of torture are likewise shown here.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), a little to the S.E., was installed in 1910 in the old Evêché. To the N.E. of the Musée, at the farther end of the square, rises the church of **St-Jacques** (Pl. C, 3), a brick edifice of the 14th-15th cent., with a fine octagonal tower in the Toulouse Gothic style, with triangular arcades. The tile-work over the main portal is modern. Behind St-Jacques is the quaint

TOULOUSE
1:15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
Union des Gaz
Caserne Compans
Caserne Caffarelli
Boulevard Lascrosses
Boulev. d'Ar
Pl. Arnaud Bernard
Pl. St Julien
Pl. St Raymond
Arènes
Arsenal
Lettres Fac. d. Droit
Ecole d'Artill.
Anc. Petit Sémin.
Banque de Fr.
Temple Protest.
Petit Lycée
Jacobins
Lycée
Manufact. des Tabacs
Moulin du Bazacle
St Pierre
Port St Pierre
Pont des Amidonniers
Nouv. Chât. d'Eau
GARONNE
Pont St Pierre (suspendu)
Port de la Daurade
Daurade Ec. d. Beaux Arts
Abattoirs
Hospice St Joseph de la Grave
Port St Cyprien
Hôt. Dieu St Jacques
Pont Neuf
Anc. Dépôt de Mendicité
St Nicolas
Pl. du Bavelin
Pl. de Brienne
Pl. Olivier
Anc. Château d'Eau
Place Roguet
FAUBG
ST CYPRIEN
Gare Roguet
Av. de la Patte d'Oie
Allée Charles de Fitte
Rue des Teinturiers
Prairie des Filtres
Cours Dillon
Pont St Michel
Ile Monte Cristo
Fer à Cheval
Parc Toulousain
Gare St Cyprien
Boulogne
Gravé et imprimé par

E
G
Bordeaux - Limoges
FAUBOURG
MATABIAU
Gare Matabiau
Ecole Vétérinaire
Place Matabiau
Boulevard de Strasbourg
Boulevard de la Gare
Pré Catelan
Riquet
Allée Lafayette
Chute
Variétés
Théat. Lafayette
Lafayette
Capitole
Théâtre
Poste & Teleg.
FAUBOURG
ST AUBIN
Synag.
St Aubin
Jerome
Pensionnat St Joseph
FAUBOURG
GUILLEMERY
Musée
Georges
Place d'Esquirol
Place Rodaix
St Etienne
Préfect.
Ste Anne
Allée Alphonse Peytral
ETIENNE
Parc du Caousou
Caisse d'Epargne
Académie
Grand Quartier Général
Carmes
Hôt. du Vieux-Raisin
Grand Rond
Jardin Royal
Fonderie
Allée des Soupirs
Allée des Zéphirs
Jésuites
Pal. de Justice
Facultés des Sciences et de Médecine
Pharmacie
Allée Saint Michel
Jardin des Plantes
Grande Allée
Rue de Fleurance
Rue Monplaisir
Canal du Midi
Gare St Sauveur
Port Neuf St Sauveur
Cimetière de Terre Cabade
Chemin de la Glorie
Av. du Cimetière
Av. de la Colonne
Av. de la Gare
Av. Camille Pujos
Av. de Lyon
Av. de la Gare
Av. de la Gare
Av. de la Gare

**Place Nationale* (Pl. C, 3), bordered with double arcades and with gates at the corners (17th cent.).

To the S. of St-Jacques, in the Rue de la République, is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 6; C, 3), to the right of which (No. 45) is the *Maison de Bar* (Pl. 3; C, 3), of the 15th cent., interesting chiefly in the interior. The Palais de Justice faces the Place de l'Horloge, so named from an old tower which collapsed in 1910. The Rue de la République, to the S.E., and Grande-Rue-St-Louis, to the right, lead to the *Cathedral* (Pl. D, 3, 4), the sacristy of which contains the 'Vow of Louis XIII.' by Ingres, one of his finest works.

The Allées de Mortarieu, behind the Cathedral, lead to the *Promenade des Carmes*, at the end of which rises a *Monument to Ingres* (Pl. 5; C, 3, 4), by Etex. In clear weather the Pyrenees are visible from this point. From the promenade we may enter the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. C, D, 4), laid out on both banks of the *Tescou*, an affluent of the Tarn.

From Montauban to *Limoges* (Paris), see R. 13, II a and I; to *Montpellier* viâ *Castres*, see R. 15; to *Lexos*, see p. 97.

The train now returns towards the Canal Latéral. — $155^1/_2$ M. *Lacourtensourt*. We join the line to Paris viâ Capdenac (R. 13, II b). $159^1/_2$ M. *Toulouse* (Gare Matabiau).

11. Toulouse.

Railway Stations. *Gare Matabiau* (Pl. F, 1; good buffet, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.), the chief station, on the N.E. side of the town; *Gare St-Cyprien* (beyond Pl. A, 4), to the S.W., $1^1/_4$ M. from the Pont Neuf, for the line to Auch; *Gare Roguet* (Pl. A, 4, 5), for the narrow-gauge lines (p. 85).

Hotels. **Hôt. de la Comp. du Midi*, at the Gare Matabiau (Pl. F, 1), new, R. 1-20, L. 4, D. 5 fr. (wine extra); **Grand-Hôtel & Hôt. Tivollier* (Pl. a; E, 3), 31 Rue de Metz, with rest., R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. 5, P. from 12, omn. 1 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de l'Europe & du Midi* (Pl. b; E, 2), Place Lafayette, good, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Capoul* (Pl. c; E, 2), Place Lafayette, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 9, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Baïchère* (Pl. d; E, 3), 7 Rue des Arts, R. from $2^1/_2$, B 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus*, opposite the Gare Matabiau (Pl. F, 1), R. from $2^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. e; D, 3), 66 Rue Gambetta, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. du Progrès*, 10 Rue Rivals (Pl. D, 2), R. from 2, B. 1, L. or D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Bon-Pasteur*, 85 Rue Pargaminières (Pl. C, 2), R. from $2^1/_2$, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. des Capitouls & de l'Opéra* (Pl. 1; D, 3), 1-2 Place du Capitole, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. or D. $2^1/_4$-3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Grand-Balcon* (Pl. f; D, 2), 8 Rue Romiguières, R. from 2, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. Chaumond* (Pl. g; D, 2), 19 Rue Lafayette, plain.

Hôtels Meublés. **Gr.-Hôt. de la Poste* (Pl. h; E, 2), 36-38 Rue Alsace-Lorraine, commercial, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Régina*, 73 Rue Bayard, new, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Bains* (Pl. i; E, 2), 1 Place Lafayette, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1 fr.; *Hôt. des Américains* (Pl. k; E, 2), 5 Rue d'Austerlitz; *Hôt. des Arcades* (Pl. m; D, 2, 3), 9 Place du Capitole.

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Café Albrighi*, Boul. de Strasbourg and Av. Lafayette, good, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $3^3/_4$ fr.; *Café-Rest. Lafayette*, Place Lafayette, good, L. or D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Sion*, 3bis Boul. de Strasbourg and Rue d'Austerlitz, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Café de la Comédie*, Place Lafayette and 2

Rue d'Austerlitz, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Café de la Paix*, 7 Place du Capitole, corner of Rue St-Rome (à la carte); *Rest. Doré*, 15bis Place Lafayette, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Bibent*, Place du Capitole, corner of Rue St-Rome, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Buffet* at the Gare Matabiau. — Specialities are 'cassoulet toulousain' (ragout with potatoes and haricot-beans) and 'pâtés de foie gras'.

Cabs (one or two horses). Per drive in the town $1^1/_4$ fr., beyond the octroi-limits $2^1/_4$ fr.; per hour 2 or $2^1/_4$ fr.; when sent for to a private address, 25 c. more. Trunks 20 c. each. — Motor Cabs. For 1-2 pers. 1 fr. for 1000 metres, then 10 c. per 200 m.; for 3-4 pers. $1^1/_4$ fr. for 1200 m., then 20 c. per 400 m.; for waiting, 10 c. for 3 min., or 20 c. per 5 min.; luggage 50 c.; from 12.30 to 6 a.m., 50 or 75 c. extra.

Railway Omnibuses. From the stations to the hotels, 10 c. per pers., 25 c. per trunk; to any private address 50 and 25 c. Omn. for 6 pers., $1^3/_4$ and 2 fr.

Tramways. From the *Allée Lafayette* (Pl. E, F, 1, 2) to the *Ponts-Jumeaux* (beyond Pl. A, 1). — From the *Place Lafayette* (Pl. E, 2) to *Guillemery* (beyond Pl. G, 3); to the *Cimetière de Terre-Cabade* (Pl. G, 2). — From the *Capitole* (Pl. D, 2) to the *Barrière de Paris* (beyond Pl. C, 1); to the *Barrière Matabiau* (beyond Pl. E, 1); to the *Croix-Daurade* (beyond Pl. E, 1); to *Lalande-Aucamville* (beyond Pl. C, 1); to the *Côte-Pavé* (beyond Pl. G, 4); to the *Pont des Demoiselles* (beyond Pl. F, 5); to *Buscala-Gravette* (beyond Pl. F, 5); to the *Barrière de Muret* (beyond Pl. B, 5). — From the *Place Esquirol* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Gare St-Agne* (beyond Pl. D, 5); to the *Place Roguet* (Pl. B, 4); to the *Gare St-Cyprien* (beyond Pl. A, 4; p. 77); to *St-Agne* (beyond Pl. D, 5); to *Lardenne* (beyond Pl. A, 4).

From the *Place Intérieure St-Michel* (W. side of Palais de Justice; Pl. D, 5) to the *Gare Matabiau* (Pl. F, 1). From the *Place Extérieure St-Michel* (Pl. D, 5) to the *Place de Brienne* (Pl. B, 4). Also Omnibuses in the town and suburbs.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 2), 6 Rue de la Poste; also in the Place de la Bourse, Place Dupuy, 48 Rue Bayard, etc.

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. D, 2), at the Capitole, for operas and comedies (55 c. to 5 fr. 30 c.); *Théâtre des Variétés* (Pl. E, 2), 9 Av. Lafayette, for dramas and operettas ($1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ fr.); *Lafayette* (Pl. E, 2), Place Lafayette ($1/_2$-1 fr.); *Nouveautés*, 56 Boul. Lazare-Carnot ($1/_2$-3 fr.).

Baths. *Dutemps*, at the Hôt. des Bains (p. 77), bath 1 fr.; *Capoul*, at the Hôt. Capoul (p. 77); *Bains St-Cyprien*, 15 Rue de la République; *Grand-Rond*, 2 Allée Alphonse-Peyrat. — River Baths. *Noguès*, 34 Quai de Tounis; *Laporte*, Quai de la Daurade.

Banks. *Comptoir d'Escompte* and *Crédit Lyonnais*, 21 and 27 Rue Alsace-Lorraine; *Société Générale*, 36-38 Rue de Metz.

British Vice-Consul, *T. Huggins*, 2 Rue de la Poste.

Syndicat d'Initiative, at the Capitole.

Toulouse (460 ft.; pop. 149,576), the ancient capital of *Languedoc*, now that of the department of *Haute-Garonne*, headquarters of the 17th army-corps, and seat of an archbishopric and a university, lies in a fertile plain on the right bank of the Garonne, at the junction of the Canal du Midi and the Canal Latéral (see p. 79). It is a wealthy and important city, being one of the chief centres of trade, literature, and art in S. France.

Toulouse, the ancient *Tolosa*, an important town before it was conquered by the Romans, was the capital of the Tectosages and had a temple famed for its treasures, stored in a sacred pond. Having allied itself with the Cimbri to shake off the Roman yoke, it was taken, in 106 B.C., by the consul Quintus Servilius Cæpio, who appropriated its treasures. Cæpio was routed by the Cimbri the following year, but he was succeeded by Marius, who reduced Toulouse to submission. It was converted to Christianity by St. Saturnin (martyred in 252), its first bishop.

In 419 Toulouse became the capital of the Visigoths, and in 507 fell to the Franks, after Clovis had vanquished Alaric II. at Vouillé (p. 10). It later recovered its independence, and in 778 was erected into a countship, governed by hereditary princes, until it was united to France in 1271. Under its counts the city enjoyed a long period of prosperity, but the Albigensian wars brought disaster. Count Raymond VI., too tolerant in the eyes of the Inquisition, tried to save the town by a humiliating submission, but it was besieged by Simon de Montfort, leader of the crusade, to whom the countship had been adjudged. Raymond successfully defended the town against the first attack, but was driven out in 1211, after the Battle of Muret (p. 131). Toulouse did not, however, tamely accept the rule of De Montfort, and down to 1229 it was the scene of many revolts and sieges. Louis VIII., King of France, having succeeded to the claims of Amaury de Montfort, son of Simon, Raymond VII. had finally to submit, and the Inquisition crushed out with the utmost cruelty all traces of heresy. After the 14th cent. the University, founded in 1233, became very flourishing, the faculty of law being specially famous. (Academy, see p. 82.) The great jurists Jacques Cujas (1520-90) and Jean de Coras (1513-72) lectured there, the classes of the latter being attended by 4000 students. In 1562 war broke out between the Catholics and the Huguenots; 4000 of the latter perished, and 300 more were massacred on St. Bartholomew's Day in 1572. Vanini, accused of atheism, was burnt alive here in 1619, and an aged Protestant, Jean Calas (generously championed by Voltaire), unjustly accused of murdering his eldest son to prevent his becoming a Catholic, was broken on the wheel in 1762. On 10th April, 1814, the last battle of the Peninsular War took place at Toulouse between Wellington and Soult, some days after Napoleon's abdication. Toulouse was the birthplace of Jacques Cujas (see above), N. Bachelier (1485-ca. 1566), the sculptor, and many other artists (p. 84).

The *Gare Matabiau*, or main station (Pl. F, 1), lies to the N.E. of the town. We cross the *Canal du Midi*, and soon reach, on the left, the *Allée Lafayette* (Pl. F, E, 1, 2), where we observe a marble statue of Riquet, founder of the Canal.

The **Canal du Midi** or *du Languedoc* was made in 1666-81 by Paul Riquet of Béziers (p. 106) entirely at his own expense (17 million francs). It connects the Atlantic and the Mediterranean with the aid of the Garonne. It begins at the Port de l'Embouchure (p. 82), and ends at the Etang de Thau, beyond Agde (p. 108), after a course of 150 M. It is 35 ft. wide at the bottom and 65 ft. at the surface, and is 6½ ft. in depth. Its highest point, 8 M. to the N.W. of Castelnaudary (p. 100), is reached by means of locks, 17 on the side next the Garonne, with a fall of 205 ft., and 48 on the other side, with a fall of 620 ft. It is fringed with a double row of trees, those next the Mediterranean being cypresses, which are best fitted to mitigate the mistral. The *Canal Latéral* (see p. 72), unfinished till 1838, was made to obviate difficulties presented by the Garonne in its upper course. It has lately been proposed to replace the Canal du Languedoc by a ship-canal.

Beyond the canal and the railway rises the large *Veterinary College* (Pl. F, G, 1). Behind it is the *Observatory* (Pl. G, 1; no adm.), adjoining which is a brick *Obelisk*, erected in memory of the Battle of Toulouse (see above). In clear weather the Pyrenees are visible thence.

At the end of the Allée Lafayette we cross the Boulevards, which girdle the old town, and soon reach the oval *Place Lafayette* (Pl. E, 2), adorned with sculptures. The Rue Lafayette leads thence to the Capitole, crossing the *Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine*. — Behind the

Capitole is a square, adorned with statues, in which rises the *Donjon*, a square tower of 1525, restored by Viollet-le-Duc in 1880, and now containing the archives. The earliest charter preserved here dates from 1141. Adjacent are relics of the Roman ramparts.

Facing the Place du Capitole rises the **Capitole**, or *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 2), which owes its name to the 'capitouls', as the magistrates were called prior to 1789. The first court, dating from Henri IV., contains a fine Renaissance gateway. It was here that Duke Henry II. de Montmorency, marshal and governor of Languedoc (pp. 100, 205), was beheaded in 1632 for taking part in the revolt of the Duke of Orleans against Richelieu. Adm. to the interior free on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 1 to 4 or 5; on Mon. (1 to 4 or 5) and other days (9 to 4 or 5), adm. 50 c.; apply at the 'poste des pompiers'. The Salle des Illustres contains mural paintings by Toulouse artists. The S. wing of the Capitole contains the *Théâtre Municipal*.

To the N. of the Place du Capitole the Rue du Taur passes the church of *Notre-Dame-du-Taur* (Pl. D, 2), built on the spot to which St. Saturnin (p. 78) is said to have been dragged by the bull he had refused to sacrifice to Jupiter. It dates from the 14th cent., and has a lofty façade, surmounted by a curious 'clocher-arcade' (prototype of the Toulouse style), with triangular arcades, battlements, and lateral turrets, which give it the appearance of a fortress. The paintings in the choir represent the Martyrdom of St. Saturnin. Farther up the street is the old *Porte de l'Esquille*, by N. Bachelier, on the left. Beyond it, on the right, is the old *Grand-Séminaire* (Pl. D, 2); the chapel, of 1609-35, contains good paintings by Despax (1750). The Rue du Taur ends at the Place St-Sernin.

The church of ***St-Sernin**, or *St-Saturnin* (Pl. D, 1), the chief sight of Toulouse, is one of the finest Romanesque churches in existence, and is the prototype of the Toulouse Romanesque style. The choir, begun ca. 1080, was consecrated in 1096, and the building was extended in the 12th-13th cent., but the great W. portal remained unfinished. A thorough restoration was begun in 1855 under Viollet-le-Duc. The church is cruciform and has a nave with double aisles. The **Apse* is flanked with five semicircular chapels, and each arm of the transept has two similar chapels. Above these chapels rise picturesquely the apse, the choir, and the transept, over which a fine octagonal **Tower* was built in 1250. This is composed of five tiers of arcades, round and triangular, in the Toulouse style, ending with a gallery and a spire (1478), 215 ft. high. A fine *Outer Gateway*, of 1525, precedes the **Porte Miégeville*, in the S. transept, with its sculptures of 1136, a relic of the old abbey.

The Interior is unusually spacious for a Romanesque church. The general effect, however, is marred by the central pillars added in the 14th cent. to support the tower. The aisles and the transept are flanked with galleries. The central vaulting is round-arch, that of the aisles groined.

In a chapel of the N. transept is a *Byzantine Christ* (12th cent.). The 16th cent. *Stalls* deserve notice; on one of them is a pig in a pulpit, representing Calvin. On a pillar to the right of the entrance to the ambulatory is the 'Crucifix of St. Dominic' (1213). Behind the choir are bas-reliefs of the 12th cent. and a Holy Family by Correggio(?). Farther on is a votive offering of 1528. Under the choir is a crypt (adm. 50 c.) containing many relics and other treasures (the oldest dating from the 12th cent.). The carillon of St-Sernin plays the 'Ave Maria de Lourdes' hourly, and parts of it every $^1/_4$ hr.

Opposite the façade of St-Sernin is the **Musée St-Raymond** (Pl. D, 1, 2; industrial art and antiquities), in the old college of that name (1509-45, restored in 1875 by Viollet-le-Duc). Adm. as to the Musée des Beaux-Arts (p. 84).

Ground Floor. Collections of foreign art and ethnography, curiosities of the 17th-18th cent., etc. — Room I (Salle Toulousaine). Furniture of the Renaissance and medals. In the centre, a double figure of Christ, from the old rood-loft of St-Etienne (late 15th cent.). — Room II (Salle Chinoise et Africaine). Chinese, Japanese, and African curiosities.

Staircase. Oak door from the rood-loft of the Cathedral (16th cent.); fine balustrade in wrought iron; portraits of celebrities.

First Floor. Room I (on the left). Collection of 5000 coins; glass case containing six gold *Collars, and other Gallic jewellery; a fine head of Vitellius; fragments of an ancient chariot in bronze. In other cases are Gallic and Roman antiquities, notably statuettes. — Room II (Salle Egyptienne). Egyptian amulets; Etruscan and Greek statuettes and vases. — Room III (Salle de la Renaissance), on the other side of staircase. Mediæval and Renaissance objects (as a 'chemin de croix' in alabaster); *Miniatures from Mirepoix (1530); antependium in embroidered silk (14th cent.); caskets, faience, etc. In the central case, superb *Enamels (by L. Limousin and Pénicaud), medals, ivories, *Horn of 12th cent., 'champlevé' enamels, astrolabes, pitchers.

Returning to the Place du Capitole we follow the Rue Romiguières to the W.; to the right, in the Rue Deville, are remains of the *Church of the Cordeliers* (14th cent.), burned down in 1871.

To the left of the Rue Romiguières diverges the Rue Lakanal. The Gothic ***Church of the Jacobins** (Pl. C, D, 3), within the Petit Lycée, is a brick edifice of 1260-92. The **Tower*, 145 ft. high, erected in 1301-4, resembles that of St-Sernin. Adjacent is the court of the old *Cloisters* (1310), with the *Chapelle St-Antonin* (1347) and the *Salle Capitulaire* (1303), two tasteful Gothic buildings.

The *Lycée* (Pl. C, D, 3), at the end of the street, was once the house of Bernuys, the Spanish merchant who guaranteed the ransom of Francis I. (2,000,000 fr.) after the battle of Pavia (1525). It was built in 1509-34. The older parts are Gothic, the remainder is early Renaissance, notably the first court (entered from the Rue Gambetta). The building contains also the *Town Library*.

The Rue Gambetta, to the right, leads towards the Garonne.

La Daurade (Pl. C, D, 3), on the quay, a church rebuilt in 1773-90, stands on the site of a Gallo-Roman building which was covered with mosaics on a gold ground, whence the name (Lat. deaurata). The church, partly shut in by houses, is entered by a passage at 29 Rue Peyrolières, or from the quay (No. 1). The

choir is adorned with paintings from the life of the Virgin. Clémence Isaure (see below) is said to be buried under the altar. The flowers for the victors in the Jeux-Floraux (see below) are blessed here on 3rd May. — Adjacent is the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts.*

Higher up, the Garonne is crossed by the *Pont Neuf* (Pl. D, 4), a stone bridge of seven arches, begun in 1543 by Nic. Bachelier and completed in 1614. The roadway was lowered in 1867.

Owing to its proximity to the Pyrenees, the **Garonne** is still a rapid river at Toulouse, and has frequently caused disastrous inundations. That of 23rd-27th June, 1875, swept away the suspension-bridge of St-Michel above the Pont Neuf, and that of St-Pierre below it.

Within the town are two large mills on the right bank of the river, each with 34 pairs of mill-stones. Below the Pont St-Michel, at the end of the Ile de Tounis, is the *Moulin du Château* (Pl. D, 5), mentioned as early as 1182. The other, the *Moulin du Bazacle* (Pl. B, 2), of the 9th cent., is below the Pont St-Pierre. Close by is a *Tobacco Factory* (1500 hands). A little below it is the new *Pont des Amidonniers.* Just above the Moulin du Bazacle issues the small *Canal de Brienne*, which joins the Canal du Midi and Canal Latéral at the *Port de l'Embouchure*, about 1 M. to the N.W.

The great pile of buildings to the right, on the other side of the Pont Neuf, in the Faubourg St-Cyprien, is the *Hôtel-Dieu St-Jacques* (Pl. C, 3, 4), a hospital founded in the 12th century. — Farther down is the *Hospice St-Joseph-de-la-Grave* (Pl. C, 3), with a domed chapel (1755-1827). — On the left, near the Hôtel-Dieu, rises the old *Château d'Eau* (Pl. C, 4), which formerly supplied the town with water.

At the E. end of the Pont Neuf is the Place du Pont-Neuf, whence the *Rue de Metz* (Pl. D, E, 4, 3) crosses the town to the Boul. Lazare-Carnot, intersecting the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, and passing near St-Etienne (p. 83). On the left, in a side-street, is the handsome **Hôtel d'Assézat et de Clémence-Isaure** (Pl. D, 3), of 1555, designed by Bachelier for Pierre d'Assézat, merchant and magistrate. The finest parts are the quadrangle and the doorway and staircase leading to the tower. This interesting mansion was presented to the town by T. Ozenne in 1895 for the use of the Académie des Jeux-Floraux and the learned societies of the city. In the left arcade of the court is a statue of Clémence Isaure (see below).

The *Académie des Jeux-Floraux*, perhaps the oldest literary society in Europe, was founded in 1323 as the 'collège du gay sçavoir', which used to distribute gold and silver flowers to its laureates. According to tradition Clémence Isaure, a noble dame of Toulouse, left a legacy to the college, at the end of the 15th cent., which enabled it to increase the number of these flowers, and the Flower Fête is held every year with great solemnity on 2nd-3rd May. Nine flowers are distributed: the amaranth of gold, and the violet, marigold, primrose, eglantine, and lily of silver, all for poetry; the violet or eglantine and immortelle or jasmine of gold, for prose, and the silver carnation, a 'consolation prize'. The Academy consists of 40 'mainteneurs', bound to maintain the language and literature of Languedoc, and a number of 'maîtres-ès-jeux'.

The Hôtel d'Assézat is the seat also of an *Académie des Sciences, Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* (1640) and of an *Académie de Législation* (1851).

From the Place du Pont-Neuf the Rue des Couteliers leads S. to **La Dalbade** (Pl. D, 4), or church of *Notre-Dame-la-Blanche* (dealbata), rebuilt in 1503-42, with a fine square tower and modern spire. The pretty *Portal* (1537) has a modern terracotta group in its tympanum (Coronation of the Virgin). The interior, a good example of the Toulouse Gothic style, is impressive. The pulpit dates from the 17th century.

Beyond the church is the *Hôtel St-Jean* (32 Rue de la Dalbade; 17th cent.), once the seat of the Knights of Malta, now a commercial school. No. 25, on the right, is the *Maison de Pierre* (Pl. D, 4; no adm.), a fine mansion of the 16th cent., with a façade (1612) by Souffron. No. 22, on the left, is the *Hôtel Felzins* (1550). The Rue St-Jean, opposite the Maison de Pierre, leads to the Place des Carmes, at the S.E. angle of which rises the stately *Hôtel du Vieux-Raisin* (Pl. E, 4; 1530-73), with fine sculptures in the court (apply to the concierge). Behind it, 2 Rue d'Aussargues, is the *Hôtel de Roquettes*, containing an interesting 15th cent. staircase.

The Rue de Languedoc descends to the small *Place du Salin* (Pl. D, 5), where the Inquisition held its autos-da-fé.

To the S. is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, E, 5), containing three richly decorated rooms. In front rises a statue of *Cujas* (p. 79), the great jurist, a native of Toulouse.

Behind the Palais runs the *Allée St-Michel*, at the N.E. end of which are the buildings of the *Faculties of Science, Medicine, and Pharmacy* (Pl. E, F, 5).

The **Jardin des Plantes** (Pl. E. F, 5), behind these buildings, is entered by a handsome portal with marble columns. Adjacent is the *Natural History Museum*, specially rich in human palæontology. (Adm. Sun. and Thurs., 1 to 4 or 6.) The well-kept garden, with its modern statuary, is one of the finest promenades in Toulouse. At the S. end, on the Grande-Allée, is a gateway of 1545, by N. Bachelier, brought from the Capitole.

Nearly opposite the entrance to the Jardin des Plantes is the *Jardin Royal* (Pl. E, F, 4, 5). Adjacent are the promenades of the *Grand-Rond*, or *Boulingrin* ('bowling-green'; Pl. F, 4, 5), the focus of five avenues.

To the N. of the Grand-Rond, a little W. of the Allée St-Etienne, rises the **Cathedral of St-Etienne** (Pl. F, 4), consisting of three incongruous parts. The *Portal*, of 1444, flanked on the left by a huge square tower, and now much mutilated, has succeeded an earlier façade, whose rose-window (1230) has been retained. The *Nave*, the oldest part (early 13th cent.), is broad and rather low, without aisles. The *Choir*, begun in 1272 on a larger scale and with a different axis, but not completed till the 16th cent., is a grand structure, with aisles, but with vaulting badly restored in 1609-12. It is surrounded with seventeen chapels and adorned with stained

glass (15th-17th cent.). The railings (1771), the stalls, and a Stoning of St. Stephen, in marble and stucco (1670), deserve notice.

The Rue St-Etienne, opposite the Cathedral, takes us back to the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, where the museum is on the right.

The ***Musée des Beaux-Arts** (Pl. E, 3), founded in 1729, occupies an Augustinian convent, erected in 1309-41, but modified in the 16th-17th cent., of which interesting features remain, and also a modern brick building. Adm. free on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 1 to 4 or 5; on other days, 9 to 4 or 5 (on Mon. after 1 only), 50 c. Catalogue of the sculptures and inscriptions (1913), 5 fr.

Ground Floor. The Grande Galerie, which we enter first, contains antique sculptures, *Busts, altars, sarcophagi, inscriptions; No. 52, 'Vénus de Martres', and the Seven labours of Hercules, bas-reliefs opposite the windows, are interesting. To the left is the picturesque *Grand Cloître, of the 14th cent., the trefoil arches of which, borne by double columns, recall the Moorish style. It contains sculptures, Christian sarcophagi, and inscriptions; note especially (No. 555) twelve **Statues* of apostles and saints, from the Chapelle de Rieux, by J. Tissandier (1324 and 1348), and (No. 515) six *Statues of Benefactors* (15th-16th cent.), brought from St-Sernin. — Adjoining, on the E., is a Chapel of the 15th cent., bisected by a row of graceful columns, containing other Christian antiquities, capitals, reliefs, handsome altar-screens, Virgins of the 14th-15th cent., tomb-statues of prelates, of the Chevalier Bayard, and of *Abbé Durand (p. 75). — The Petit Cloître, at the N.W. angle of the Grand Cloître, built in 1626 and restored in 1835, contains reliefs, busts, and fragments of sculpture (15th-19th cent.).

Next comes the old Church, now containing part of the picture-gallery, chiefly pictures by Toulouse masters. Right, 104. *Henri Martin*, Man between Virtue and Vice; 64. *Gros*, Hercules and Diomedes (1835); 250. *Despax* (1709-73), Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee; *198. *Tournier* (ca. 1604-70), Descent from the Cross; *J. P. Laurens*, 94. St. Chrysostom and Empress Eudoxia, 93. Pool of Bethesda. – 195. *Chalette* (1585-1645), Portr. of the eight Capitouls (p. 80); *Gervais*, Titania; *Benjamin-Constant*, Mahomet II. entering Constantinople; 229. *A. Rivalz* (1667-1735), Pope Urban II.

First Floor. The Staircase, containing sculptures and drawings (notably by *Puvis de Chavannes*), ascends from the Grande Cloître near the end of the Grande Galerie. The two rooms next the street contain the principal pictures.

Picture Gallery. — Room I. Right, 33. *Couture*, Love of gold; 146. *Robert-Fleury*, Pillage of a house in the Giudecca; 58. *Gérôme*, Anacreon, Bacchus, and Cupid; 57. *Gérard*, Portr. of Louis XVIII.; *86. *E. Delacroix*, Muley Abd-er-Rahman, Emperor of Morocco; 40. *Diaz*, Nymphs and Cupids; 32. *Corot*, Morning star; 72. *Ingres*, Virgil reading the Æneid to Augustus; 66. *Gros*, Portr. of his wife; 28. *Coignet*, Ruins of Baalbek. — 176. *Aubin Vouet*, Release of St. Peter; 19. *Guido Reni*, Apollo flaying Marsyas; *44. *Rubens*, Christ between the thieves (unfinished; ca. 1630); 46. *Seghers*, Adoration of the Magi. – 47. *Siberechts*, Pastoral scene; 21. *Van Dyck*, Christ with angels; 52. *Verelst*, Head of an old man; 32. *Kalff*, Kitchen-scene; 8. *Van Bloemen*, Farrier; 7. *Cerquozzi*, Knife-grinder; 20. *Van Dyck*, Miracle performed at Toulouse by St. Anthony of Padua; *Boucher*, 16. Pastoral scene (sketch), 17. Women bathing; 143. *Rigaud*, Portrait; 82. *De Lafosse*, Venus and Vulcan; 106. *Mignard*, Christ with the reed; 162. *De Troy*, The golden fleece; 37. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. before Cambrai; 141. *Rigaud*, Portr. of the Regent; 15. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Annunciation; 2. *Canaletto*, Bridge of the Rialto; 142. *Rigaud*, Portr. of Racine (1727); 17. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Crucifixion; *114. *Oudry*, Capture of the stag (1730); 125. *Poussin*, John

the Baptist; 87. *De Largillière*, Portr. of himself; *Mme. Vigée-Lebrun*, *Baronne de Crussol; 183. *French School of 17th Cent.*, Henri d'Effiat de Cinq-Mars; 88. *Largillière*, Portr. of a woman; 18. *Guercino*, Patron-saints of Modena; 61. *Murillo*, St. Diego; *29. *Perugino*, St. John and St. Augustine, shutter of a great altar-piece painted ca. 1502 for the Augustinians of Perugia (comp. pp. 249, 412); *Flemish School of 16th Cent.*, *54. History of the Baptist (on wood), 56. Evangelists; 16. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Louis XIII. conferring the order of the Holy Ghost (1663); 81. *De Lafosse*, Presentation in the Temple; 9. *Cortona*, Moses treading under foot the crown of Pharaoh. — 17. *Guercino*, Beheading of St. John and St. Paul; *32. *Procaccini*, Betrothal of St. Catharine. 13. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Virgin interceding for souls in purgatory; *Courbet*, Landscape; 21. *Brascassat*, Sorceress; 71. *Henner*, Magdalene in the desert; 73. *Isabey*, Port of Boulogne. In the centre, *Falguière*, Nymph hunting, in marble.

Room II. Right, 33. *Raphael (?)*, Head of Damaris; 23. *Locatelli*, The angel and Tobias; 20. *Guido Reni*, Christ bearing the Cross; 4. *A. Caracci*, Apparition of the Madonna; 24. *Locatelli*, The disciples at Emmaus; 39. *Tempesta*, Cavalry fight. — 22. *Van Dyck*, Achilles recognized by Ulysses; 100. *Le Sueur*, Sacrifice of Manoah. — 35. *De Lairesse*, Christ on the Cross; 77. *Joyant*, Palace of the Popes at Avignon.

In the Square du Musée rises a statue of the shoemaker-poet *Louis Vestrepain*, by A. Mercié (1909).

From Toulouse to *Bordeaux*, see R. 10; to *Limoges* (Paris), see R. 13; to *Bayonne* (Pau), see R. 18; to *Luchon*, see p. 131 and R. 25; to *St-Girons*, see R. 26; to *Ax*, see R. 27; to *Lyons* viâ *Le Puy* and *Aurillac*, see R. 37; to *Cette* (Nimes, Lyons), see R. 14.

From Toulouse to Auch, 55½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 45 to 3 hrs. 5 min. (9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.). Three trains daily from the Gare Matabiau (p. 77) and one from the Gare St-Cyprien (p. 77). Picturesque and diversified country. — 14½ M. *Pibrac*, with a 16th cent. château, birthplace of Germaine Cousin, a young shepherdess (1579-1601) canonized in 1867, whose tomb attracts pilgrims. — 26 M. *L'Isle-Jourdain* (Hôt. Daubriac; pop. 3774). — We cross the *Save* and then the *Gimone*. — 39 M. *Gimont-Cahuzac*. At *Gimont* (pop. 2690) is an interesting Gothic church, of brick. *Simorre* (Hôt. de France), 15 M. to the S.W., has a fortified brick church (1301), with stalls of the 15th cent. and stained glass of the 16th. — 44 M. *Aubiet*. We cross the *Arrats*. — 48½ M. *Marsan*, with a fine château. — 55½ M. *Auch* (p. 87).

From Toulouse to Boulogne-sur-Gesse, 61 M., narrow-gauge line in 4¼-5¼ hrs. (7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.), from the Gare Roguet (p. 77). — 37½ M. *Lombez* has an interesting 14th cent. cathedral. — 61 M. *Boulogne-sur-Gesse*. Omn. to (18½ M.) St-Gaudens (p. 131).

Narrow-gauge lines from the Gare Roguet (p. 77) to (30 M.) *Cadours* and to (47 M.) *Sabarat* (p. 131); from the Gare St-Sauveur (Pl. G, 5) to (33 M.) *Revel* (p. 100).

12. From Périgueux to Tarbes.

186½ M. Railway in 9 hrs. 45 to 11 hrs. 40 min. (33 fr. 70, 22 fr. 75, 14 fr. 90 c.). — *From Paris to Tarbes*, viâ Limoges, 499 M., in 18 hrs. 50 min. (90 fr. 5, 60 fr. 80, 39 fr. 70 c.); viâ Bordeaux, 518 M., see R. 1 and p. 63.

Périgueux, see p. 43. Views mostly to the left. — 7 M. *Niversac* (p. 272), junction for Brive. The line ascends. — *Mauzens*, with its ruined castle, is picturesquely situated on a hill to the right, 2 M. from (21 M.) *Mauzens-Miremont*. To the E., 3 M., is the *Grotto of Miremont*, or *Cro de Granville*, with passages measuring 3 M. in aggregate length. — We cross the *Vézère*.

25 M. *Les Eyzies-de-Tayac* (Hôt. de la Gare, plain but good; Hôt. de France), a picturesque village with kaolin-mines.

In the Vézère valley, above Les Eyzies, are numerous **Grottoes,** where bones of extinct animals, human skeletons, and implements of flint and reindeer-horn have been found. The first discoveries were made in 1863 by MM. Lartet and Christy, who were thus enabled to determine the chronology of the Stone Age. The caves have been brought to public notice of late years through the discovery of skeletons of the 'homo Mousteriensis Hauseri' (in the grotto of Le Moustier) and the 'homo Aurignacensis Hauseri' (in the Combe-Capelle, near Montferrand-du-Périgord), representatives of the earliest known European races. A little E. of the station is the *Grotte de Cro-Magnon*, where skulls of the 'Cro-Magnon' race were found in 1870. M. Peyrony, a schoolmaster who devotes himself to the scientific exploration of this district and has published a good guide-book, is always willing to place his services at the disposal of students.

30 M. *Le Bugue* (pop. 2545), a trading place, lies $1^1/_4$ M. to the right, within about $1^1/_4$ M. of the *Gouffre de Proumeyssac.* On the left is the old *Château de Pordigat;* on a hill to the right lies the village of *Limeuil,* once a fortified town. We now enter the beautiful valley of the *Dordogne.*

$35^1/_2$ M. *Le Buisson* (buffet; p. 56).

To the S. ($3^1/_2$ M.; omn. 1 fr.) lies **Cadouin** (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or), once famed for its abbey, relics of which are the *Church* (12th cent.), with a fine painting of the 15th cent., and the superb **Cloisters* (end of 15th cent.), in the flamboyant style.

Beyond (40 M.) *Siorac-et-Fongauffier* we leave on the left the Dordogne valley and the St-Denis-lès-Martel line (p. 56).

$43^1/_2$ M. *Belvès.* The country becomes hilly. — $50^1/_2$ M. *Le Got,* whence mushrooms are largely exported.

To the W. ($7^1/_2$ M.; omn.) lies *Monpazier* (Hôt. de France), a little town founded by Edward I. of England in 1284, and still retaining its primitive appearance.

$54^1/_2$ M. *Villefranche-du-Périgord* (hotel), a small town 2 M. to the E., on a hill rising from the *Lémance.* — $58^1/_2$ M. *Sauveterre-la-Lémance,* with a ruined castle (13th cent.). — $60^1/_2$ M. *St-Front,* with a Romanesque church, partly fortified.

67 M. *Monsempron-Libos* (buffet). *Monsempron,* on a height to the right, has an interesting Gothic and Romanesque church. Line to Cahors, see p. 72.

The line skirts the *Lot.* — $77^1/_2$ M. *Penne* (hotel; pop. 2413), lying picturesquely on a hill $1^1/_4$ M. from the station, has scanty remains of a famous mediæval castle. Near it is the pilgrimage-church of *Notre-Dame-de-Peyragude.* At a distance to the left are the ruins of *Castel Gaillard.*

From Penne to *Villeneuve-sur-Lot* and *Tonneins,* see p. 72.

We traverse a pretty valley to (81 M.) *Hautefage-Auradou,* with a lofty tower (15th cent.). — 85 M. *Laroque-Timbaut,* with remains of fortifications. — Beyond ($90^1/_2$ M.) *Pont-du-Casse* we cross the Canal Latéral à la Garonne (p. 72) and join the Bordeaux line.

$94^1/_2$ M. *Agen* (p. 73), on the Bordeaux and Toulouse line.

We leave the Orléans Railway here and follow the Toulouse line to (98 M.) *Bon-Encontre* (p. 74), then cross the Garonne and ascend the *Gers* valley. — 101½ M. *Layrac* (pop. 2245) has a fine Romanesque church (11th cent.).

117 M. **Lectoure** (Hôt. de l'Europe; pop. 4166), an ancient town, on a steep and isolated hill. The church of *St-Gervais-St-Protais*, once a cathedral, to the right, at the end of the Rue Nationale, is a massive building of the 13th-16th cent., with a tower of 1488. At the end of the *Promenade du Bastion* (with view of the Pyrenees), behind the church, is a statue of *Marshal Lannes* (1769-1809), Duc de Montebello, who was born at Lectoure of humble parents. The Rue de Fontélie, descending to the right of the old Evêché, near the church, leads to the *Fontaine Hondélie*, or *Font-Elie*, once sacred to an ancient Gallic goddess, but partly rebuilt in the middle ages.

123 M. *Fleurance* (pop. 4050), an old town on the left bank of the Gers, with a 14th cent. church. — Beyond (133 M.) *Rambert-Preignan* the Toulouse line diverges to the left.

138 M. **Auch.** Hotels. *Hôt. de France*, to the left of the Hôtel de Ville, R. from 2½, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. Georges*, Place Villaret-Joyeuse, P. 7 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix*, behind the Palais de Justice. — Cabs. Per drive 90 c., per hour 1½ fr.; with two horses, 1 fr. 10 and 1 fr. 80 c. — Post & Telegraph Office, Rue St-Antoine.

Auch (pop. 13,638), the ancient capital of *Gascony*, now that of the *Gers* department, lies on a steep hill rising from the Gers. It was once the capital of the *Ausci*, and prospered under the Romans. Since the 9th cent. it has been the seat of archbishops.

The Rue Blazy, to the left of the station, and the Av. d'Alsace lead to a bridge over the turbid *Gers*. Beyond it, the Rue de Lorraine ascends to a small square, with a statue of *Adm. Villaret-Joyeuse* (1750-1812). Viâ the Rue Gambetta, to the left, we soon reach the Place Jean-David, with a marble statue of *Gen. Espagne* (1769-1809), and then the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville and the *Cours d'Etigny*, a promenade with a statue of *Mégret d'Etigny* (1720-67), a governor and benefactor of this region (comp. p. 167). In the *Hôtel de Ville* is a small *Musée* of paintings and antiquities (Thurs. & Sun., 2-4). At the other end of the Cours is the *Palais de Justice*.

The ***Cathedral of Ste-Marie**, in the Place de la République, rebuilt in 1489-1662, one of the finest churches in S. France, is built in the form of a Latin cross, with a transept in a debased Gothic style. Over the classical portico rise two towers of the composite order.

Interior. The first chapel on the left side of the nave contains the tomb of Mégret d'Etigny. Handsome organ-loft (1690). The choir (closed) contains 113 beautifully carved **Stalls*, masterpieces of their period (1520-51). The pretentious screen round the high-altar (1609) is surmounted with figures from the old rood-loft. The chapels of the ambulatory have rich **Stained Glass* of the Renaissance period. The third chapel on the right

contains wood-carving, painted and gilded, and good stained glass; in the 5th, a Holy Sepulchre (16th cent.); in the 3rd on the left, an altar-screen of 1670. Behind the choir are Renaissance reliefs of the Annunciation and the Visitation.

Behind the Cathedral is the *Archevêché*, of the 18th cent., with a *Tower* of the 14th. A long flight of steps descends from the adjacent Place Salinis to the Gers.

From Auch to *Toulouse*, see p. 85. — Another line goes to the small baths of (14½ M.) *Castéra-Verduzan*, and is to be prolonged to *Eauze* and *Bourriot-Bergonce* (p. 72). — Railway under construction from Auch to *Lannemezan* (p. 130).

155½ M. **Mirande** (Hôt. Métropole; pop. 3424), with remains of ramparts, was built on a regular plan after 1285. Interesting church of *Notre-Dame* (15th cent.).

We cross the *Osse* and then the *Arros*. The Pyrenees become more distinct as we descend the valley of the Adour.

174 M. *Rabastens-de-Bigorre* (Hôt. Trouette), at the siege of which Blaise de Montluc, the bitter opponent of the Calvinists, received a frightful wound in the face, obliging him to wear a mask for the rest of his life (1570-77). In revenge he ordered a general massacre, from which only four persons escaped.

The train crosses the *Adour* and turns to the S. — 178½ M. *Vic-en-Bigorre* (Hôt. de France, de la Poste; pop. 3480), junction for Morcenx (p. 63). — 180 M. *Andrest.* — We join the Bayonne line (R. 18). — 186½ M. *Tarbes* (p. 129).

13. From Limoges *(Paris)* to Toulouse.

194 or 216 M. Railway in 5-11¾ hrs. (35 fr. 15, 23 fr. 75, 15 fr. 50 c.). — *From Paris to Toulouse*, viâ Uzerche, Brive, and Cahors, 445½ M., in 10 hrs. 55 to 12 hrs. 10 min. (80 fr. 40, 54 fr. 30, 35 fr. 40 c.).

I. From Limoges to Brive.

a. Viâ Uzerche.

61½ M. Railway from the Gare des Bénédictins (p. 40), in 1 hr. 30 to 3 hrs. 5 min. (11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.).

Limoges, see p. 40. We pass under the town by a tunnel, cross the *Vienne*, and ascend the valley of the *Briance*.

7½ M. *Solignac-le-Vigen.* On the right (¾ M.) lies *Solignac* (Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer); its once famous Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th cent. and rebuilt in the 18th, is now a porcelain-factory. The interesting Romanesque church (12th cent.) has a domed nave. *Le Vigen*, on the left, has quarries of feldspar and kaolin. To the S.E., on the left bank of the Briance, is the ruined *Château de Chalusset*, once the seat of the Viscounts of Limoges, built in the 12th-13th cent. and dismantled in 1593. Two towers and other parts are still standing.

12½ M. *Pierre-Buffière* (Hôt. du Nord, de la Providence), with porcelain-factories, was the birthplace of the surgeon Dupuytren (1777-1835). — We enter the valley of the Blanzou and cross the Briance. — Beyond (20 M.) *Magnac-Vicq* the Petite-Briance is crossed. — 22½ M. *St-Germain-les-Belles*, a little town 1¼ M. to the left. — 26 M. *La Porcherie*. We enter the basin of the Dordogne and descend to the valley of the Vézère.

36 M. **Uzerche** (Hôt. de France, du Commerce; pop. 3175), ¾ M. to the S. of the station, lies picturesquely on a steep hill washed by the *Vézère*. Interesting Romanesque *Church* of the 11th-12th cent., with a fine old tower, and houses of the 12th-16th centuries. Uzerche claims to be the ancient Uxellodunum (comp. p. 94). To Tulle, see p. 271.

The train next enters the *Gorges de la Vézère*. — To the S.W. of (41½ M.) *Vigeois* (Hôt. des Voyageurs; pop. 2559), on the road to Pompadour (9½ M.; see below), is the (4½ M.) Carthusian monastery of *Glandier* (now deserted). — 51 M. *Allassac* (pop. 4396). To the N.W., 2 M., lies *Le Saillant*, prettily situated on the Vézère. We now descend the valley of the Maumont.

54 M. **Donzenac** (Hôt. du Périgord; pop. 2943), picturesquely situated to the left, has an interesting *Church* (12th-14th cent.) and several quaint houses.

56½ M. *Ussac*. We cross the *Corrèze*, and enter the pleasant basin of (61½ M.) *Brive* (see below).

b. Viâ St-Yrieix.

61½ M. Railway in 3 hrs. 5 to 3 hrs. 20 min. (fares as by above route).

We follow the Périgueux line as far as *Nexon* (12½ M.; p. 43), where we diverge to the left.

25½ M. **St-Yrieix** (1210 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, du Faisan; pop. 8205), where the first French quarries of kaolin, or porcelain-clay, were discovered in 1765, has a *Church* of the 12th-13th cent. ('Le Moûtier', minster), with three choirs. Around it are several picturesque old houses.

Steam-tramway to *Thiviers*, see p. 43; to *Périgueux*, see p. 46. Railway to *Bussière-Galant* and *Saillat-Chassenon*, see p. 15.

31 M. *Coussac-Bonneval*, with a château of the 15th-16th cent. to the left. — 41½ M. *Pompadour* (1350 ft.; Hôt. Vitaud, Teixier), with a château presented by Louis XV., with the title of marquise, to Antoinette Poisson (1721-64). There is an important stud-farm here. — We then descend, with a fine view to the right, to (48½ M.) *Vignols-St-Solve* (775 ft.). — At (56 M.) *Le Burg* we join the Thiviers line (p. 43). — Beyond (58 M.) *Varetz* the *Vézère* and the *Corrèze* are crossed.

61½ M. **Brive** (470 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Terminus, good, R. from 3, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. de Bordeaux, good; pop. 21,486), the Gallic

Briva ('bridge'), where Gundebald was proclaimed King of Aquitania in 585, was the birthplace of Card. Dubois (1656-1723) and Marshal Brune (1763-1815). It is now a thriving place, trading largely in early vegetables. In the centre of the town rises the Romanesque church of *St-Martin* (11th-12th cent.). At the end of the large Place du Quatorze-Juillet ('La Guierle') is a riverside promenade. The *Musée*, in the Rue du Docteur-Massénat (Thurs. and Sun. 1 to 4 or 5; at other times on application), contains good prehistoric and other collections. No. 47, Rue Blaise-Reynal, is the *Petit Séminaire* (16th cent.), with a fine façade.

To the S., 3/4 M., are four *Grotto Chapels* (pilgrimage-resort), near a Franciscan convent founded in 1226 by St. Anthony of Padua. The *Grottoes of Lamouroux* (about 50), 1 1/2 M. farther on, were once inhabited.

From Brive to *Tulle*, *Clermont-Ferrand*, etc., see R. 36b. II; to *Thiviers*, see p. 43; to *Périgueux*, see p. 272.

From Brive to Aurillac, 64 M., railway in 2 hrs. 30 to 3 hrs. 55 min. (11 fr. 60, 7 fr. 75, 5 fr. 5 c.). Open first-class car (2 fr. extra) in summer between St-Denis-lès-Martel and Le Lioran (p. 279). — To (17 M.) *St-Denis-lès-Martel*, see p. 94. — We ascend the valley of the *Dordogne*. Beyond (24 M.) *Puybrun* we cross the Dordogne.

27 1/2 M. *Bretenoux* (Hôt. Bussière; Hôt. de la Gare, plain), once fortified, on the left bank of the Cère. The **Château de Castelnau* (12th-15th cent.) is a picturesque ruin (partly restored) on a steep rock, 2 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the station (adm. Sun., Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 1 fr.). The village *Church*, of the 15th cent., contains stalls of that period. [Tramway from Bretenoux station to (6 M. to the S.E.; 65 c.) **St-Céré** (Hôt. Molinié, good, R. from 3 1/2, D. 3 1/2 fr.; pop. 3184), dominated by the ruined *Tours de St-Laurent* (12th and 14th cent.). This was the birthplace of Marshal Canrobert (1809-95). The Renaissance *Château de Montal*, 1 M. to the W., is being restored. St-Céré is a good centre for excursions in three different regions: the valley of the Dordogne, the N. margin of the Causses of the Quercy, and the plateaux of schist and granite belonging to the Massif Central. To Padirac and Rocamadour, see p. 95. — Omn. from Bretenoux to (4 1/2 M. to the N.; 50 c.) **Beaulieu** (Hôt. de Bordeaux), on the right bank of the Dordogne, with a fine Romanesque **Church* (11th-13th cent.). Narrow-gauge line being laid thence to *Aubazine* (p. 271). Omn. from Beaulieu to (14 1/2 M.) *Argentat* (p. 271), up the picturesque and winding valley of the Dordogne. Gorges above Argentat, see p. 259.]

Beyond Bretenoux the valley of the *Cère* contracts and becomes highly picturesque. Views to the right. — 33 1/2 M. *Laval-de-Cère*. The **Gorge*, nearly 1000 ft. deep, has barely room for the railway. The water of the torrent is beautifully clear. Several rapid ascents and 22 tunnels. — 39 M. *Lamativie*. Views now on the left. — 51 M. *Laroquebrou* (Hôt. Dabernat, Rieu), a small shoemaking town on the right bank, has a ruined castle and a Gothic church. — The valley expands. — 52 M. *Miécaze*, junction of the line from Aurillac to Montluçon viâ Eygurande (pp. 259, 258). In the distance, to the left, appear the Auvergne Mts. — 55 1/2 M. *Viescamp-sous-Jallès*, and thence to Aurillac, see p. 282.

II. From Brive to Toulouse.

a. Viâ Cahors.

133 M. Railway in 3 hrs. 25 to 3 hrs. 50 min. (24 fr. 5, 16 fr. 25, 10 fr. 60 c.).

Beyond Brive the Cahors line ascends towards the *Causse de Martel*, between the Corrèze and the Dordogne. Several tunnels

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and viaducts. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Noailles* (655 ft.), to the left, has given its name to a well-known family. Fine view to the left. — 8 M. *Chasteaux*. The train soon leaves the basin of the Corrèze, and descends towards the Dordogne, traversing tunnels and viaducts. The last viaduct, crossing the Borrèze valley, is used also by the line to St-Denis-lès-Martel (p. 56), which joins ours on the left.

23 M. **Souillac** (410 ft.; Hôt. Moderne, good; pop. 2761), with its tanneries, lies 1 M. to the left. Near the end of the main street is a ruined church. The handsome *Church* behind it, formerly an abbey-church (12th cent.), is in the Romanesque-Byzantine style, with domes, transept, and rounded apses. In the interior is a fine relief of the Last Judgment. Grottoes of Lacave, see p. 95.

To *Bordeaux* and to *St-Denis-lès-Martel*, see p. 56.

Two curved viaducts. — At ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Cazoulès* (330 ft.) the Le Buisson line diverges (p. 56). We cross the Dordogne. — 30 M. *Lamothe-Fénelon* (475 ft.) recalls the Périgord family of that name, but the famous Fénelon was born near Calviac (p. 56).

$36^1/_2$ M. **Gourdon** (690 ft.; Hôt. de la Providence; pop. 4293) lies on a hill to the right, with a fine view. The long Av. Gambetta, to the right, leads past the *Church of the Cordeliers* (1287) and the *Chapelle du Majou* (16th cent.) to an old gateway, the entrance to the picturesque Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, with its 15th cent. houses and arcaded Hôtel de Ville. Opposite the latter rises the church of *St-Pierre* (1304-1415). Near it are fragments of the old castle (view). Branch-line to Sarlat, see p. 56.

$40^1/_2$ M. *St-Clair* (560 ft.). Then the Tunnel de Marot ($^2/_3$ M.). — At (48 M.) *Thédirac-Peyrilles* the line reaches its highest point (1570 ft.), and passes from the basin of the Dordogne into that of the Lot, an affluent of the Garonne. Then the Tunnel de Roques, over 1 M. long. — 53 M. *St-Denis-Catus* (685 ft.). *Catus*, 2 M. to the W., has a church of the 11th and 14th cent., with cloisters and a fine chapter-house of the 12th. — $56^1/_2$ M. *Espère*. Farther on, to the right, is the Château de Mercuès (p. 72). We enter the valley of the *Lot*. To the right is the Monsempron-Libos line (p. 72), to the left (62 M.) *Cahors* (buffet). Continuation of the Toulouse line, see p. 93.

Cahors. — Hotels. *Hôt. Terminus*, near the station (Pl. A, 2), new, R. from 4, B. 1, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue du Lycée, good, R. $2^1/_2$-3, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. des Ambassadeurs* (Pl. a; B, 3), 20 Boul. Gambetta, R. from 3, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. du Midi*, 5 Rue Brive; *Hôt. du Lion-d'Or* (Pl. c; B, 4), 111 Boul. Gambetta, R. 2-3, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, omn. $^1/_2$ fr. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Rue des Tabacs. — Syndicat d'Initiative, 1bis Rue des Cadourques.

Cahors (395 ft.; pop. 13,650), the chief town of the department of the *Lot*, and seat of a bishop, but once more important than now, lies picturesquely on a peninsula on the right bank of the Lot.

Cahors was the old capital of the *Cadurci* and afterwards of *Quercy*. It was sacked by the Saracens and Normans, occupied for a time by the English, and taken by Henry of Navarre in 1580. Until 1751 it possessed a university founded by Pope John XXII. (Jacques d'Euse, 1244-1334; see p. 507), a native of the town. Clément Marot (1495-1544), Olivier de Magny (ca. 1530-61), and Léon Gambetta (1838-82) were also born here.

The station is in the new Quartier des Hortes, where a theatre, destroyed in 1851, and other Roman remains have been found. The Av. de la Gare, to the right, and the Rue du Lycée, to the left, lead to the old town.

The ***Pont Valentré** (Pl. A, 3), in the opposite direction, at the beginning of the Rue du Lycée, is a most interesting bridge of 1308-80, well restored in the 19th century. Its three towers, its gates, and a barbican on the left bank made it an important defensive work.

On the opposite bank are steep rocks. Below a rock, 300 paces to the left of the bridge, behind a mill, is the **Fontaine des Chartreux** (Pl. A, 4), a limpid spring supplying the town with drinking-water, whence the Romans called the town *Divona* ('holy fountain').

On the right in the Rue du Lycée, beyond No. 9, in which Gambetta was born, is the Lycée Gambetta (Pl. B, 3), once a convent of the Cordeliers and then a Jesuit college, with a fine brick tower (17th cent.). The *Boulevard Gambetta*, farther on, separates the *old* town from the new. Nearly opposite the Rue du Lycée rises the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3), with a small *Musée* (Sun. and holidays 2-4; other days on application).

The Boul. Gambetta descends S., past the *Bibliothèque Municipale*, to the ***Gambetta Monument** (Pl. 7; B, 3), a large work by *Falguière*, with a bronze statue of the dictator. To the W. are the *Allées Fénelon* and the *Square Gambetta*, with its fountain. The boulevard leads S. to the *Pont Louis-Philippe* (Pl. B, 4, 5). On the opposite bank is the suburb of St-Georges, with a *Statue of the Virgin*, by Pradier.

The old town, lying between the Boul. Gambetta and the Lot, contains some picturesque old houses, as in the *Quartier des Badernes*, near the Pont Louis-Philippe. From the Boul. Gambetta the Rue Fénelon leads E. to the church of *Ste-Urcisse* (Pl. C, 3), of the 12th-13th centuries. A little to the N., on the Quai Champollion, is a 15th cent. house, with Renaissance windows, known as the *Maison Henri IV* (Pl. 5; C, 3).

The **Cathedral of St-Etienne** (Pl. C, 3), close by, belongs, like those of Périgueux and Angoulême, to the Romanesque-Byzantine period. Built late in the 11th cent. and consecrated in 1119, it has been much altered; the choir was in great part rebuilt in 1285-93, and chapels were added later (14th-15th cent.). The *N. Portal*, too freely restored, has fine sculptures in the tympanum. We descend into the interior by seventeen steps. The aisleless nave has two bays, each covered by a low flat dome or cupola. The paintings of the choir and in the first cupola (14th cent.) are specimens of early French art. The chapel behind the choir contains a relic called the

Sainte-Coiffe, which is said to have been used at the Entombment. On the S. side of the nave are flamboyant *Cloisters* (15th cent.; restored).

To the N. is the old Evêché, now the *Préfecture*. The Rue de la Liberté descends thence to the small Place Champollion, with a monument of the poet *Clément Marot* (Pl. 6; C, 3). A little to the N. is the iron *Pont de Cabessut*, built in 1909 to replace the picturesque *Pont Neuf*, which dated from the 13th century. Beautiful view of the town from the middle of the bridge.

At Cabessut, a suburb on the other bank, is the ruined Gothic choir of the *Church* (Pl. C, 3; 14th cent.) of a Dominican or Jacobin convent, destroyed in 1580 by the Huguenot troops of Henry of Navarre.

On the right bank, above the Pont Cabessut, are remains of the *Collège Pélegri* (Pl. 2; C, 2), of the 14th cent., with an octagonal tower. Not far from it rises the square tower of the *Château du Roi* (14th cent.), now a prison.

The Rue Pélegri, or the quaint Rue du Four-Ste-Catherine, adjoining the Collège, leads to the *Rue du Château*, with interesting old houses. At the N. end are remains of the *Palace of John XXII.*, with a large square tower, and the church of *St-Barthélemy* (Pl. C, 2). From the *Place Lafayette* (Pl. C, 1, 2), behind the church, the Rue de la Barre leads N. to the *Barbacane*, a guard-house (15th cent.), near the lofty *Tour de la Barre*, or *Tour des Pendus* (Pl. B, C, 1), which rises on a steep rock near the Lot. Since the 13th cent. Cahors has had *Ramparts*, shutting off the peninsula. Near the Barbacane is the old *Porte St-Michel* (Pl. B, 1), now the entrance to the cemetery. The tower beyond is a powder-magazine.

The Rue Emile-Zola leads S. from the cemetery, past the barracks, to the Place Thiers. The 'Porte de Diane', in an enclosure on the right, was once a gateway of the Roman baths.

The Boul. Gambetta leads S. from the Place Thiers to the Hôtel de Ville, past the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 2).

Omn. twice daily to (16 M. to the S.W.; 2 fr.) *Montcuq*, which played an important part in the Albigensian wars. Donjon 110 ft. high. Railway projected, and to be continued to *Moissac* (p. 74).

Railways to *Capdenac* and to *Monsempron-Libos*, see pp. 96, 72.

Continuation of Toulouse Line.—Beyond Cahors we cross the Lot and leave the Capdenac line on the left. Long curved viaduct.—64½ M. *Sept-Ponts*. Lofty viaduct.—77½ M. *Montpezat-de-Quercy* (Hôt. de l'Europe), an ancient little town, 3 M. to the S.W. (omn. 60 c.), has a church founded in 1334, rich in works of art (14th-16th cent.).

86½ M. **Caussade** (Hôt. Larroque; pop. 4321), once a fortress of the Huguenots, has a fine 14th cent. tower. — We cross the *Tarn* and join the Bordeaux line.

101½ M. *Montauban* (Ville-Bourbon), and thence to Toulouse, see p. 77.

b. Viâ Capdenac.

154½ M. Railway in 5 hrs. 40 to 8 hrs. 5 min. (same fares as viâ Cahors). — *From Paris to Toulouse* by this route, 467½ M., in 12 hrs. 25 or 14 hrs. 30 min. — The section between Brive and Lexos should be seen by day.

Beyond Brive (p. 89) the most picturesque part of the route begins. Two tunnels; the second, the Tunnel de Montplaisir, is the longest on the Orléans system (1½ M.).

9½ M. *Turenne* (hotel). To the N.E., 1½ M., is the ancient little town, once the capital of the 'vicomté' which gave the famous Marshal Turenne (1611-75) his title. The ruins of his *Château* consist of two grand towers (one round, 13th cent.; the other square, 14th cent.), situated on bold and lofty rocks. Railway to Aubazine and Beaulieu under construction.

13 M. *Quatre-Routes*. Farther on is a plateau (left) on which lies the village of *Puy-d'Issolud*, the probable site of the Celtic *Uxellodunum*, taken by Cæsar in 51 B.C. (comp. p. 89).

17 M. **St-Denis-lès-Martel** (395 ft.; Buffet, good; Hôt. Hermeil), a small town in the valley of the Dordogne.

To *Aurillac*, see p. 90; to *Bordeaux* viâ *Le Buisson*, see pp. 56, 55.

We now reach the **Cirque de Montvalent*, a very picturesque part of the valley. The line crosses the river and ascends the left side of the winding dale, overhung by rocks 600 ft. high. The Buisson line (p. 56) runs on the other side. — Beyond (22 M.) *Montvalent* is the *Causse de Gramat*, the rocky and barren plateau between the valley of the Dordogne and that of the Célé.

The **Causse de Gramat**, one of the most curious plateaux in France, contains numerous 'ignes', or natural wells, which collect the rainfall and discharge it through subterranean channels. The water eventually returns to the surface and forms the sources of rivers. The chief of these wells is the *Gouffre de Padirac* (p. 95).

28½ M. *Rocamadour* (915 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs). The village lies 3 M. to the S.W. (Motor-omn. in ¼ hr., 1 fr. 10 c.; omn. ½ fr.; trunk 25 c.) The road leads viâ *L'Hospitalet* (2 M.), affording a superb *View of Rocamadour. Walkers may go direct from L'Hospitalet to the castle, but the carriage-road commands the finest views.

Rocamadour (*Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, R. from 4, B. ¾, L. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. Notre-Dame, R. 2-2½, P. 7 fr.; Hôt.-Rest. Ste-Marie, good, R. 3-4, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; pop. 1048), romantically situated in the ravine of the *Alzou*, bounded by rocks 400 ft. high, is one of the oldest pilgrim-resorts in France, most frequented in mediæval times. Above the houses are the church and chapels, and higher up is an old castle. The name is derived from St. Amadour, a hermit who is said to have lived here in the 1st cent., and to have been Zacchæus, the publican.

The church and chapels (12th-15th cent.) are reached from the lower town by two flights of steps, the second passing below the *Evêché*.

The *Church*, an early Gothic building, consists of the parish church, St-Sauveur, and the crypt, or chapel of St-Amadour, under it. The walls of the former are entirely covered with paintings, portraits, and inscriptions, recalling illustrious pilgrims.

The *Chapel of the Virgin*, dating from the 15th cent., was partly rebuilt in the 19th, and is lavishly decorated. The stained glass is modern. On the altar is a small black image of the Virgin, ascribed to Zacchæus. Opposite the entrance are ancient mural paintings. The huge sword fixed to the wall is said to be a copy of Roland's famous 'Durandal', which was vowed by the Paladin to the Virgin, brought here after his death, and stolen in the 12th century. The small *Chapel of St. Michael*, in pure Romanesque style, is the earliest building in Rocamadour. A passage under St-Sauveur leads to the steep zigzags of the *Chemin de Croix*, ending in a huge cross. The path to the left ascends thence to the *Castle*, built in the middle ages to defend the shrines, and now a clergy-house. Fine view from the wall and the old tower.

Attractive walk of $^3/_4$ hr., up the new Cahors road to the crossing with the old road, down the latter to the bridge, and thence back to the village.

Environs. — Interesting excursions from Rocamadour to the numerous 'gouffres' around, and to several waterfalls. Near the village is the *Puits Anglais*, 20 ft. in diameter and 100 ft. deep. To the S.E. ($1^1/_2$ M.) is the *Igue de Biau*, 160 ft. deep. Farther off is the *Cascade du Moulin-du-Saut*, in a fine gorge; then the *Gouffre du Saut-de-la Pucelle*, 5 M. beyond the railway, towards Gramat (see below). — To the N.W. of Rocamadour ($8^1/_2$ M.; motor-omn. from the station and back, 3 fr.; omn. $2^1/_2$ fr.) are the **Grottoes of Lacave** (rest.), with fine stalactites in thirteen well-lighted chambers. (Adm. 5 fr.) At the village of *Lacave*, near the grottoes, and $7^1/_2$ M. from Souillac (p. 91), rises the picturesque *Château de Belcastel*. The *Ouysse*, of which the Alzou is an affluent, is fed from the *Gouffres de Cabouy* and *de St-Sauveur*, $2^1/_2$ and 3 M. to the W. of Rocamadour, both worth seeing. They in turn are fed by the infiltrations of the Causse de Gramat (p. 94).

To the Gouffre de Padirac, $8^1/_2$ M., motor-omn. from the station in $^1/_2$ hr., $3^1/_2$ fr. there and back; omn. in 1 hr., $2^1/_2$ fr.; carr. from the village to the Gouffre, 4 fr., but bargain advisable. Adm. to the Gouffre 5 fr.; duration of visit $1^1/_2$-2 hrs.; Rest. Barrière, inside the Gouffre. About 1 M. to the E. of the station we pass the *Gouffre de Réveillon* ($^1/_2$ fr.), 180 ft. deep; then (2 M.) the pretty village of *Alvignac* (Hôt. Branche-Lescure, Carbois). About 1 M. beyond ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Padirac* is the ***Gouffre de Padirac**, a great abyss 108 yds. in circuit and 250 ft. deep. We descend into it by a flight of steps, and then by a broad path to its floor. We then enter the cavern by wooden stairs and reach the bed of a subterranean river, 340 ft. below the surface of the soil. After a walk of 300 yds. we are rowed to a point where the river expands into three lakelets, flanked with grand stalactites. We next land and walk across several dams to the middle of a lake $^1/_2$ M. from the entrance. On the way back we visit the **Salle du Grand-Dôme*, 300 ft. high and 12-55 yds. in diameter, one of the loftiest caverns known.

From *Padirac* (see above) we may go to *Gramat* (see below), $5^1/_2$ M. to the S., or to *St-Céré* (tramway to Bretenoux; p. 90), $8^1/_2$ M. to the E., passing *Autoire*, in its rocky cirque, and the interesting *Grotte de Presque*.

To the N. of Rocamadour station ($4^1/_2$ M.) is the curious *Gouffre de Roque-de-Corn*, 77 yds. in diameter and 120 ft. deep, with a grotto, $^1/_4$ M. long, at the bottom.

$33^1/_2$ M. *Gramat* (1000 ft.; Hôt. de Bordeaux; pop. 2652) lies $6^1/_2$ M. from the Gouffre de Padirac (a drive of $1^3/_4$ hr.; 10-15 fr.). — 44 M. *Assier*, with an interesting church and remains of a 16th cent. château. Omn. to ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Conduché* (p. 96), viâ (13 M.) *Marcilhac* (aub.), a good centre for excursions. — Beyond (48 M.) *Le Pournel* we descend into the picturesque valley of the *Célé*, a tributary of the Lot.

56 M. **Figeac** (Hôt. des Voyageurs; pop. 5808), an old town on the right bank of the Célé, has some interesting 13th-14th cent. houses. To the right of the bridge is an obelisk in memory of *Champollion*, the Egyptologist, a native of Figeac (1790-1832).

The church of *St-Sauveur* is an old abbey-church of the 11th-15th centuries. In the interior are two fine Corinthian capitals bearing holy-water basins. Note also the font (first chapel on the right) and a large, low chapel of the 13th cent., containing fine reliefs in wood. *Notre-Dame-du-Puy*, in the upper part of the town, is of the 12th-14th centuries. It has no transept, but the aisles run all the way round the church. It contains a superb wooden *Altar-screen, of the late 17th cent., in perfect preservation.

From Figeac to *Aurillac* (Clermont-Ferrand), see p. 282.

Two tunnels carry us into the pretty *Lot* valley. On the right is the Cahors line (see below).

59 M. **Capdenac** (buffet-hôtel, good, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.) is the station for *Capdenac-Gare* (pop. 4348) and *Capdenac* (pop. 949), a village $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.W., on a steep hill on the right bank of the Lot. The latter was important in the middle ages, and still has remains of fortifications. Sully had a château here.

From Capdenac to *Rodez* and *Béziers*, see R. 16.

From Capdenac to Cahors, 44 M., railway in $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (8 fr., 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 50 c.), descending the picturesque valley of the Lot, at the foot of lofty cliffs. Numerous tunnels, cuttings, and bridges. — 8 M. *Toirac*, with an 11th cent. church. — $15^1/_2$ M. *Cajarc*, a village to the right, with a ruined château. — 20 M. *Calvignac*. To the right, farther on, is the large *Château de Cénevières* (13th-16th cent.). — $25^1/_2$ M. *St-Cirq-la-Popie* lies most picturesquely on the left bank, with a ruined castle of the 13th cent. and a fine church of the 15th. — From ($27^1/_2$ M.) *Conduché*, likewise finely situated, an omn. plies to Marcilhac and Assier (p. 95). — We pass through the *Défilé des Anglais*. — 34 M. *Vers* (hotel). To the N., 5 M., on the right bank of the Vers, is the *Caverne du Roc d'Aucor*. On the plateau above lies *Murcens*, the site of a large ancient Gallic township. — 42 M. *Cabessut*, an E. suburb of Cahors, on the left bank of the Lot. — 44 M. *Cahors* (p. 91).

Beyond Capdenac the line ascends. Several tunnels and viaducts; fine views. We cross the *Aveyron*.

$77^1/_2$ M. **Villefranche-de-Rouergue** (Hôt. Moderne, de France, du Grand-Soleil; pop. 8439), a trading town, was rich and important in the middle ages, and distinguished in the wars with England. In the 16th cent. it was noted for its devotion to Protestantism. Three times in the 15th-17th cent. it was ravaged by the plague, and in 1643 it became the centre of the revolt of the Croquants, or peasants, against the exactions of the Intendants. This was the birthplace of Bories, one of the four sergeants executed at La Rochelle in 1822 for plotting against the Bourbons. The chief sights are the church of *Notre-Dame* (13th-16th cent.), with its great tower, and an old *Carthusian Monastery*, on the left bank, now a hospital, with pretty cloisters in the florid Gothic style.

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We now skirt the Aveyron. — At (84 M.) *Monteils* the valley contracts to a highly picturesque rocky and wooded *Gorge.

88 M. **Najac** (675 ft.; Hôt. du Midi) lies on a hill bounded on three sides by the Aveyron, and crowned with a ruined **Castle.* It was founded in the 12th cent., and rebuilt in the 13th. The chief part is the keep, 100 ft. high. (For adm. apply at the 'école libre'.) The *Church* dates from the 13th century.

We pass under the town by a tunnel. — At (94½ M.) *Laguépie* a ruined 16th cent. château is seen to the left. The valley expands. — 99½ M. *Lexos* (buffet; hotel at the station).

From Lexos to Montauban, 41½ M., railway in 1 hr. 40 min. (7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 80 c.), through the rocky and picturesque *Aveyron* valley, crossing the river several times. - 8½ M. **St-Antonin** (Hôt. Albouy, good; pop. 3364), an ancient town, has a noteworthy **Hôtel de Ville* of the 12th cent., restored by Viollet-le-Duc, with fine sculptures, a modern Gothic *Church*, an old bridge, and several mediæval houses. — Old châteaux at (17 M.) *Penne*, (21 M.) *Bruniquel*, and (25 M.) *Montricoux*. The train leaves the Aveyron. — 29 M. *Nègrepelisse* (pop. 2210), on the left bank of the Aveyron, devoted to Protestantism in the Religious Wars, was sacked by Louis XIII. in 1622. Beyond (38 M.) *Montauban-Ville-Nouvelle* the *Tarn* is crossed to (41½ M.) *Montauban-Villebourbon* (p. 75).

We now ascend the valley of an affluent of the Aveyron. — 106½ M. *Vindrac*. In the distance to the left is the town of Cordes.

From Vindrac to Cordes, 3¼ M., motor-omn. or carr. (25 c.; luggage 35 c.). Cordes appears more picturesque as we near it. Below is the village of *Les Cabanes* (Hôt. Groc), whence we may ascend direct on foot. By the road, winding round the N. side of the hill, it is 1 M. distant. — **Cordes** (Hôt. Viguier, at La Bouteillerie; Hôt. du Nord, near the church; pop. 1822), perched on an isolated hill, is a highly interesting mediæval town. The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, leading to the right from the chief gate (where the omn. stops), passes several fine houses of the 13th-14th cent., including the *Maisons du Grand-Fauconnier* (now the Hôtel de Ville), *du Grand-Veneur*, and *du Grand-Ecuyer*, all three on the left and noteworthy for their Gothic windows. The church of *St-Michel*, also of the 13th-14th cent., was largely rebuilt in the 15th. It has a fine nave and poor modern paintings. The ramparts (13th cent.) afford a fine view of the valley of the Cérou.

Two viaducts and a tunnel. — Beyond (112 M.) *Donnazac* a viaduct over the Vère affords a pretty view. — 114½ M. *Cahuzac-sur-Vère*. Beyond a tunnel are two châteaux of the 15th-16th cent. on the right, and another on the left. — 118½ M. *Tessonnières* (buffet). Continuation of the Toulouse line, see p. 99.

From Tessonnières to Albi, 10½ M., railway in 25-40 min. (1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 25, 80 c.). — *From Paris to Albi*, 441 M., in about 13 hrs. 50 min. (79 fr. 60, 53 fr. 80, 35 fr. 10 c.).

We enter the valley of the *Tarn*. - 4½ M. *Marssac*. To the left is *Castelnau-de-Lévis*, with a 13th cent. tower.

10½ M. **Albi.** — The *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. A, 4), to the W., is connected with the *Gare du Midi* (Pl. A, 1), on the N., by a loop-line. Omn. from the former 30 c. — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. de la Poste* (Pl. a; B, 3), in the Lices, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. du Vigan* (Pl. b;

B, 3), Place du Vigan, R. from 2½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hostellerie du Grand-St-Antoine* (Pl. c; C, 3), 15-17 Rue St-Antoine, R. from 2½, L. or D. 3, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord* (Pl. d; B, 3), Place Ste-Claire, R. 2-3, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 6½ fr. — Cabs. Per drive 80 c., per hour 1 fr. 80 c.; at night 2 and 3 fr. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Place du Vigan. — Syndicat d'Initiative, Place du Vigan.

Albi (570 ft.; pop. 25,300), an ancient town, the capital of the department of the *Tarn*, and seat of an archbishop (since 1676), lies on the left bank of the Tarn, and gave its name to the famous sect of the Albigenses and to the war which deluged S. France with blood in 1209-29.

From the Gare d'Orléans (Pl. A, 4) we enter the town by the Av. de la Gare and Av. Lapérouse, to the left. In the Place Lapérouse is a bronze statue of *Lapérouse* (Pl. 5; B, 4), the famous but ill-fated navigator (1741-88), a native of Albi. On the N. side of the square is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 3), with old cloisters. In a ravine on the W. side is the *Fontaine de Verdusse* (Pl. 1; B, 3), which is to make way for the new Boul. du Pigné.

The **Cathedral of Ste-Cécile (Pl. A, B, 3), built mainly between 1282 and 1390, is one of the finest and quaintest churches in S. France, and a perfect example of Southern Gothic. It was constructed to serve as a fortress as well as a church, and is entirely of brick, except the S. porch. The huge *West Tower* looks like a keep; the lower stories, pierced with narrow loopholes, date from 1365, the three upper stories from 1485. The plain outer walls are 130 ft. high. On the S. side of the church are an *Avant-Porte* and a porch. The former, a crenellated stone portal, connecting the last tower of the ramparts with the substructures of the church, was built early in the 15th cent. by Bishop Dominique de Florence, whose name it still bears, and was restored in the 19th century. The **Porch*, at the top of the flight of 50 steps, was executed in the early part of the 16th cent., and presents a wonderful symphony of sculptures in white stone, contrasting most effectively with the red brick walls. It forms a kind of canopy with four arcades, and is richly crowned with open-work sculptures.

The Interior, without aisles or transept, 20 yds. wide and 100 ft. high, is of majestic simplicity. The ***Rood Screen* (ca. 1500), 14 ft. in width, is a marvel of sculpture. Its delicate lace-like forms are the more remarkable as the stone is hard and brittle. The ornamentation includes statues under beautiful canopies and graceful pinnacles. The **Ambulatory* round the choir (adm. 50 c.) is scarcely inferior in richness and beauty; its exterior is decorated with statues of angels, prophets, and other Old Testament characters. Above the N. and S. doors are Constantine and Charlemagne, and inside are New Testament characters, corresponding with those outside, making 72 figures in all. These masterly works were executed by order of Bishop Louis I. d'Amboise, to whom, and particularly to his nephew and successor, Louis II. d'Amboise (1502-11), are due the paintings on the walls. From Louis I. dates the Last Judgment, which is barely visible under the great organ. All the other paintings, more or less retouched, are by Bolognese artists of the early 16th century. — The 28 two-storied chapels, inserted between the buttresses, are likewise

worthy of notice. In the apse-chapel is a fine modern statue of the Virgin. The pulpit is an Italian work of 1736. – The *Tower* (50 c.; 367 steps) affords a fine view.

The old ***Archevêché** (Pl. A, B, 3), erected late in the 13th cent., to the N. of the Cathedral, is really a great fortress, with a keep. A *Musée* is now being installed here. (Visitors ring at the door in the Place de l'Archevêché.) — Higher up the river are the *Pont Vieux* (Pl. B, 2; ca. 1034) and the *Pont Neuf;* the latter, at the end of the Lices (see below), affords a fine view of the town.

In the suburb of La Madeleine, on the opposite bank, are the church of the *Madeleine* (Pl. A, 2; paintings) and the *Gare du Midi* (Pl. A, 1), for the Carmaux-Rodez line (p. 114). Near the station is an interesting *Verrerie* (beyond Pl. B, 1), making about seven million bottles annually.

The Rue Mariès, behind the Cathedral choir, passes *St-Salvi* (Pl. B, 3), a church dating from 942, partly destroyed in the 13th cent., and then restored in the Gothic style. The porch, apse, and base of the tower are still Romanesque. The interior is mainly Gothic, but there still remain four bays in the Poitevin style (12th cent.). On the S. side are relics of the Romanesque cloisters (1270).

The Rue Mariès goes on to the *Préfecture* (Pl. B, 3), which faces the *Lices*, a boulevard descending N. to the Tarn, and ascending S. to the *Place du Vigan* (Pl. B, 3), in the centre of the town. On its W. side are the Rue Timbal, with two 16th cent. houses (No. 14 and corner of Rue des Pénitents), and a street leading to the *Hôtel de Ville*. To the S. of the square is the *Jardin National* (Pl. B, 3, 4), beyond which are the *Theatre* on the E., the Allées Lapérouse on the W., and the Place du Manège to the S. From the latter the Av. Gambetta leads S.W. to the pretty **Parc Rochegude**, presented to the town by Adm. Henri de Rochegude (1741-1834).

From Albi to *Castres* and *Rodez*, see p. 114.

From Albi to Alban, 21 M., narrow-gauge line; station opposite the Gare d'Orléans (Pl. A, 4). – 5½ M. *St-Juéry* (aub.), where the Tarn has a fine fall ('Saut de Sabo'). The great Saut-du-Tarn ironworks may be visited here. A branch-line from the Gare d'Orléans to St-Juéry is being continued to *St-Affrique* (p. 285). 13 M. *Villefranche-d'Albigeois*. To the N.E., 6 M., in a most picturesque site, is *Ambialet*, with an old priory and a ruined castle. – 21 M. *Alban* (hotel) is the station for the baths of *Trébas*, 5½ M. to the N. (June-Sept.; P. 6½ fr.), strongly charged with salts of copper. The road to it crosses the Tarn by a bridge of 27 arches.

Continuation of the Toulouse Line. Beyond Tessonnières (p. 97) we follow the valley of the *Tarn*. — 121 M. **Gaillac** (Hôt. du Commerce, de France; pop. 7269), on the right bank of the river. The main street leads to the church of *St-Pierre* (13th-14th cent.), in the Place Thiers, with an old fountain, and to *St-Michel* (also 13th-14th cent.). The *Maison de Brens*, at the end of the Rue de l'Ancienne-Mairie, and the *Maison Yversen*, in the Rue Solférino, are both quaint 15th cent. houses. Near the latter rises the *Tour de Palmata* (13th cent.).

127 M. *Lisle-sur-Tarn* (pop. 3607), to the left, has a 14th cent. church, with a brick belfry in the Toulouse style. — 131 M. **Rabastens** (Hôt. Pongis; pop. 4249), a picturesque town on the right bank of the Tarn, has a church of the 13th cent., with frescoes of the 14th-15th. — We cross the *Agout*. — 135½ M. *St-Sulpice* (buffet) has a church with a 14th cent. façade. Line to Montauban and Castres, see p. 108. — We leave the valley of the Tarn. — 145 M. *Gragnague*. The Pyrenees now become more distinct. 154½ M. *Toulouse* (Gare Matabiau; p. 77).

14. From Toulouse to Cette.

136 M. Railway in 3½-7 hrs. (24 fr. 60, 16 fr. 65, 10 fr. 90 c.). To *Carcassonne*, 56½ M., in 1½-2½ hrs. (10 fr. 30, 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 50 c.). Trains start from the Gare Matabiau (p. 77).

Toulouse, see p. 77. The line ascends the broad valley of the Lhers, in which runs also the Canal du Midi (p. 79). — The church of (17 M.) *Villenouvelle* has a curious façade in the Toulouse style. — 20½ M. *Villefranche-de-Lauraguais* has a church with a fortified tower (14th cent.). — 25 M. *Avignonet* has a 14th cent. church and remains of ramparts. — Beyond (28 M.) *Ségala*, near which the Canal du Midi reaches its highest point, we cross the watershed and descend towards the Mediterranean. — 31 M. *Mas-Saintes-Puelles*. On the left appear the spurs of the Massif Central.

34 M. **Castelnaudary** (Hôt. Notre-Dame, de France; pop. 9542) lies on a hill adjoining the Canal du Midi. It was sacked several times in the Albigensian wars, and was burned by the Black Prince in 1355. The Duc de Montmorency (p. 80) was defeated here by the royalists in 1632. The church of *St-Michel*, partly of the 14th cent., has a tower at the W. end, under which passes a street. A favourite local dish is the 'cassoulet' (p. 78).

To the N.E., 4½ M., lies the large village of **St-Papoul**, formerly the seat of a bishop. It has a fine *Abbey Church*, part of which, including the cloisters, is Romanesque.

From Castelnaudary to Castres (*Albi*, *Rodez*), 34 M., railway in 1 hr. 20 to 1 hr. 35 min. (6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.). — We skirt the town, with its windmills at the end of the hill. — 16 M. *Revel-Sorèze*. **Revel** (Hôt. de la Lune, Notre-Dame; pop. 5596) lies at the W. end of the Montagne Noire (p. 103). To the S.E., 2 M., is the *Bassin de St-Ferréol*, the chief feeder of the Canal du Midi (p. 79). It is formed by a dam ½ M. long and 100 ft. high. To the E. of Revel (3½ M.; omn. 60 c.) is the small town of *Sorèze*, long famous for its Benedictine abbey, which was converted into a college in 1682 and acquired by the Dominicans in 1854. Lacordaire (d. 1861), the famous preacher, is buried here. — 30 M. *La Crémade*, where we join the Montauban line (p. 109). — 34 M. *Castres* (p. 109).

The Cette line continues to descend through a fertile plain, traversed also by the Canal du Midi. — 44 M. *Bram*.

From Bram to Lavelanet, 39 M., narrow-gauge line. — 6 M. *Belvèze*, junction for Limoux (p. 184). — 19½ M. *Moulin-Neuf*, junction for Pamiers (p. 179). — 28½ M. *Chalabre* (1220 ft.; Hôt. de France; pop. 1872), the an-

CARCASSONNE
1:17,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
Gare
Pont d'Arbigues
Quillan Bordeaux
Pont d'Iéna
Rue Emile Zola
Rue de la Gare
Rue Victor Hugo
Rue Diderot
Rue Jean Jaurès
Rue Voltaire
Rue de Strasbourg
Rue de la Liberté
Rue Antoine Marty
Rue de la Préfecture
Rue de la Mairie
Rue du Pont Vieux
Rue de la Cité
Rue de la Trivalle
Rue de Narbonne
Rue de Montréal
Rue de St Gironi
Route de Carcassonne
Route de Limoux
Route de Lézignan
Route de Narbonne
Boulevard Barbès
Boulevard Omer Sarraut
Boulevard de la Préfecture
Boulevard du Musée
Boulevard du Pont Vieux
Boulevard de la Cité
Boulevard de la Trivalle
Boulevard de la Barbacane
Boulevard Jules Ferry
Boulevard Jean Jaurès
Boulevard Camille Pelletan
Boulevard Maréchal Joffre
Boulevard Pierre Sémard
Boulevard Général Leclerc
Boulevard Jean Bringer
Boulevard Jean Moulin
Boulevard Georges Clemenceau
Boulevard Président Wilson
Boulevard Paul Doumer
Boulevard Aristide Briand
Boulevard Maurice Berteaux
Boulevard Raymond Poincaré
Boulevard Gaston Doumergue
Boulevard Albert Sarraut
Boulevard Edouard Herriot
Boulevard Léon Blum
Boulevard Maurice Thorez
Boulevard Marcel Cachin
Boulevard Jacques Duclos
Boulevard Ambroise Croizat
Boulevard Charles Tillon
Boulevard Auguste Delaune
Boulevard Marcel Paul
Boulevard Gabriel Péri
Boulevard Paul Vaillant-Couturier
Boulevard Pierre Curie
Boulevard Marie Curie
Boulevard Irène Joliot-Curie
Boulevard Frédéric Joliot-Curie
Boulevard Paul Langevin
Boulevard Henri Wallon
Boulevard Jean Perrin
Boulevard Louis Lumière
Boulevard Auguste Lumière
Boulevard Edouard Branly
Boulevard Gustave Eiffel
Boulevard Clément Ader
Boulevard Ernest Denis
Boulevard Jean Mermoz
Boulevard Antoine de Saint-Exupéry
Boulevard Henri Guillaumet
Boulevard Jean Dabry
Boulevard Didier Daurat
Boulevard Marcel Reine
Boulevard Pierre Georges Latécoère
Boulevard Jean Gabin
Boulevard Michel Simon
Boulevard Fernandel
Boulevard Louis Jouvet
Boulevard Charles Dullin
Boulevard Jean Vilar
Boulevard Gérard Philipe
Boulevard Jean-Louis Barrault
Boulevard Madeleine Renaud
Boulevard Pierre Fresnay
Boulevard Harry Baur
Boulevard Raimu
Boulevard Michel Simon
Boulevard Fernandel
Boulevard Louis Jouvet
Boulevard Charles Dullin
Boulevard Jean Vilar
Boulevard Gérard Philipe
Boulevard Jean-Louis Barrault
Boulevard Madeleine Renaud
Boulevard Pierre Fresnay
Boulevard Harry Baur
Boulevard Raimu
Abattoir
Palais de Justice
Usine à Gaz
Marché aux Bestiaux
Gendarmerie
Prison
Pts Sœurs des Pauvres
Faubg de la Trivalle
Faubg de la Barbacane
Barbacane
Château
Pte Narbonne
Pte d'Aude
Cimetière
St Nazaire
Chap St Ginier
St Ginier
Anc Filature
Caserne d'Infant.
Caserne de Cavalerie
Quartier de Cavalerie
Manège
Manutention
Parc aux Fourrages
Cimetière St Michel
Faubg de la Cité
Faubg de la Barbacane
Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs
Ecole
Lycée Nat.
Annexe du Lycée
Pl. de Toulouse
Pl. de Montréal
Pl. de la Paix
Pl. de la Mairie
Pl. de la Cité
Pl. de la Préfecture
Pl. de la Barbacane
Pl. de la Trivalle

cient capital of the Kerkorbez, has a ruined castle of the 15th-16th cent. and a church of 1552. — 39 M. *Lavelanet* (p. 180).

56½ M. **Carcassonne.** *Buffet* (L. 3, D. 3½ fr.). — Hotels. In the Cité: **Hôt. de la Cité*, Place de l'Eglise, with terrace and view, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), omn. 2 fr. — In the Ville Basse (omn. 50 c.): *Gr.-Hôt. Bernard* (Pl. a; C, 2), Place du Marché and 53 Grande-Rue, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Bonnet* (Pl. e; C, 2), 41 Rue de la Mairie, good, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. Moderne & du Commerce* (Pl. d; C, 2), 14 Rue du Port, good, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. St-Jean-Baptiste* (Pl. b; C, 1), Boul. Omer-Sarraut, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Central* (Pl. e; D, 2), 16 Boul. de la Préfecture, good, R. 2-2½, B. ¾, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 7½-8 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare.*

Restaurant. *Auter*, 22-24 Rue Courtejaire (Pl. C, 2), closed July-Sept., good, L. 4, D. 5 fr.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 1, per hour 1½ fr.; at night 1½ or 2 fr.; with two horses 1½ or 2, at night 2 or 2½ fr. In the Cité, per drive or hour 2¼, with two horses 2½ fr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 2), Rue de la Préfecture and Rue Barbès.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 37 Rue de la Préfecture.

Carcassonne (365 ft.; pop. 30,689), on the *Aude*, capital of the *Aude* department, and seat of a bishop, consists of the *Ville Basse*, on the left bank, near the railway, and the wonderful *Cité*, on a hill on the other bank.

Carcaso existed in the Roman period, but first gained importance under the Visigoths (418-725). In the 11th-13th cent. it prospered under its viscounts, the Trencavels, but it suffered greatly in the Albigensian war, when it was taken by treachery. The viscounty was united to France in 1209, like the rest of the lands which the Montforts had claimed after the Albigensian crusade (p. 79). Under the last of the Trencavels, Carcassonne, having revolted in vain, was isolated by St. Louis, who founded the Ville Basse (1247). The latter was pillaged and burnt by the Black Prince in 1355. In 1560 many Huguenot inhabitants were massacred for having dragged a statue of the Virgin through the mire.

The **Ville Basse**, regularly laid out, is encircled with pleasant boulevards. The Gothic church of *St-Vincent* (Pl. C, 1, 2; late 13th cent.) has a massive unfinished tower, where Méchain and Delambre calculated the position of the meridian of Paris, which passes 46″ to the W. The church, remarkable for its width, is lighted by rose-windows above the chapels. Fine W. portal.

The *Place Carnot* (Pl. C, 2), planted with fine plane-trees, has a marble 18th cent. fountain. The Gothic *Cathedral of St-Michel* (Pl. C, 3; end of 13th cent.) seems to have been the model for St-Vincent. It was restored by Viollet-le-Duc in 1849. The W. wall is pierced with a fine rose-window. The entrance is by a small door on the N. side, in the Rue Voltaire.

Near the church passes the Boul. Barbès, in which rises a bronze statue of *Barbès* (1809-70), the revolutionary. On the E. side is the old *Porte des Jacobins* (Pl. C, D, 3). The boulevard, prolonged by the Allée des Tilleuls, passes the foot of an old bastion, and takes the name of Boul. du Musée. Farther on, to the right, is the *Square Gambetta* (Pl. D, 2), adorned with sculptures.

Near this, in the Grande-Rue, is the Musée (Pl. D, 2; Sun. and Thurs., 12-4), chiefly containing pictures. Under the peristyle is an interesting Calvary (15th cent.).

Staircase. 130. *J. P. Laurens*, Release of prisoners of the Inquisition at Carcassonne (1303; original in the Luxembourg).—Room I. Right, 33. *Le Bourguignon*, Cavalry charge; 24. *Chardin*, Still-life; *176, *175. *Rigaud*, Portraits.—Room II. Left, 202. *Teniers the Elder*, Alchemist's study; 196. *Salv. Rosa*, Head of a soldier. Also modern pictures. Shepherd-boy drinking, bronze by *Moreau-Vauthier*.—Room III. Modern pictures. Also medals, small bronzes, etc.—Room IV. 27. *Coignet*, Lake and cascade of Oô; 21. *Cabanel*, Christian martyrs; 37. *Daubigny*, Landscape near Lyons. Meditation, a statue by *Diébolt*. At the end, a small cabinet of drawings.

Room V. Left, 26. *Falguière*, Cain and Abel; *20. *Benjamin-Constant*, The sherifs; 76. *Lawrence*, Portrait; 61. *Van Dyck*, Virgin and Child; 68. *Grenze*, Boy's head; *39. *Luminais*, Battle of Romans and Gauls.—Room VI. Left, 38. *Lerolle*, Adoration of the shepherds; 15. *Chartran*, Vision of St. Francis.—Room VII. Right, four 15th cent. reliefs, from St-Sernin in the Cité; enamels, notably a fine 11th cent. goblet; 11th cent. ciborium, etc.—Room VIII. Left, 64. *Zuber*, Approaching storm; 9. *Boutigny*, 'Boule de Suif', scene from the Franco-German war; *Guillemet*, View of the Cité.—Room IX. Small pictures, faience, curiosities. Good paintings by *Teniers the Elder*, *W. van de Velde*, *Van Goyen*, and *Berghem*.

The same building contains the Town Library (60,000 vols.).

We cross the Aude by the *Pont Neuf* (Pl. E, 2), or by the *Pont Vieux* (13th cent.), to the suburbs on the right bank.

The **Cité (485 ft.; see Plan, p. 103), with its double enceinte and its fifty-four towers, is a unique example of a mediæval fortress. It dates from the days of the Visigoths (5th cent.), who built it on the ruins of the Roman ramparts (still visible at places); but the works were modified by Vicomte Aton about 1130, by St. Louis in 1250, and especially by Philippe le Hardi about 1280. Being deemed impregnable, they remained intact down to the Revolution, and in 1855-79 they were thoroughly restored by Viollet-le-Duc, who considered them the most perfect and picturesque example in Europe of defensive works of the 11th-13th centuries.

The Cité has only two entrances, the **Porte Narbonnaise* (Pl. D, 2) on the E. side, the sole carriage-entrance, with outworks and two drawbridges, and the *Porte d'Aude* (Pl. B, 3) on the W., with elaborate defensive works. The *Enceinte Extérieure*, dating mainly from the time of St. Louis, is 1600 yds. in circuit; the *Enceinte Intérieure*, older and higher, measures 1200 yds.; between them lies the space called the *Lices*. (Adm. free to both 'enceintes', but to the inner under the guidance of a custodian only, to be found at the Tour de Justice; fee optional.)

The most interesting towers, beginning at the Porte d'Aude, are the *Tour de Justice* (Pl. B, 3) and the *Tour de l'Inquisition* (Pl. A, 4), both of the 13th cent.; the square *Tour de l'Evêque* (Pl. A, 4; end of 13th cent.), built over both enceintes; the *Tour St-Nazaire* (Pl. B, 5), with its watch-turrets (fine view of the Pyrenees); the *Tours Narbonnaises* and the *Tour du Trésor* (Pl. D, 2). We afterwards walk round the *Lices*, where we obtain an interesting survey of the defensive works of both Roman and mediæval times.

A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Rue de la Barbacane
Faubourg de la Barbacane
Lices Basses
Lices Hautes
Rue Dalbarade
Rue Trivalle
Rue Porte d'Aude
Rue Porte d'Auvé
Rue Cros-Mayrevieille
Rue Voltaire
Rue Viollet-le-Duc
Rue Camp Bouttat
Rue Pierre Abélard
Rue Pierre Roger
Rue Pierre Nolasque
Rue Pierre Mercadier
Rue Pierre Mercadier
Rue Pierre Mercadier

The *Château* (Pl. B, 2, 3), near the Porte d'Aude, is a square building of the 11th cent., restored in the 13th, with massive round towers, and is now used as barracks (no adm.). It was once connected with the river by a great outwork called the *Barbacane,* on whose site now rises the church of *St-Gimer* (Pl. A, 2). In the Place du Château is a monument to *J. P. Cros-Mayrevieille,* who did much for the preservation of the Cité.

The church of *St-Nazaire (Pl. F, 4), formerly a cathedral, founded probably in the 8th cent., but rebuilt in the 11th-14th, was largely restored after 1840. The W. façade, quite military in style, has a small Romanesque tower on the left and a kind of battlemented belfry on the right. The nave (early 12th cent.) is Romanesque, the choir and transepts (13th-14th cent.) are Gothic. The transepts are flanked with elegant turrets and adorned with a balustrade, which is carried round the apse. The main entrance is on the N. side.

Interior. The nave and aisles are borne by round and square pillars, and are flanked with Gothic chapels. The bold and elegant Gothic transepts and choir, with beautiful rose-windows and rich *Stained glass of the 14th-16th cent., present a striking contrast. The first chapel on the left (1326) contains the monument of Pierre de Roquefort (d. 1322), the bishop who completed the church, with three fine life-size figures in high-relief; near the altar are good statues of SS. Peter and Paul. In the chapel opposite (ca. 1324) is a fragment of a relief representing a siege. On the left of the choir is a bishop's tomb, with a fine statue in marble and alabaster. Interesting 13th cent. statues by the pillars of the choir. In a chapel adjoining the S. transept is the striking tomb of Bishop Radulph (d. 1266). —Fine view from the platform of the church.

A good view of the Cité is obtained from the Cimetière St-Michel, in the Ville Basse (Pl. C, D, 4).

From Carcassonne to *Quillan,* see R. 28.

Narrow-gauge line from Carcassonne to (10½ M.) *Lastours,* with its four ruined castles. About 4 M. to the E. are the grottoes of *Limousis* (adm. 50 c.). Omn. from Lastours to (3½ M.; 50 c.) *Mas-Cabardès,* a village on the S. spurs of the **Montagne Noire,** at the W. end of the Cévennes. To the N.E. of Mas-Cabardès (6 M.) is *Pradelles-Cabardès* (hôt.-rest.), whence we may ascend the *Pic de Nore* (3970 ft.), the highest peak of this range, accessible also from Mazamet (p. 110).

Leaving Carcassonne, the train crosses the Canal du Midi and the Aude, with a glimpse of the Cité to the right, and follows the vine-clad valley of the latter. — 67 M. *Capendu.* To the right rises the *Montagne d'Alaric* (1970 ft.), where the Visigoth kings are said to have had a castle, with 14th cent. ruins and marble quarries.

From (72 M.) *Moux* a branch-line runs to (17½ M.) *Caunes,* with marble quarries. — 79 M. *Lézignan.*

From Lézignan to La Nouvelle, 33 M., narrow-gauge line, with several branches, across the **Corbières,** a chain of hills branching from the Pyrenees near the Pech de Bugarach, and running N.E. between the Aude and the Agly. Good roads and picturesque scenery. — 7 M. *Fabrezan,* on the Orbieu, with a castle and tower, dating in part from the 12th century. Branch-line up the valley of the Orbieu to (9½ M.) *St-Pierre-des-Champs,* by (7 M.) *Lagrasse,* prettily situated, with an old Benedictine abbey, now an asylum for old men. — 13½ M. *Thézan* (p. 106). 28½ M.

Sigean (Hôt. du Midi; pop. 2988), with a lake (p. 187) and large salt-works. — 33 M. *La Nouvelle* (p. 187).

We next cross the *Orbieu*. — 87 M. *Marcorignan*.

93 M. **Narbonne.** — *Buffet.* — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b; D, 3), 22 Boul. Gambetta, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 4, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Dorade* (Pl. a; B, 3), 44 Rue de la République, good, R. from 3, B. 1-1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. c; B, 3), 7 Rue de la République; *Hôt. de l'Univers* (Pl. d; C, 1), at the station, R. 2½ fr. — Omnibus-Tramway from the station to the town, 15 c. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Place du Tribunal.

Narbonne (pop. 28,173) lies in a dusty plain, 5 M. from the Mediterranean, and connected with it by the Canal de la Robine. It carries on various industries (distilling, coopering, etc.), and is noted for its honey.

Narbo was a prosperous town long before its colonization by the Romans in 118 B.C. It then lay amidst lakes, connected with the Lake of Sigean (p. 187) and with the sea, a position making it one of the chief ports of the Mediterranean and a rival of Massilia. It gave its name to Gallia Narbonensis, a part of Gaul conquered by the Romans before the time of Cæsar. Martial, in 95 A.D., speaks of it as a beautiful town, and Sidonius Apollinaris (d. 488) praises its theatre, temple, capitol, baths, and triumphal arches. Of these nothing remains but fragments found in the walls of the enceinte, demolished in 1867. The Visigoths settled here in 413 and held the town till 720, when it was taken by the Saracens after a two years' siege. So strongly did the latter fortify it that Charles Martel failed to take it, and Pepin captured it only through treason, in 759, after a seven years' siege. In 817 the town became the capital of the duchy of Septimania or Gothia, which fell to Charles the Bald in 843 by the Treaty of Verdun. It afterwards passed to the Counts of Auvergne, then to those of Toulouse, with whose dominions it was finally united to France in 1507. The decay of the town dates from the early 14th cent., when the Jews, to whom a quarter of their own had been assigned by Charlemagne, were expelled. About that same period the harbour was silted up through the bursting of a dyke, by means of which the Romans had conducted into it a branch of the Aude. — The orator Fronto (2nd cent.), the emperors Carus, Carinus, and Numerianus (3rd cent.), and the martyr St. Sebastian (250-288) were natives of Narbonne.

From the station we follow the Boul. de la Gare (Pl. C, B, 1, 2) to the right, and the Rue de la République to the left, along the Canal de la Robine, to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 3).

The old **Archevêché** (13th-14th cent.), on the left, was once a fortress, to which belonged the three towers of the façade. The largest tower, on the left, dates from 1318; the central tower (1375) and that on the right (1273) are separated by the curious *Passage de l'Ancre*. Between the first two towers is the *Hôtel de Ville*, built by Viollet-le-Duc.

The ***Musée** is installed in the same building. (Adm. Sun. and Thurs. 2-4; at other times apply to the 'gardien' at the back.) It fills ten rooms on the 2nd floor, and comprises antiquities, pictures, and a valuable ceramic collection.

Staircase. Fragments of sculpture. — Room I. Gallic and Roman antiquities; impressions of fossils; six portraits of 'consuls' of Narbonne in the 16th-17th centuries. — Room II, in the large tower. Fine ceiling; Roman mosaic found at Narbonne. Paintings: to the right, 154. *Rigaud*,

NARBONNE
1 : 14.000
Mètres
Ouveillan Béziers
Coursan
Gare
Cimet de l'Est
Collège
Place de la Révolution
Ecole
Pal. de Justice
Poste
Abattoir
Hôt. de Ville Musée
Ecole
Sous-Préfect.
Hôpital Général
Cimet du Sud
St Paul
Hôtel-Dieu
Eglise Lamourguier
Ulalie
Quai Victor Hugo
Quai Tallaire
Cours de la République
Cours Mirabeau
Boulevard de la Promenade
Boulevard de la Liberté
Boulevard Gambetta
Boulevard Paul Louis Courier
Rue Droite
Rue Rouget de Lisle
Rue Victor Hugo
Rue Jean Jaurès
Rue Voltaire
Rue Pierre Sémard
Rue Jean Bart
Rue Mermet
Rue Rabelais
Rue Ernest Ferroul
Rue Jean Moulin
Rue Lamartine
Rue Jean Giraudoux
Rue Jean Richepin
Rue Jean Mermoz
Rue Jean Jaurès
Rue Victor Hugo
Rue Jean Jaurès
Rue Victor Hugo
Rue Jean Jaurès
Rue Victor Hugo

BÉZIERS
1:14.000
0 50 100 200 300 400
Mètres
Tramways
1 Hôtel Fabrégat AB.4.
2 Poste et Télégraphe C.3.
3 Statue de Paul Riquet C.4.
A
B
C
D
Abattoir
Ancien Cimetière
Gare du Nord
Hôtel Dieu
Collège de Filles
Madeleine
Théâtre
Halles
Hôt. de Ville
Collège
Jardin de la Plantade
Moulins de Bagnols
Avenue de la République
Allées Paul Riquet
Place de la Citadelle
Arts Gallo
Arènes 400m.
Jardin des Poètes
Caserne d'Infanterie
St Nazaire Sous-Préfecture
St Jude
St Jacques
Pont Neuf
Pont Vieux
Pont Canal
Pont Aqueduc
Le Bosquet
Canal du Midi
Port Neuf
Bassins de Carénage
Entrepôts
Gare du Midi
Boulevard du Chemin de Fer
Rue Ducharme
Ateliers de la Cie du Midi
Avenue de Saint-Chinian
Avenue de Pézenas
Avenue de Montpellier
Avenue de Narbonne
Avenue de Sérignan
Sérignan, Bains de Mer
Pl. d'Espagne
Av. de Saucières
Boulevard du Nord
Boulevard de la Tour
Boulevard Bonnemaison
Boulevard Tourouvre
Boulevard Wilson
Boulevard Gambetta
Boulevard Lamartine
Boulevard Voltaire
Boulevard Pasteur
Boulevard Strasbourg
Boulevard Alsace Lorraine
Boulevard Victor Hugo
Boulevard Berlioz
Boulevard Bellevue
Boulevard Argence
Boulevard Carnot
Boulevard Malbec
Boulevard Bonnet
Boulevard Bellevue
Boulevard Bellevue
Boulevard Bellevue

Portrait; 55. *L. David*, Portrait; 250. *Luini*, Head of John the Baptist; 14. *Boilly*, Dante at Verona. In the embrasure, 100 (left), Fragment of Greek stele (boy with bird), and (right) Silenus, in marble; also Young Hercules, a mutilated antique. — Room III. Right. 323. *P. de Vos*, Amazons hunting; 54. *L. David*, David and Goliath; 291. *Brueghel the Younger*, Village feast; 125. *P. Mignard*, San Carlo Borromeo ministering to the plague-stricken; *School of H. de Bles*, *Adoration of the Magi (triptych); 307. *Rubens* and *Snyders*, Jesus in the house of Martha and Mary. Sculptures: Woman surprised while bathing, by *Falguière;* Andromeda, by *Lescorné*. In glass-cases, part of the ceramic collection. — Adjoining is Room IV (Galerie Barathier;): Furniture, pastels, drawings, engravings, ivories, enamels, etc.

Rooms V and VI. **Ceramic Collection*. Room V contains French ware; Room VI chiefly foreign.

Room VII (Salle Chaber). Right, 280. *Ribera*, St. Andrew; 245. *Guercino*, Judith; 258. *Salv. Rosa*, St. Jerome in the desert; 299. *Jordaens* (after Rubens), Revelry; 261. *Seb. del Piombo*, Portr. of a scholar; 234. *P. da Cortona*, Massacre of the Innocents; 538. *P. Puget*, Bust of Louis XIV.; 297. *Jordaens*, Family of Darius before Alexander. Coins and ironwork.

Room VIII (Galerie Peyre). Above the door, 294. *Fyt*, Cook; 318. *I. van Ostade*, Winter scene; 42. *Chardin*, Portr. of a girl; 89. *Greuze*, Head of a girl; 128, 129. *Mignard*. Portraits of women; 155. *Rigaud*, Portr. of himself; 140. *Nattier*, Duchesse de Bourbon as a Vestal; 40. *Ph. de Champaigne*, A marshal of France. Antique mosaic: Lycurgus slaying a mænad. Room IX. Casts, Sèvres porcelain, and modern ware.

To the left of the landing, opposite the Musée, is the Library (Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2-5). In the vestibule (X) are inscriptions and a fine Gallo-Roman mosaic.

In the Place du Tribunal, to the N.E. of the Musée, is the ***Cathedral of St-Just** (Pl. B, C, 3; closed 12-3). The superb choir was built in 1272-1332 in the bold style of the great churches of N. France, but the church remained unfinished. The work was resumed in the 18th and the 19th cent., but was again interrupted. The two towers of the transept date from the 15th cent.; the buttresses terminate in the form of turrets.

Interior. The choir, with its slender pillars, is 130 ft. high. In the 3rd chapel on the left is the tomb of Jean de Seigneuret (time of Henri IV.); around the sanctuary, tombs of bishops of the 14th and 16th cent.; fine Virgin in marble (14th cent.), in the apse-chapel; organ-loft of 1741. The treasury contains MSS., missals, ivories, portable altars, etc. (7th-16th cent.). — We may ascend to the platform, above the choir, and to the top of one of the towers (view).

The small cloisters on the right of the Cathedral (14th-15th cent.) are being restored.

The Rue Droite leads N.W. from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. In the Rue Michelet, to the E., is the church of *St-Sébastien* (Pl. C, D, 2), in the flamboyant style (early 16th cent.).

To the S.W., beyond the canal, is the church of *St-Paul-Serge* (Pl. A, 4), begun in 1224 in the early-Gothic style, and partly fortified. To the S.E., at the corner of the Rue Edgar-Quinet (Pl. B, 4), is the *Maison des Trois-Nourrices*, with two 16th cent. façades. Farther on, in the Boul. de la Liberté, is the former *Eglise de Lamourguier* (Pl. C, 4; 13th-14th cent.), with a crenellated apse. It now contains a *Musée Lapidaire* (adm. daily, 9-12 and 2-4; entrance on W. side).

From Narbonne to *Perpignan*, see R. 29, I.

Branch-line from Narbonne to (13 M.) *Bize* (Hôt. du Nord), an industrial town on the Cesse, with prehistoric caves. To the N.W., $10^1/_2$ M., is **Minerve** (720 ft.), picturesquely perched on a rock above the gorges of the Brian and the Cesse, with their curious natural tunnels. Ruined ramparts and castle. Road to St-Pons (p. 110).

Narrow-gauge line from Narbonne to *Thézan* (p. 103).

97 M. **Coursan** (Hôt. de la Maison-Dorée; pop. 3793), on the Aude, has an artesian well yielding an aerated and ferruginous water. — We cross the Aude and farther on the *Orb*.

$108^1/_2$ M. **Béziers.** — Plan, see p. 105. — Stations. *Gare du Midi* (Pl. C, D, 5; buffet), to the S.; *Gare du Nord* (Pl. D, 1), to the N.E., for Montpellier and St-Chinian (see pp. 107, 108). Omn. to town 30 c., trunk 30 c.

Hotels. *Hôt. de la Comp. du Midi*, at the Gare du Midi, R. 4-20, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. $12^1/_2$-25 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord* (Pl. e; C, 4), Place de la Citadelle, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Glacier* (Pl. b; C, 3), with rest., *Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. a; C, 3), *Hôt. du Commerce* (Pl. c; C, 3), all in the Allées Paul-Riquet; *Hôt.-Rest. du Midi* (Pl. d; C, 3), Rue Coquille.

Cabs. Per drive 1, per hour $1^1/_2$ fr.; with two horses $1^1/_4$ or 2 fr.; at night $1^1/_2$, $2^1/_4$, 2, 3 fr.

Electric Tramways (10 c., with transfer) from the *Place de la République* (Pl. C, 3) to the *Gare du Midi* (Pl. C, D, 5), *Gare du Nord* (Pl. D, 1), *Place d'Espagne* (beyond Pl. A, 5), etc. — To Sérignan, see p. 107.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 2; C, 3), 6 Av. de la République.

Baths, 58 Av. de la République; 15 and 24 Rue Alexandre-Cabanel.

Banks. *Société Générale*, 17 Place de la Citadelle; *Crédit Lyonnais* and *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 18 and 26 Allées Paul-Riquet.

Bull-fights and theatricals in the *Arènes* (beyond Pl. D, 3).

Béziers (pop. 51,042), finely situated on a hill, is a pleasant town of ancient origin, having been colonized by the Romans under the name of *Beterræ Septimanorum*. It suffered terribly in the Albigensian war, and in 1209 some 20-30,000 persons were massacred or burned here. Béziers produces good red wines and has a large trade in brandy.

Leaving the Gare du Midi, walkers ascend across the *Jardin des Poètes* (Pl. D, 5), with its monumental fountain, to the **Allées Paul-Riquet** (Pl. C, 3, 4), the centre of the town, a shady promenade 650 yds. long. In the first half is a statue (by David d'Angers) of *Paul Riquet* (Pl. 3; C, 4), the constructor of the Canal du Midi (p. 79), a native of Béziers (1604-80). Adjacent is the large *Place de la Citadelle*, with a marble fountain. At the end of the avenue rises the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3).

Behind the theatre lies the *Place de la République*. The Rue de la République to the W., and then the Rue Trencavel to the right, lead to the *Madeleine* (Pl. B, 2, 3), an old Romanesque church, altered in the 18th cent., where most of the massacres of 1209 took place. The Rue Rude leads thence N. to *St-Aphrodise* (Pl. B, C, 2), of the 10th-15th cent., now embedded among houses. The font, to the left of the entrance, is made of a sarcophagus of the 5th cent., adorned with a lion-hunt. The chapel to the right of the choir contains a Christ, in bronze, by Injalbert.

To the S. of the Madeleine the Rue Paul-Riquet leads to the Place de la Mairie, whence the Rue Viennet leads W. to the small Place de la Révolution and the old **Cathedral of St-Nazaire** (Pl. A, 4; 12th-14th cent.), the chief building in the town. It is in the Gothic style peculiar to this region, and is partly fortified. The windows of the choir retain their curious old iron lattice-work. In the W. façade is a large rose-window, and at the back rises a massive square tower. To the S. of the transept are Gothic *Cloisters* of the 14th cent. (apply to the sacristan), containing Roman and Christian sculptures. — Fine view from the terrace of the church.

The **Musée** (Pl. 1; A, B, 4) occupies No. 6, Rue Auguste-Fabrégat, on the E. side of the Place de la Révolution. (Adm. Sun. and Thurs. 10-12 and 1 to 4 or 5; at other times apply to the concierge, 8 Rue de Bonsi.)

The Ground Floor contains drawings, a ceramic collection, etc. First Floor. First Room: 310. *Berchem*, Landscape; 254. *Francia*, Madonna and child; 285. *Moya*, St. Francis; 85. *Grimou*, Young woman: 299. *Van Orley*, Madonna and child. Grande Salle: 170. *Raffaëlli*, Peasants; 50. *Daubigny*, Banks of the Oise; 41. *Corot*, Pond at Ville-d'Avray; 291. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 255. *Francia*, Ecstasy of St. Francis; 230. *Guercino*, 'Femme aux trois couronnes'; 267. *Domenichino*, Pope Gregory XV. and his nephew; 315. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 316. *Maes*, Horses; 256. *Guido Reni*, Cleopatra taking leave of Mark Antony; 111. *J. P. Laurens*, Funeral of William the Conqueror. — Second Floor. Archæological collection.

On the S. side of the old town is the church of *St-Jacques* (Pl. B, 5), partly of the 12th cent., but modernized in the interior. Fine altar-screen in the chapel opposite the pulpit.

To the S.W. of Béziers, $^1/_2$ M., are the *Locks of Fonserannes*, by which the Canal du Midi descends 80 ft. within 340 yds. At the mouth of the Orb, $8^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., are the modest sea-baths of *Sérignan*, 3 M. beyond the little town of that name; tramway (75 c.) from the Place d'Espagne (beyond Pl. A, 5).

From Béziers viâ *St-Flour* and *Bort* to *Montluçon* (Paris), see R. 38 and pp. 260, 259; to *Clermont-Ferrand* viâ *St-Flour* and *Brioude*, see R. 38 and pp. 219, 218; to *Rodez* and *Capdenac*, see R. 16.

From Béziers to Montpellier viâ Paulhan, 47 M., railway in $2^3/_4$-$3^3/_4$ hrs. (8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.). — The Cette line is left at ($11^1/_2$ M.) *Vias* (p. 108), whence we ascend N. through the valley of the *Hérault*. — $22^1/_2$ M. **Pézenas** (Hôt. de la Paix, du Commerce; pop. 6940), the Roman *Piscennæ*, a very ancient town, with a large trade in brandy. In the 17th cent. it was frequently the meeting-place of the Estates of the large and wealthy province, and it still has buildings of that period: the *Hôtel d'Alfonse* (16th cent.), the *Theatre* (formerly a chapel where the Estates met), etc. Here Molière made his début in 1655-6 and composed his 'Précieuses Ridicules'. Other station, see below. The *Château de la Grange-des-Prés*, once that of the families of Montmorency and Conti, lies $^3/_4$ M. to the N. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Paulhan*, and thence to Montpellier and Lodève, see p. 112.

From Béziers to Montpellier viâ Mèze, $49^1/_2$ M., starting from the Gare du Nord (p. 106), uninteresting. — $15^1/_2$ M. *Pézenas* (see above). — $27^1/_2$ M. **Mèze** (Hôt. Grand-Galion; pop. 6009), on the N. bank of the Etang de Thau, with salt-works and a small harbour. Steamer to Cette, see p. 306. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Balaruc*. $1^1/_2$ M. from *Balaruc-les-Bains* (p. 306). 35 M. *Poussan*. Branch to (3 M.) *Montbazin-Gigean* (p. 112). — $37^1/_2$ M. *Montbazin* (p. 112). — $49^1/_2$ M. *Montpellier* (Gare de Rabieux; p. 298).

The preceding line is continued beyond Béziers to (20 M.) *St-Chinian* (Hôt. du Grand-Soleil; pop. 2745), an industrial town, in a picturesque site. Omn. to St-Pons, see p. 110.

112½ M. *Villeneuve-lès-Béziers.* The Mediterranean soon comes into view on the right. — 120 M. *Vias,* with an interesting 14th cent. church. To Montpellier viâ Pézenas, see p. 107.

To the S.E., 1¼ M., is a modern *Aqueduct* carrying the Canal du Midi across the Libron. It consists of two movable parts, which open and shut for the passage of boats on the canal.

122 M. **Agde** (Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 9265), the ancient *Agathe,* founded by the Massilians, lies on the *Hérault* and the Canal du Midi, 2½ M. from the sea, and has a harbour trading with Spain and Italy. Like most towns in S. France, Agde was sacked by Vandals, Visigoths, Saracens, Franks, and in the Albigensian war. The Calvinists held it in 1562-77.

We enter the town by a suspension-bridge over the Hérault. To the right is the *Cathedral* (12th cent.), with a crenellated roof which makes it look like a castle. Below are large Romanesque arcades with small loop-holes. The W. portal has been built up, and the choir transferred to the W. end; the entrance is now in a chapel of the old choir at the E. end. — The main street ascends in the opposite direction to an *Esplanade,* with remains of ramparts.

To the S.E. rises the *Pic St-Loup,* or *Montagne d'Agde* (375 ft.), an extinct volcano, of whose lava the town is built. Off the coast is the fortified *Ile de Brescou.*

On the left lies the *Etang de Thau,* a salt lagoon 11 M. long and 3-5 M. wide, with large salt-works on its banks. The Canal du Midi (p. 79) ends here and is prolonged to the sea by the Canal de Cette. — Beyond (125½ M.) *Les Onglous* the line follows a neck of land, ½ M. broad, between the sea and the lake. At the N.E. end are the baths of Balaruc (p. 306).

136 M. *Cette* (p. 305).

15. From Montauban to Montpellier viâ Castres.

168 M. Railway in 8 hrs. 15 to 8 hrs. 35 min. (30 fr. 35, 20 fr. 50, 13 fr. 40 c.). The route viâ Toulouse and Cette (185 M.; see p. 77, R. 14, and pp. 305, 304) takes 5-7½ hrs. only.

Montauban, see p. 75. We ascend the valley of the *Tarn.* — 15½ M. *Villemur* (pop. 3255), on the right bank. — 25 M. *Buzet.* To the right is the line from Toulouse to Limoges viâ Capdenac (R. 13). — 27½ M. *St-Sulpice* (buffet; p. 100). We cross the *Agout* and ascend its valley.

36½ M. **Lavaur** (Hôt. Bertrand, Goulard; pop. 6130), an ancient town on the left bank of the Agout, once a stronghold of the Albigenses, was sacked by Simon de Montfort in 1211. The *Cathedral of St-Alain,* a brick edifice of the 13th cent., with an

octagonal tower, contains a Christ by Ribera. The church of *St-François* (14th cent.) has a richly decorated interior. The public *Jardin de l'Evêché* has a statue of *Las Cases* (1766-1842), who shared the exile of Napoleon I. Important silk-worm culture. Branch-line to Laboutarié, see p. 114. — Beyond (57 M.) *La Crémade* the line to Castelnaudary (p. 100) diverges to the right.

61½ M. **Castres.** — *Buffet.* — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel*, Rue Thiers; *Modern Hôtel du Nord*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, R. from 2, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe*, 7 Rue Victor-Hugo, same charges. — Omnibus-Tramway to the town, 10 c. Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Gambetta. Syndicat d'Initiative, Hôtel de Ville.

Castres (pop. 27,830), an industrial town manufacturing textiles, on the Agout and the Durenque, was until 1625 a great stronghold of the Calvinists.

The *Hôtel de Ville* occupies the old Evêché, built by Mansart (1666), and has a Romanesque tower dating from an old Benedictine abbey, round which the town sprang up. It contains a library and a museum. Opposite is the church of *St-Benoît*, once a cathedral, rebuilt in 1678-1718. Behind the Hôtel de Ville is the *Jardin de l'Evêché* (17th cent.), now a promenade. On the opposite bank are picturesque old houses. From the *Place Nationale* the Rue Emile-Zola leads towards the boulevards. To the right is the Rue Frédéric-Thomas, No. 18 in which is an interesting old mansion.

From Castres to *Castelnaudary*, see p. 100; to *Rodez*, see p. 114. To the *Montagne Noire* by the Montpellier or Castelnaudary line, see pp. 110, 100.

To the E.N.E. of Castres, 5 M., rises the **Sidobre,** a granitic plateau with fantastic rock-scenery (numerous rocking-stones), 6 by 5 M., averaging 2150 ft. in height, bounded by the Durenque and the Agout. Carr. and pair 16 fr. per day. Guide advisable.

From Castres to Ferrières, 18½ M., a picturesque road crosses the Sidobre, skirting the *Agout*, to (5½ M.) *Burlats* (aub.), with its ruined Romanesque-Gothic church (11th cent., restored in the 13th-14th) and the Pavillon d'Adélaïde, the remains of a 12th cent. château. — 10 M. *Lacrouzette* (aub.). — We cross the Agout by the (15 M.) *Pont de Luzières*. — 18½ M. *Ferrières* (1940 ft.; aub.), with the grand ruins of a Renaissance castle. Railway, see below.

From Castres to Lacaune, 37½ M., narrow-gauge line in 3 hrs. (3 fr. 85, 3 fr. 10 c.). — 13½ M. *La Paraysié-Beaudecamy*, junction for *Ferrières* (4½ M.; see above) and *Brassac* (8½ M.; see below). — 17 M. *Vabre* (Hôt. Biau; pop. 2086). 37½ M. *Lacaune* (see below).

From Castres to Lacaune, by the new road, 33 M. (omn. thrice daily in 7¾ hrs., 5 fr.; motor-omn. in 2½ hrs., 5 fr.); by the old road, 29 M. (carr. 25-35 fr.), more interesting. The latter at first follows the Ferrières road and then ascends to (5 M.) *La Fontasse* (1435 ft.; aub.) and (9½ M.) *La Glévade* (2255 ft.; aub.). — 15 M. *Brassac* (hotel), on the Agout; here we join the new road, which goes round by the valley of the *Durenque*. Railway, see above.

Lacaune (2790 ft.; Hôt. de l'Etablissement, 15th June to 25th Sept., R. from 3, L. or D. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; Hôt. Central, R. 2-4, P. 7-8 fr.; pop. 3360), prettily situated on the *Gijou*, has a hot spring, containing bicarbonate of soda and lime, and a cold ferruginous spring. The baths are used in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, rheumatism, anæmia, and affections of the stomach. Narrow-gauge line to (10 M.) *Murat-sur-Vèbre* (Hôt. Rascol), on the Agout, with an old castle.

We cross the Agout and the *Thoré*. — 66½ M. *Labruguière* (pop. 3184), with a ruined castle and a fine Romanesque tower.

73½ M. **Mazamet** (Hôt. Martinet; pop. 14,764) has thriving cloth-factories. The town is entered by a beautiful avenue of planes. On a hill (2½ M.) are the scanty ruins of the *Château d'Hautpoul*. To the S., on the Carcassonne road, is the (3 M.) *Cascade du Linoubre*, 165 ft. high.

The *Pic de Nore* (3970 ft.), to the S.E., a peak of the Montagne Noire (p. 103), may be ascended in 4-4½ hrs. by the valley of the Arnette.

At (79 M.) *St-Amans-Soult* Marshal Soult (1769-1851) was born and died. — 87 M. *Labastide-Rouairoux* (pop. 2272), with cloth factories.

A tunnel of ½ M. carries us from the basin of the Atlantic to that of the Mediterranean. Fig-trees and olives appear.

95 M. **St-Pons-de-Thomières** (Hôt. Pastré; pop. 2738), a cloth-making town, ½ M. to the N., in a valley at the head of which rises the Jaur. A fine avenue of plane-trees leads to the town. Near the other end of the town is the *Cathedral* (12th cent.; rebuilt in the 18th), with a fine old portal and interesting wood-carvings. In the town is the curious *Grotte du Jaur* (adm. 1 fr.). Pretty walks in the environs.

Omn. four times daily (2 fr.) through the defile of the *Nouvre* to (13 M.) *St-Chinian* (p. 108).

From St-Pons to La Salvetat, 13½ M., omn. twice daily in 3 hrs. (2½ fr.). — The road leads over the *Col du Saumail* (3115 ft.), whence a path leads to the fine cascade of the *Saut-de-Vésoles*. **La Salvetat** (2200 ft.; Hôt. Calbérac; pop. 2711), a summer resort on the right bank of the Agout, is a good centre for excursions. Mineral springs of *Rieumajou*. The air here is bracing, and game and fish abound.

97½ M. *Riols*, with cloth-factories and iron-mines. — 101½ M. *St-Etienne-d'Albagnan*. The bare hills to the left are the *Monts de l'Espinouse* (3690 ft.). — 105 M. *Olargues*, on a rock on the right bank. — 107½ M. *Mons-la-Trivalle*. Gorges d'Héric, see p. 111. — 110 M. *Colombières*.

114½ M. **Lamalou-les-Bains.** — Hotels (omn. 50 c.). At Lamalou-le-Bas: *Gr.-Hôt. Mas*, Av. Charcot, open all the year, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. des Bains*, adjoining the baths, R. from 3, B. 1, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord & Continental*, Av. Charcot, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. du Midi*, Av. de l'Usclade, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix*, near the baths, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de France*, Av. de la Gare, P. 6½-7½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste*, Av. Charcot, plain but good. — At Lamalou-le-Centre: *Gr.-Hôt. du Centre*. — At Lamalou-le-Haut: *Hôt. des Thermes*, R. from 3, B. ¾, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. Moderne*, R. 2-3, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 7½ fr. — Also Pensions, Villas, and Furnished Houses.

Baths. At Lamalou-le-Bas: bain de piscine 1¼-3, douche 1½-1¾, baignoire 3 fr. At Lamalou-le-Centre: baignoire or douche 2 fr. At Lamalou-le-Haut: piscine 1½-2, baignoire 3, douche 1½ fr. — Mineral water, 10 c. per glass.

Carriages, usually 15-25 fr. per day; special drives, 10-40 fr. (tariff). Motor Cabs, 50-60 c. per km. — Tramway-Omnibus (15 c.) between the station, the three bath-houses, and La Vernière. — Donkey, 5 fr. per day.

Casino Municipal (June-Sept.). Av. Charcot; three weeks 45 fr.; theatre, 1-3 fr. – *Eden-Concert.* Parc de l'Usclade (1/2-1 fr.).

Post & Telegraph Office, near the Place du Marché. Syndicat d'Initiative, Hôtel de Ville.

Lamalou-les-Bains (610 ft.; pop. 939), noted for its thermal springs, lies in the dale of the Bitoulet, near its union with the valley of the Orb, and at the foot of the hills connecting the Cévennes and the Montagne Noire (p. 103). It consists of *Lamalou-le-Bas* or *l'Ancien*, *Lamalou-le-Centre*, and *Lamalou-le-Haut*. The waters (82-124° Fahr.), containing bicarbonate of soda, arsenic, lithia, iron, and carbonic acid, are efficacious in rheumatic and nervous affections. Season May to November.

At the end of the Av. de la Gare is the *Fontaine Charcot*, with a bust of the famous physician (1825-93), by his widow. The Etablissement du Bas, reached by the Av. de l'Usclade to the left, lies pleasantly in a shady court, open towards the valley. On the slope behind is a pretty *Park*, with the *Source de l'Usclade* (118°). — The Etablissement du Centre, reached by the Av. Charcot and Av. de Capus, has the *Source Capus*, a park, and a hydropathic. — The Etablissement du Haut, 1/2 M. farther on, well equipped, lies in a pleasant *Park*, with the *Petit-Vichy* spring.

Excursions (carriages, etc., see p. 110). To the S.E., 3/4 M., on the right bank of the Orb (tramway-omnibus 15 c.), is the *Park of La Vernière* (adm. 10 c.). — To the N.W. of Lamalou-le-Centre, 1 1/2 M. (1 1/2 hr. there and back; carr. 10 fr.), are *Villecelle*, a typical Cévenole village, and *Le Fraïsse*, with its great chestnut-tree. To the E. (3 hrs. there and back) are the hermitage and church of *Notre-Dame-de-Capimont* (view). — To the S.S.W., close to Lamalou-le-Bas, is the priory of *St-Pierre-de-Rhèdes*, said to have been founded by Charlemagne. — To the S.E. (3 hrs.) is the *Ermitage de St-Michel*, in a ruined castle (view). — To the N.E. (3 1/2 M.; carr. 10 fr.) is *Villemagne*, said to have been endowed by Charlemagne, with the ruins of two churches and a mint (12th-14th cent.); about 1/2 M. farther on is the picturesque *Pont du Diable* (1768). — To the N. (8 1/2 M.; carr. 20 fr.) lies **St-Gervais** (Hôt. Soulié), a little town in a picturesque situation. We go there by the (5 M.) *Col de Pierre-Plantée*, and return by the Mare valley. Road to Graissessac, see p. 287.

Gorges d'Héric (interesting; half-a-day). Railway to Mons-la-Trivalle (7 M.; p. 110), 1/4 hr. S.W. of the entrance to the gorge. — Or by road (carr. 15 fr.) down the pretty Orb valley. 5 M. *Colombières* (hotel; p. 110), with its cascade, ruined castle, and huge chestnut-tree. Short of (7 M.) *La Trivalle* (see above) a road diverges to the *Pont Tarassac* (superb view). — The ***Gorges d'Héric** form a grand rocky cirque (guide 5 fr.). A path ascends the wild defile to a bridle-path (near a bridge, 3 3/4 hrs.), which leads, to the left, back to La Trivalle in 3 hrs.; the path to the right leads to (1 hr.) Douch (see below).

Ascent of Mont Caroux. We walk or drive (carr. 25 fr.) to (11 M.) *Douch*, and ascend thence (guide from Lamalou 6 fr., from Douch 2 fr.) in 1/2-3/4 hr. to the plateau of **Mont Caroux** (3585 ft.), an admirable point of view, whence we survey the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, and part of the Alps.

Beyond Lamalou we continue to ascend the valley of the Orb. — We join the main line from Clermont-Ferrand (Paris) to Béziers (R. 38). — 118 M. *Bédarieux* (buffet; p. 287).

The Montpellier line follows the Béziers line to (124½ M.) *Faugères* (p. 287), and then turns to the E. — 130½ M. *Gabian*, a village with a ruined château.

141½ M. *Paulhan* (buffet). Line to Béziers, see p. 107.

From Paulhan to Lodève, 18 M., railway in 1 hr. (3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 45 c.), continuing the Béziers line through the valley of the Hérault. — 7½ M. **Clermont-l'Hérault** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 5177), with tanneries and cloth-factories. Church of the 13th-14th cent. and ruined castle. To the S.W., 6 M., is the small village of **Mourèze** (café-rest.), in a curious cirque of dolomites recalling Montpellier-le-Vieux (p. 293). Carr. (4-8 pers.; 20-30 fr.) should be ordered 12 hrs. in advance, through the station-master. — 10½ M. *Rabieux*, junction for Montpellier (see p. 304). — 18 M. **Lodève** (Hôt. du Nord, du Commerce; pop. 7668), the ancient *Luteva*, prettily situated, was governed by viscounts, and then by bishops, who down to 1789 had the right of coining money. It now has several military cloth-factories. The old *Cathedral of St-Fulcrand* dates from the 13th and 16th centuries.

155½ M. *Montbazin-Gigean*, junction for Cette (see p. 306) and for Poussan (p. 107), has another station on the line from Béziers to Montpellier viâ Mèze (p. 107).

168 M. *Montpellier* (buffet; p. 298).

16. From Capdenac to Rodez and Béziers.

From Capdenac to Rodez, 41½ M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). From Rodez to Béziers, 120 M., in 5-7¾ hrs. (21 fr. 75, 14 fr. 70, 9 fr. 50 c.). — *From Paris to Béziers viâ Rodez*, 533 M., in 18¾ hrs. (96 fr. 25, 64 fr. 95, 42 fr. 35 c.); viâ Bort (or Clermont-Ferrand) and St-Flour, see pp. 258-260 and R. 38.

Capdenac, see p. 96. This line, interesting in part, ascends the valley of the *Lot*. — 5 M. *St-Martin-de-Bouillac*. To the left is the ruined *Château de la Roque-Bouillac*. — 7½ M. *Panchot*, with zinc-works and a glass-factory. — 10 M. *Viviez*, with coal-mines and zinc-works.

Branch Line to (2 M.) **Decazeville** (Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 14,144), the centre of the coal-fields of the Aveyron, 38 sq. M. in area. Here and at *Firmi*, 3 M. farther on, the coal, in beds over 160 ft. thick, crops out at places. With the mines are connected smelting-works, blast-furnaces, and foundries. The town owes its name to the *Duc Decazes* (1780-1860), minister of Louis XVIII., the chief promoter of these works.

12 M. *Aubin* (Hôt. du Cheval-Noir; pop. 9574), with coal and iron mines and iron-works. — 13½ M. *Cransac* (hotel; pop. 6654), with coal-mines, factories, and mineral springs.

To the S., 5 M., is the fine *Château de Bournazel* (15th-16th cent.). In the *Collines du Montet* and *des Fontaines*, to the N., coal-mines have been on fire for centuries, with smoke and even flames issuing from them. At Les Fontaines the fumes are utilized as a cure for rheumatism.

26½ M. *Marcillac*, connected with Decazeville by a mineral line.

To the S.E., 2 M., is *Pont-les-Bains*, with sulphur-springs. — To the N.W., 12½ M., lies **Conques** (Hôt. Ste-Foy), with an interesting Romanesque abbey-church (11th cent.), containing an extremely valuable collection of reliquaries and other treasures.

At (30 M.) *Nuces* we reach a high plateau. View to the left. — 35½ M. *Salles-la-Source* (Hôt. Ponhet; pop. 2185), a picturesque village 2 M. to the left, with cascades and grottoes.

41½ M. **Rodez.** *Buffet.* - Hotels. *Hôt. de France*, 7 Place de la Cité, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 7½ fr., omn. 30 c.; *Hôt. de l'Univers*, Boul. de Guizard, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. Biney*, 7 Boul. Gambetta, R. 2½-3, L. 2½, D. 3 fr. - Electric Tramway from the station to the Palais de Justice, 25 c. Post & Telegraph Office, Place d'Armes. — Syndicat d'Initiative, Place de la Cité.

Rodez (pop. 15,386), the ancient capital of the *Ruteni*, and later of the *Rouergue*, is the chief town of the department of the *Aveyron* and the seat of a bishop. It lies on a hill (2075 ft.), above the Aveyron, 1¼ M. from the station. The Av. Tarayre and the Rue St-Cyrice, to the left, ascend to the boulevards round the old town. Here we take the Boul. Belle-Isle to the right and pass between the Grand-Séminaire and the small *Square Monteil*. Fine view (indicator). The Boul. d'Estourmel leads thence, past the *Evêché*, with its arcades and massive mediæval tower, to the *Place d'Armes*, with a statue of Samson.

The grand ***Cathedral of Notre-Dame** was built between 1277 and 1535. Like most churches in S. France, the exterior is bare and severe. The W. front, flanked with two massive towers, is without a portal, but is pierced with loop-holes. Above are a flamboyant rose-window and a gallery in the same style, crowned with a Renaissance pediment. The **Tower* (1510-26), to the N. of the apse, is square below and has three octagonal stories above, which are lavishly decorated and are flanked with four turrets bearing statues of the Evangelists. On the platform (view) is a statue of the Virgin.

Note in the Interior the Renaissance gallery, at the beginning of the nave; in the third chapel on the right, a beautiful Gothic screen and a fine Renaissance Holy Sepulchre; by the next chapel, in a Gothic niche, an Agony of Christ; in the S. transept, the rood-loft (15th cent.); in the choir, rich Gothic stalls; in the N. transept, the sumptuous organ-loft; in the chapels of the ambulatory, tombs of bishops since the middle ages; Renaissance screen, in stone, on the right side; stately sacristy-door on the left, whence the staircase of the tower ascends; altar-piece of the 6th cent. in the apse-chapel.

The Rue Frayssinous, to the N., leads to the Place de la Cité, in which rises a bronze statue of *Mgr. Affre* (1793-1848), Archbishop of Paris. The Rue Neuve, to the right, leads to the Place du Bourg, where an old house with a corner-tower is adorned with an Annunciation. In the Place de l'Olmet, to the S.W., is the Renaissance *Hôtel d'Armagnac*, also adorned with an Annunciation. The Rue St-Amans leads S.W. to the church of *St-Amans*, with a Romanesque nave, restored in 1754. Its paintings, altars, and tapestry relate to the history of the saint. The Rue d'Armagnac descends to the boulevards near the *Palais de Justice*, which contains a small *Musée* (Sun., 1-3). Fine view from the esplanade

behind the Palais. The visitor is recommended to go S. from the Palais de Justice by the Boul. Laromiguière, and to complete the round of the boulevards from S. to E., enjoying several fine views, and passing the *Musée Denys-Puech*.

From Rodez to Castres *(Castelnaudary)* viâ Albi, 81 M., railway in $4^1/_4$-5 hrs. (13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 40 c.). — The line ascends rapidly, with fine views to the left, and beyond ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Carcenac-Peyralès* descends (view to the right) to *St-Martial*. After a tunnel we cross the *Viaur* by the ***Viaduc de Tanus**, built by Bodin in 1896-1902 on the cantilever system. The central span, 720 ft., is the widest in France.

41 M. **Carmaux** (Hôt. Mader; pop. 11,064) has coal-mines and glass-works. The hospital-chapel at *Monestiés*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. (omn.), contains an Entombment of 1490, by Bishop Louis I. d'Amboise (p. 98). — 47 M. *La Drèche*. At *Lescure*, $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.E., is a priory-church of the 11th cent., with a fine portal. — $50^1/_2$ M. *Albi-Midi* (p. 99). We cross the Tarn, enjoying a splendid *View of the town. — 51 M. *Albi-Orléans* (p. 97). — We enter the Seux valley, and, beyond ($59^1/_2$ M.) *Mousquette*, descend the left bank of the Assou. — $63^1/_2$ M. *Labastarié*, 3 M. from *Réalmont* (tramway), with its 16th cent. church. From Labastarié a narrow-gauge line runs to *Lavaur* (21 M.; p. 108), viâ (8 M.) *Graulhet* (Hôt. Clavel; pop. 7912), an industrial town on the Dadou. We cross the *Dadou*. — $71^1/_2$ M. *Lautrec* (pop. 2337), a decayed town on a hill, with a 15th cent. church and remains of ramparts. — 81 M. *Castres* (p. 109).

From Rodez to Espalion *(Laguiole, Entraygues)*, $25^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ hrs. (4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). — We follow the Béziers line to *Bertholène* ($11^1/_2$ M.; see below). $18^1/_2$ M. *Bozouls* (Hôt. Monjaux), in a very picturesque site above the ravine of the Dourdou. — Nearing Espalion, we enjoy fine views. — $25^1/_2$ M. **Espalion** (Hôt. Moderne; pop. 3716), a picturesque old town, with a château of 1572, lies in the deep valley of the Lot, above which rise the picturesque ruined *Châteaux de Calmont-d'Olt* and *de Roquelaure*. The Hôtel de Ville occupies a 15th cent. church, with an octagonal tower. The 13th cent. bridge and the curious *Chapelle de Perse* (11th cent.), in the cemetery, should be noticed also. Omnibuses from Espalion to *Laguiole* (Chaudesaigues, St-Flour; p. 283), 15 M. to the N.E., in $3^1/_2$ hrs. ($2^1/_2$ fr.), and to *Entraygues* (Aurillac; p. 282), 17 M. to the N.W., in $3^1/_4$ hrs. ($2^1/_2$ fr.). The latter passes (6 M.) the pretty little town of *Estaing*, and then runs high above the river, a most picturesque route. — In the opposite direction an attractive road leads from Espalion to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *St-Geniez-d'Olt* (p. 284).

Beyond Rodez we ascend the valley of the *Aveyron*, through a partly wooded district, with coal-mines. — 53 M. *Bertholène*, junction for Espalion (see above), lies to the left, dominated by a ruin. — $59^1/_2$ M. *Lugans*, with a château, to the left.

At ($69^1/_2$ M.) *Sévérac-le-Château* we join the direct line from Paris to Béziers (p. 284).

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GOLFE DE GASCOGNE
BAYONNE
Biarritz
Hasparren
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Jaizquibel
S. BASTIAN
Renteria
Hernani
Lesaca
Vera
Irun
Behobia
Pasages
Urdax
Sare
Ainhoa
Mondarrain
Bidarray
Iholdy
Larrau
Osses
Mauléon
Moncayolle
Orin
Viodos
Espès
Chant-Mixe
Rivehaute
Espalais
Suhast
Navarrenx
Lasseube
Gan
Assat
Jurançon
Truc-de-Bearn
Orthez
Arthez
Lacq
Salies-de-Bearn
Sauveterre
Lagor
Peyrehorade
Bayonne
Urcuit
Urt
Labastide-Clairence
Autevielle
Arbouet
Arcangues
Ustaritz
Guethary
Bidart
Villefranque
Le Boucau
St Martin
Andres
Labenne
Puyoo
Orx
Sames
Guiche
Bellocq
Aire
Dax
Gaujacq
Cloracq
Manhourguet
Lembeye
Monassut
Vieuzos
Viellenave-de-Bigorre
Maubourguet
Vic-en-Bigorre
Montaut
Mirepoix
Bernadets-Debat
Pujo
Trie
Pantous
Thermes
Osmets
Castelnau-Magnoac
Montoussé
Tarbes
Lourdes
Bagnères-de-Bigorre
Campan
Arrens
Sendets
Mortaas
Jammes
Montaner
Seron
Oursbelille
Bordères
Laslades
Gerdères
Ger
Espèche
Lesquerre
Juillan
Pontacq
Boeil-Bezing
Baudreix
Assun
Ossun
Lucq-de-Bearn
Nay
Asson
Montaut
Ste Pé
Bétharram
Lestelle
Rébénacq
Gan
Buzy
Ogen
Christian
Lasseube
Gan
Asasp
Arudy
Gurmençon
Bescat
Gurs
Sauvelade
Sauguis
Ste Madeleine
Barcus
Gotein
Muscaldy
Lacarre
Mongelos
Lacarry
St Jean-le-Vieux
Arnéguy
Ste Engrâce
Lanne
Trois-Villes
Tardets
Sorholus
Montory
Lacq-Athérey
Laguinge
Aramits
Lurbe
Izeste
Arthez
Lourdes
Pouzac
Ayzac
Ossen
Arcizac
Ste Marie
Pic du Midi de Bigorre
Barèges
Luz
St Sauveur
Pierrefitte
Cauterets
Pont d'Espagne
Gavarnie
Gèdre
Héas
Pic Long
Pic de Viggemale
Pic de Pimène
Pic de Marcadau
Pic de Balaitous
Pic de Ger
Pic de Lustou
Pic de Murcy
Pic d'Arriouns
Pic de Pourtalet
Pic d'Arbizon
Pic de Montaigu
Pic de Montaspert
Pic de Pichourrot
Pic de Jer
Pic de Monné
Pic de Nouvielle
Pic de Moulle
Pic de Mouste
Pic de Lauriolle
Pic de Cabizos
Pic de Tabaliros
Pic de Sesques
Pic de Sesques
Pic de Lauriolle
Pic de Lauriolle
Pic de Lauriolle

Toulouse
Castres
St. Denis
Lastours
Caunes
Bize
Béziers
Lérida
Manresa
Barcelona
Palamos
CARCASSONNE
NARBONNE
Castelnaudary
Lézignan
Carbonne
Mazeres
Montesquieu
Pamiers
Foix
St. Girons
Limoux
Quillan
Lavelanet
Rivesaltes
PERPIGNAN
Elne
Thuir
Argeles-s-Mer
Collioure
Port Vendres
Cap Bear
Cap Cerbere
Port Bou
Llansá
Figueras
Castellon-de-Ampurias
Rosas
Cadaques
Gerona
la Bisbal
Olot
Ripoll
Puigcerda
Seo de Urgel
Tremp
Balaguer
Martorell
Sallent
Berga
Vich
Manresa
Igualada
Tarragona
Reus
Tortosa
Amposta
Mora
Falset
Cervera
Tarrega
Lerida
Mequinenza
Fraga
Monzon
Barbastro
Benabarre
Graus
Tremp
Roda
Balaguer
Solsona
Cardona
Manresa
Igualada
Vilafranca
Villanueva
Sitges
Barcelona
Mataro
Arenys
Gerona
Olot
Ripoll
Puigcerda
Seo de Urgel
Andorra
Pyrenees
Mediterranean
Golfe du Lion
la Nouvelle
Sigean
Leucate
Salses
Canet
Argeles
Collioure
Port Vendres
Cap Cerbere
Banyuls
Llansá
la Junquera
Figueras
Rosas
Cadaques
Cabo Mongo
Playa de Ampurias
Ampurias
la Escala
Torroella de Montgri
Estartit
Palafrugell
Bagur
Palamos
Gerona
la Bisbal
Amer
Olot
Ripoll
Puigcerda
Seo de Urgel
Andorra

17. From Bayonne to San Sebastián.

$33^1/_2$ M. Railway in 1 hr. 50 to 3 hrs. 10 min. (6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 75 c.). To Irún, where we change carriages, $23^1/_2$ M. (4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 90 c.). Restaurant-car to Irún by morning-express (see p. xvi). Interesting scenery. The customs-examination at Irún is severe. — French money is accepted at San Sebastián. the franc and centime corresponding to the Spanish *peseta* and *centimo*, but as the French is worth slightly more than the Spanish, it is advisable to obtain a supply of the latter at Bayonne or at the station of Hendaye or Irún ('cambio de monedas'). For details of this route beyond Hendaye, see *Baedeker's Spain & Portugal*.

Motor-omn. from Biarritz to *St-Jean-de-Luz*, *San Sebastián*, and *Bilbao*, see p. 70. – Electric tramway from Biarritz to *St-Jean-de-Luz* under construction; its prolongation to *Hendaye* and *Irún* is to be opened early in 1914.

From Bayonne to (6 M.) *La Négresse*, see p. 67. To the left rise the Pyrenees. — At ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Bidart* we have a fine view of the sea. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Guéthary* (Hôt. de la Plage, R. from 3, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. Juzan), with sea-baths. The hills dominated by the Rhune (p. 118) appear to the left. Behind us, to the right, is Biarritz.

$14^1/_2$ M. **St-Jean-de-Luz.** — Hotels. On the beach, first-class: **Golf-Hôtel Beau-Rivage*, R. from 5, with bath from 10, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; **Modern Hotel*, R. from 5, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre & de la Plage*, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr. — In the town: *Hôt. de la Poste*, 85 Rue Gambetta, R. from 2, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de la Côte-Basque*, 10 Rue Tourasse, R. 3, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris*, opposite the station, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. du Commerce*, Boul. des Pyrénées, R. from $2^1/_4$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$, P. from $7^1/_4$ fr.

Pensions. *Hôt.-Pens. Bel-Air* (Miss Stewart), Villa les Goellands (in summer) and Villa Sangomar (in winter), P. from 8 fr.; *Villa de l'Océan*, Rue des Bains, P. from 5 fr. — Also Furnished Houses.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Tourasse. — Sea Baths. Bathing-box 35, costume 20, towel 5 c. — Casino. Adm. 1 fr., whole day $1^1/_2$ fr.

English Church *(Nativity)*, 77 Rue Gambetta; services at 8, 10.30, and 3.30; chaplain, *Ven. C. A. Gillmore*. — English Library and Club.

Golf Clubs. Nivelle (18 holes) and St-Jean-de-Luz (9 holes).

St-Jean-de-Luz (pop. 5372), a quiet little seaport and favourite bathing-resort (many English, visitors), lies on a bay at the mouth of the *Nivelle*. From the 14th to the middle of the 17th cent., the town throve, having at one time 12,000 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in the whale-fishery of the Bay of Biscay and the cod-fishery off Newfoundland. But with the disappearance of the whale from the bay, the loss of Newfoundland, and the inroads of the sea, the place rapidly declined.

The Av. de la Gare leads to the Place Louis XIV, with the *Maison Louis XIV* (on the left), a curious 16th cent. edifice, with two square corbelled towers. Louis XIV. lodged here at the time of his marriage with the Infanta Maria Theresa in 1660. Farther on, to the left, on the quay, is the *Maison de l'Infante* (17th cent.), with square towers at the corners, and double arcades on the façade. From the Place Louis XIV the Rue Gambetta leads to the church

of *St-Jean* (13th cent.). Like all Basque churches it has galleries for the men, the seats in the nave being reserved for women. In the apse is a large gilded reredos, in the Spanish fashion.

The Rue Garat leads past the church to the beach, with the *Casino* and the *Etablissement des Bains* on the right. The bay, almost circular in shape, partly enclosed by a breakwater and piers, is bounded on the right by the Pointe Ste-Barbe, and on the left by the little harbour of Socoa. Beyond the bathing-beach the coast-promenade goes on to the *Pointe Ste-Barbe* (1/4 hr.; view).

Ciboure, a quaint Basque suburb, is reached by the Pont de Ciboure, to the left as we leave the station. Thence we may walk along the harbour, to the right, to the breakwater of *Socoa*. We may diverge to the left and climb (10 min.) the *Colline de Bordagain* (265 ft.), with ruins and a splendid view.

From St-Jean-de-Luz to the Rhune. an interesting excursion of 7 hrs., there and back. A shadeless road leads S.E., up the valley of the Nivelle, to *Ascain* (1 1/2 M.; omn.: Rest. à la Rhune, plain but good), where a guide and mule are obtained (10 fr.). Beyond the village we ascend to the right for 1/2 hr., by a stony path on the N. slope of the hill; then, to the right, we reach (1/2 hr.) a chalet, and beyond (1 hr.) a second chalet we mount in zigzags to the top. **La Rhune,** or *Larrune* (2955 ft.), the only important mountain at the W. end of the Pyrenees, on the Spanish frontier, affords a splendid *View (indicator) of the valleys on the N.W., and (W. to E.) of the mountains from the Peña del Aya to the Pic du Midi de Bigorre (p. 158). The Rhune, once fortified, was the object of desperate fights in 1813, at the close of the Peninsular War.

We cross the Nivelle. — 15 1/2 M. *Urrugne* (pop. 3348) has a fine 15th cent. church, with a sundial bearing the inscription, 'vulnerant omnes, ultima necat'. A tunnel soon takes us into the valley of the *Bidassoa*, where we have a superb view.

22 M. **Hendaye.** — *Buffet*, good, L. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr. Hotels. In the town: *Hôt. de France & d'Angleterre*, R. from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 10, omn. 3/4 fr., *Hôt. Imatz*, R. from 3, B. 1 1/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 10, omn. 1 fr., both very fair. On the beach: *Gr.-Hôt. Eskualduna*, new, R. from 8, B. 1 1/2, L. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 15, omn. 2 fr.; *Hôt. Continental & de la Plage*, R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 1/2, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Central*, R. from 3 1/2, B. 1, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.

Electric Tramway from the station to the town (10 c.) and to the beach (25 c.); to *Biarritz* and *Irún*, see p. 117. — Cab to the town 1-2 fr., to the beach 2-2 1/2 fr. — Golf Course in the Parc d'Abbadia.

Hendaye, Span. *Hendaya* (pop. 4213), is a large village, the last in France, 1/2 M. from the station. A famous liqueur is distilled here. The *Sea Baths* are 1 1/4 M. distant, at the mouth of the Bidassoa. On the excellent beach is the *Casino*, a building in the Moorish style. The city of Paris has a sanatorium here for children.

*Excursion to Fuenterrabía (3-4 hrs.). It is more interesting to cross the Bidassoa by boat (2 fr. each pers., there and back) than to go by tramway from Irún. The *Bidassoa* is here 1/2 M. wide (on the right is the house of Pierre Loti), and 2 1/2 M. at its mouth a little way off, near the *Cap du Figuier* (Span. *Cabo de Higuér*) in Spain. For 9 1/2 M. the river

is the boundary between France and Spain. Higher up, above the Pont International (see below), is the *Ile des Faisans* or *de la Conférence*, on which interviews between rulers and envoys of France and Spain have taken place, and where the Treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

Fuenterrabía, Fr. *Fontarabie* (Hôt. Concha and Hôt. Peñón Cantábrico, on the beach; Hôt. Mouriscot, near the Puerta Mayor, L. 3 fr.; pop. 933), a curious little Basque town, with narrow streets and massive houses adorned with armorial bearings, iron balconies, and overhanging eaves, is typically Spanish. Once a frontier-fortress, it has sustained many a siege. From the *Puerta Mayor*, a small gateway, the *Calle Mayor*, or main street, ascends to the castle and the church. The Gothic church has a Renaissance portal and a 17th cent. tower. The interior is lavishly decorated, as in most Spanish churches. The castle, or *Palacio de Carlos V.*, is partly in ruins (adm. 25 c.); the oldest part dates from the 12th century. Picturesque court and fine view from the terrace. We may visit also the *Calle de las Tiendas*, opposite the church-tower; the *Calle Pampinot*, to the left, with timber-built houses; and the *Calle de Fuentes y Gorgot*, which leads back to the Calle Mayor. On 8th Sept. a popular festival is held here in memory of the raising of the siege laid by the Grand Condé in 1638. The *Fuerte de Guadalupe* is occupied by a small garrison.—We may then follow the crest of the bare hill of *Jaizquibel* (1805 ft.), which is crowned with a ruinous fort, and descend (view) to *Pasajes* (see below).

We cross the *Pont International de la Bidassoa* (the Spanish frontier) and enter the Basque province of *Guipúzcoa* (p. 65).

23½ M. **Irún** (Buffet; Palace Hotel, Casino de la Amistad, both good; Hôt. de Bayonne, near the station, plain; tramway to the town 10 c., to Fuenterrabía 25 c.; pop. 5799), charmingly situated, ½ M. from the station, is comparatively modern. The church of *Nuestra Señora del Juncal*, a plain Renaissance edifice, contains a lavishly decorated reredos. The *Casa Consistorial* (town-hall) dates from the 17th century. Fine view from the *Ermita de San Marcial*, near the town.—Luggage is examined here. Carriages are changed, as the gauge of the Spanish lines is a foot broader than that of the French. Travellers from Spain change at Hendaye.

Electric tramway to *Biarritz*, see p. 117.

The **Peña del Aya** or *Haya*, Fr. *Trois-Couronnes*, a famous point of view, is ascended in 3-4 hrs. from Irún. Riding is practicable to the (2½ hrs.) *Pradera de Laisangu*. We then mount the second highest peak (2680 ft.). The highest (2730 ft.) is fit for good climbers only.

The train next traverses a pretty, undulating region, studded with farms and fruit-trees.—30 M. *Lezo-Renteria*. We cross the Oyarzun and soon reach the superb *Bay of Pasajes*, which is so shut in as to resemble a lake.

31 M. **Pasajes,** Fr. *Les Passages* (pop. 789), once a busy port of the Basque whalers in the 16th-18th cent., is now a small trading village. The station is in the modern quarter of *Ancho*, adjoining which is the old quarter of *San Pedro* (Fonda del Puerto, P. 5 fr.). On the right bank of the Oyarzun lies *San Juan* (Rest. Cámara), where Victor Hugo resided in 1843. His house has been converted into a museum.

On the left lies *Alza;* on the right rises *Monte Ulia* (755 ft.), and at its foot is *Barrio de Gris*, a suburb of San Sebastián.

33½ M. **San Sebastián.** Hotels (charges raised from July to Sept.). *Hôt. Continental* (Pl. a; F, 3), *Hôt. María Cristina* (Pl. i; G, 2), *Hôt. du Palais* (Pl. b; F, 3), at these B. 2, L. 6, D. 7-8 pesetas (wine extra); *Hôt. de Londres & d'Angleterre* (Pl. c; F, 3); *Hôt. Ezcurra* (Pl. d; G, 2).—*Hôt. Reina Victoria* (Pl. g; G, 3), *Hôt. de France* (Pl. e; G, 2), *Hôt. Ursula*, *Hôt. de Paris*, at these B. 1-1½, L. 4, D. 5 p.; *Family Hotel* (Pl. h; F, 3); *Hôt. Berdejo* (Pl. f; G, 3), commercial; etc.

Restaurants. At the *Casino*, L. 6, D. 8 p. (wine extra); *Bourdette*, 35 Av. de la Libertad, L. 3½, D. 4 p.; *Urbana*, Plaza de Guipúzcoa.

Cabs *(coches de punto)*. Per drive 1-1½, per hour 2 p.; with two horses 1-2 and 3 p.; outside the town, according to bargain.—Motor Cabs *(coches automóviles)*, 1¼ p. per km., then 10 c. for each 100 m.

Electric Tramways through the town and to the suburbs.

Post Office (*Correo*; Pl. F, 2), Plaza de Guipúzcoa.—Telegraph Office (Pl. G, 3), corner of Calle de San Martín and Calle Guetaria.

Casino (Pl. F, 2), with restaurant, concerts, etc.; adm. till 7 p.m. 1 p., later 1½ p.—Bull Fights in the Plaza de Toros (Pl. H, 1) on Sun. from Aug. 1st to Sept. 15th.

Sea Baths. *Playa de Baños* (Pl. E, F, 4; 25-50 c.); *Playa del Antiguo* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4); *Playa de la Zurriola* (Pl. G, 1, 2).—Warm Baths at the *Casino*, at *Perla del Océano* (Pl. E, 4), and at 13 Calle de San Juan.

British Vice-Consul, *A. Budd*, 5 Calle de Prim.—Sindicato de Iniciativa, 14 Alameda.

San Sebastián (pop. 43,000), beautifully situated, is the summer-residence of the royal family and most fashionable seaside resort in Spain. The Old Town, rebuilt since it was burned down by the British under Gen. Graham in 1813, lies between the mouth of the *Urumea* and the **Concha*, at the base of *Monte Urgull* (445 ft.). On the latter, crowned with a castle, are the graves of the British officers who fell in 1813 and 1836. The *Plaza de la Constitución* (Pl. F, 2) has arcaded houses with balconies. The Gothic church of *San Vicente* (Pl. F, 1), of 1507, has a curious W. porch. The church of *Santa María* (Pl. E, F, 2), in the baroque style (1743-64), has a handsome façade.

The focus of the New Town is the *Plaza de Guipúzcoa* (Pl. F, 2), with the stately *Palacio de la Diputación*. On the E. side of the Concha is the *Casino* (Pl. F, 2). Near the W. end of the Concha rises the *Palacio de Miramar* (Pl. C, 4), built by the English architect Selden Wornum in 1889-93 for the royal family.—For further details, see *Baedeker's Spain & Portugal*.

18. From Bayonne to Toulouse.

200 M. Railway in 7 hrs. 10 or 7 hrs. 20 min. (36 fr. 15, 24 fr. 45, 15 fr. 95 c.). Tickets allow 24-hrs.' break of journey at Pau or Lourdes.

I. From Bayonne to Pau.

66 M. Railway in 2-4 hrs. (11 fr. 95 c., 8 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.).—This route is too far from the Pyrenees to be interesting.

Bayonne, see p. 65. The line crosses the Adour, and, farther on, ascends its valley.—On a hill to the right is the ruined castle of *Guiche* (13th cent.). We cross the *Bidouze* and enter the valley

SAN SEBASTIÁN
1 : 18.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Metros
MONTE URGULL
Castillo de la Mota
Cuartel
Teatro Circo
Pal. d. Bellas Artes
Playa de la Zurriola
Barrio de Gros
Plaza de Toros
Sn. Ignacio
Mercado
Teatro Ant. de Oquendo
Teatro princip.
Gran Casino
Parque de Alderdi ener.
Correo Diputac.
Puente de Sta. Catalina
Misericordia
Velódromo
Asilo de Ancianos
Estación del Norte
Fabr.a de Tabacos
Urumea
Rio Urumea
Paseo de los Fueros
Barrio de Amara
Buen Pastor
Artes y Oficios
Instituto prov.
Escuelas
Convento de Sn. Bartolomé
Estación de Bilbao
Perla del Océano
Caseta Real
Playa de Baños
Playa del Antiguo
Concurso Hípico
Barrio del Antiguo
Palacio de Miramar
Pl. Alfonso II
Cárcel
Antiguo
Isla Sta. Clara
Faro
MONTE IGUELDO
Torre Igueldo
CONCHA
Mte. Ulía
Ategorrieta-Pasajes-Rentería
Irún

of the *Gave de Pau.*—21 M. *Peyrehorade* (Hôt. Bancon; pop. 2568), with the ruins of a 15th cent. castle. To the right of the Gave d'Oloron rises the Pic d'Anie (p. 133).

31½ M. **Puyoô** (Buffet; Hôt. de la Gare), junction for Dax (see p. 64), is ¾ M. from the village of *Bellocq*, with its ruined castle, on the left bank of the river.

From Puyoô to St-Palais *(St-Jean-Pied-de-Port)*, 18½ M., railway in 1 hr. 10 min. (3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.).—5 M. **Salies-de-Béarn** (Gr.-Hôt. du Parc, P. from 9 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. de France & d'Angleterre, P. from 7 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue, Hôt. du Château, Hôt. de la Paix, Gr.-Hôt. de Paris; pop. 5857) owes its name to its salt-springs, utilized since the 16th century. The water, which is cold, is used for bathing all the year round. The line ascends the valley of the *Gave d'Oloron.*—12½ M. *Autevielle*, junction for Mauléon (see below).—18½ M. *St-Palais* (Hôt. de la Paix, du Trinquet), a small town on the *Bidouze*. Omn. daily in 4¼ hrs. (3½ fr.) to (19½ M.) *St-Jean-Pied-de-Port* (p. 70).

From Puyoô to Mauléon, 28½ M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.).—To (12½ M.) *Autevielle*, see above.—15 M. **Sauveterre-de-Béarn** (Hôt. Rospide), a small town with remains of a château of the 12th-13th cent., a church (Romanesque and Gothic), and a ruined bridge with a tower of defence (14th cent.). Splendid view of the Pyrenees.—28½ M. **Mauléon** (Hôt. Bidegain, Saubidet; pop. 4827), picturesquely situated on the Saison, with a ruined castle.

From Puyoô to Oloron-Ste-Marie viâ Mauléon or Navarrenx. (1) To *Mauléon*, see above. Then narrow-gauge line (27½ M., in 2¾ hrs.) viâ (8½ M.) *Tardets-Sorholus* (Hôt. Soulé, des Voyageurs), a typical Basque village. From *Larrau*, 10½ M. from Tardets, the *Pic d'Orhy* (6615 ft.; view) may be ascended in 3½ hrs.—(2) To *Sauveterre*, see above. Then narrow-gauge line (25 M., in 2⅓ hrs.) through the valley of the Gave d'Oloron, viâ (11 M.) *Navarrenx* (Hôt. de France, du Commerce).—*Oloron-Ste-Marie*, see p. 132.

Beyond (36 M.) *Baigts* the valley becomes picturesque. 41 M. **Orthez** (Hôt. de la Belle-Hôtesse; pop. 6247), prettily situated on the right bank of the Gave de Pau, was a centre of Calvinism in the 16th cent., under the protection of Jeanne d'Albret (p. 123). One-fourth of the inhabitants are still Protestants. The only sights are the mediæval *Bridge* across the Gave, and the *Tour de Moncade*, a relic of the château of the Viscounts of Béarn. Marshal Soult was defeated here by Wellington in 1814.

Steam-tramway to *Aire*, see p. 63.

61½ M. *Lescar* (hotel; pop. 1482) was important in the 16th cent., and long the seat of a bishop. The Cathedral is of the 12th and 16th cent., the castle of the 14th. Lescar is perhaps the ancient *Beneharnum*, which gave its name to the old province of Béarn.—66 M. *Pau* (buffet, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.) is seen to the left.

Pau.

Hotels. The first three are superbly situated. **Hôt. de France* (Pl. b; D, 4), Place Royale, R. from 6, B. 1½-2, L. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 18 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Gassion* (Pl. a; D, 4), Boul. des Pyrénées, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12½, omn. 1 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. du Palais & Beau-Séjour* (Pl. c; E, 4), 1 Boul. des Pyrénées, R.

from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Continental*, corner of Rue Samonzet and Rue de la Nouvelle-Halle, to be opened early in 1914, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. e; D, 2), 4 Rue O'Quin; *Gr.-Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. d; D, 4), 9 Place Royale, good, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. Bristol* (Pl. o; E, 3), 3 Rue Gambetta, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres* (Pl. k; C, 2), Av. Gaston-Phœbus. The foregoing are suitable for families wintering at Pau. — **Hôt. de la Poste* (Pl. f; D, 3), Place de Gramont, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. du Commerce* (Pl. g; D, 4), 9 Rue de la Préfecture, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe & Moderne* (Pl. h; D, 4), 9 Place de la Halle, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. Henri IV* (Pl. i; E, 3), 12 Place de la Halle, good, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 9, omn. ¾ fr.; *Hôt. des Pyrénées* (Pl. j; D, 4), 1 Place de la Halle, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de la Pomme-d'Or* (Pl. l; E, 3), 11 Rue de la Nouvelle-Halle, plain but good, R. 2, L. or D. 2, P. 6 fr.

Pensions. *Villa Mirador* (Hattersley; Pl. m, C 2), 17 Rue de Bordeaux. *Colbert* (Pl. n; D, 2), 1 Rue Manescan, at both P. from 8 fr.

Furnished Apartments and Villas, 400-10,000 fr. for the season.

Restaurants. At the hotels; **Rest. du Palais-d'Hiver* (p. 125), L. 5, D. 6 fr. (wine extra).

Cabs. For more than 2 pers. with one horse, same fare as for two horses.

	With one horse			With two horses		
Per drive within octroi-limits	Day	9-12 p.m.	12-7 a.m.	Day	9-12 a.m.	12-7 p.m.
	1	1¼	2 fr.	1¼	1½	2 fr.
„ „ of 3 km. from the Halle	1¼	1¾	2 fr.	1¾	2	2 fr.
„ hour, within radius of 3 km.	2	2	3 fr.	2	2½	3 fr.

Tramways. 1. From the *Croix-du-Prince* (Pl. B, 5) to the *Boul. Guillemin* (beyond Pl. G, 2); 2. From the *Halle* (Pl. D, 3, 4) to the *Route de Bordeaux* (beyond Pl. C, 1); 3. From the *Station* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Halle* (Pl. D, 3, 4). Fare per section 10 c., with transfer 15 c. — Funicular from the station to the Place Royale, 10 c.; return 15 c.

Garages. *J. Pommès*, 24 Rue de la Nouvelle-Halle; *Labesque & Laylle*, 2 Place Gramont; *Caussat-Claverie*, 17 Rue du Lycée; *J. Approto*, 16 Rue Montpensier.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Cours Bosquet and Rue Gambetta.

Casino. *Palais d'Hiver* (Pl. E, F, 4), Parc Beaumont (p. 125), with restaurant, theatre, card-rooms, etc. (adm. 1 fr. in winter, ½ fr. in summer).

Clubs. *Cercle Anglais* (Pl. D, 4), Place Royale; *Cercle de l'Union*, Place Royale; *Cercle National*, Place de la Halle.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, 1 Place Royale; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 18 Place de la Halle; *Société Générale*, 12 Rue Gambetta.

Baths. *Bernata*, 15 Rue d'Orléans; *Cristofénie*, 10 Rue Alexandre-Taylor; *Guigne*, 1 Place Mulot.

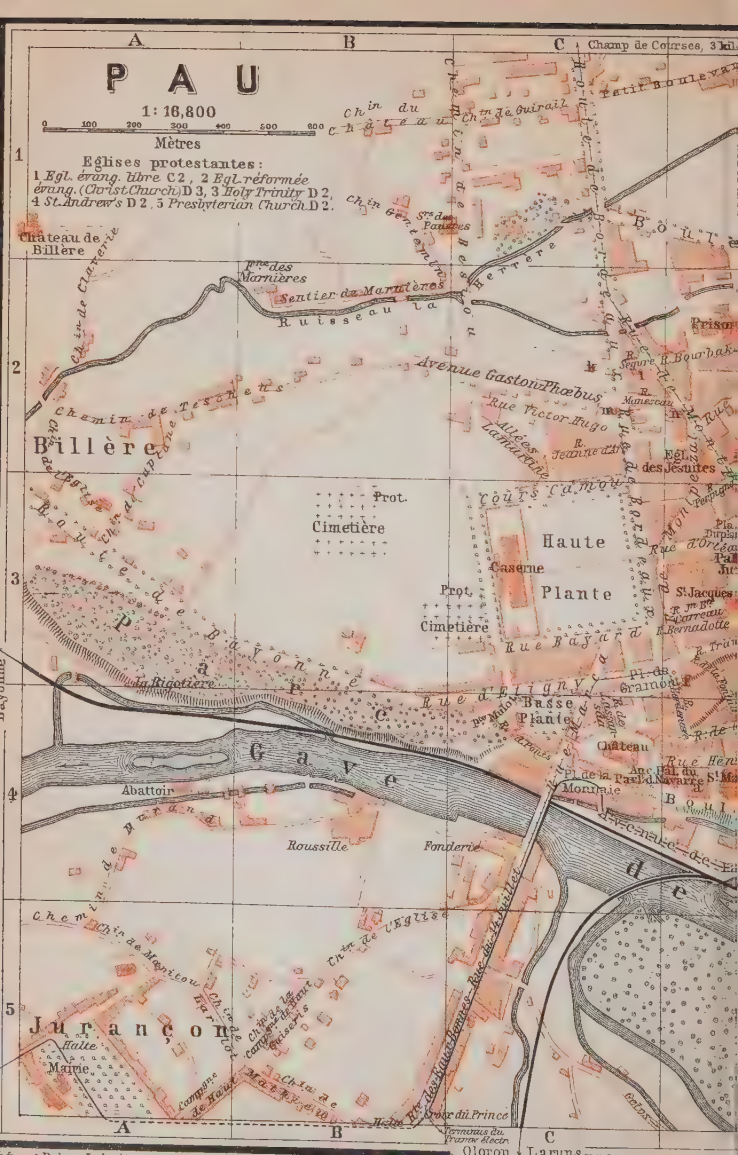
Syndicat d'Initiative, 5 Rue Gambetta.

Sport. *Horse Races*, in winter; race-course (beyond Pl. C, 1), 2½ M. to the N. — *Aviation*, see p. 125. — *Tennis Court* (Pl. F, 3), Parc Beaumont. — *Cycling Track* (Pl. E, 4), Parc de la Gare. — *Cricket*, *Lawn Tennis*, *Polo*, *Golf* (18 holes), and *Pigeon Shooting*, in the Plaine de Billère (p. 124); apply at the Cercle Anglais. — *Fox Hunting*, organized by the English colony.

Anglican Churches. *St. Andrew's* (Pl. 4; D, 2), Rue O'Quin; services (Sept.-June) at 8.15, 10.30, 11, and 5.30; chaplain, *Rev. R. Acland-Troyte*. — *Christ Church* (Pl. 2; D, 3), Rue Serviez; services at 8.30, 11, and 5.30; chaplain, *Rev. L. H. Nicholl*. — *Holy Trinity* (Pl. 3; D, 2), Rue de l'Edit-de-Nantes; services at 8.30, 11, and 3; chaplain, *Rev. W. Neville*.

Scottish Presbyterian Church (Pl. 5; D, 2), Rue O'Quin; services at 11 and 2.30; minister, *Rev. A. F. Buscarlet*.

British Vice-Consul, *H. T. H. Hewetson*, 2 Boul. des Pyrénées (office-hours 10-12). English Reading Room, 4-6 Rue Montpensier.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Mètres
Églises protestantes:
1 Egl. évang. libre C 2, 2 Egl. réformée évang. (Christ Church) D 3, 3 Holy Trinity D 2, 4 St. Andrew's D 2, 5 Presbyterian Church D 2.
Champ de Courses, 3 Km.
Château de Billère
Billère
Jurançon
Mairie
Halte
Abattoir
Roussille
Fonderie
Monnaie
Château
Basse Plante
Haute Plante
Caserne
Cimetière
Prot. Cimetière
Prison
Egl. des Jésuites
Gave de Pau
Canal de dérivation
Avenue Gaston Phœbus
Rue Victor Hugo
Allées Lamartine
Rue Jeanne d'Albret
Rue Louis Barthou
Rue Bayard
Rue d'Etigny
Rue Serviez
Rue Tran
Rue Henri IV
Rue de la Préfecture
Rue de la Caserne
Rue de la Monnaie
Rue des Hautes Plantes
Rue de l'Eglise
Rue du Parc
Rue de la Tour
Rue de la Croix du Prince
Chemin de Montaut
Chemin de Tesconet
Chemin de Claverie
Chemin de Guirail
Chemin de Gentilhommes
Chemin de la Herrère
Chemin de Rutsseau
Sentier des Marnières
Route de Bayonne
Route de Lescar
Route de Pau à Bayonne
Route de Pau à Oloron
Route de Pau à Laruns
Route de Pau à Nay
Route de Pau à Orthez
Route de Pau à Salies
Route de Pau à Tarbes
Route de Pau à Lourdes
Route de Pau à Morlaas
Route de Pau à Soumoulou
Route de Pau à Gan
Route de Pau à Jurançon
Route de Pau à Lescar
Route de Pau à Billère
Route de Pau à Bordeaux
Route de Pau à Toulouse
Route de Pau à Auch
Route de Pau à Mont-de-Marsan
Route de Pau à Dax
Route de Pau à Bayonne

E
F
G
1
2
3
4
5
Chemin de la Herrère
Cimetière Israel.
Orphelinat agricole
Repenties
Chemin de Coudères
Chemin du Loup
Chemin de Pou à Escoubes
Chin des Lilas
Allées de Morlaas
Tarbes
Rue Belloeq
Rue Bié du Basque
Rue Gastelnau
Rue Gassies
Rue Bonado
Avenue Thiers
Avenue des Etats-Unis
Chemin de Trespoey
Sacré-Cœur
Carmélites
Ursulines
Dames Réparatrices
Ecole
Cirque et Théâtre
Place de la République
Hospice
Musée
Poste et Télégr.
Boul. Barbanègre
Bd Barbanègre
Jeu de Paume
Parc du Lycée
Parc Beaumont
St Louis
Lycée
Palais d'Hiver
Halle
Pl. de la Halle
Chap. des Ursulines
Avenue des Pyrénées
Av. de Barèges
Av. de Bizanos
Av. du Bois-Louis
Vélodrome
Ossau
l'Ousse Ruisseau
Gaz
Chin de la Papeterie
Chin du Maulin
Chin de Palette
Chin de Matachel
Chemin du Gave
Bassin de Pisticulture
Bizanos
Gare de Biturc.
Lourdes

Pau (670 ft.; pop. 37,149), the old capital of *Béarn*, now that of the department of the *Basses-Pyrénées*, in a splendid site on the right bank of the Gave de Pau, has a delightful climate which makes it a favourite winter resort (Oct.-April).

The mean temperature is 43° in winter and 56° for the whole year, lower than that of Hyères, Cannes, Mentone, and Nice, to which, however, Pau is superior in its freedom from wind, and in the equability of its climate. Life at Pau is quieter than at Nice, and it is therefore a more suitable place for invalids, and especially for nervous patients.

Pau sprang up round a castle of the Viscounts of Béarn, built about the 10th cent., and rebuilt by Gaston Phœbus (1331-91), and the town became the capital of their dominions in 1460. It attained great importance when its seigneur, François Phœbus, was made King of Navarre in 1479, and still greater in 1527, when his third successor Henri d'Albret married Margaret of Valois, sister of Francis I. of France. This charming and witty princess held a brilliant court, at which the Calvinists were well received. The successors of Henri and Margaret were Antoine de Bourbon and Jeanne d'Albret, under whom and their son, later Henri IV. of France, Pau attained the zenith of its prosperity. Jeanne d'Albret was no ordinary woman: she had 'l'âme entière aux choses viriles', and is said to have sung a Béarnaise song at the birth of her son, in order that he might be 'ni pleureur ni rechigné'. Antoine on his part carried off the infant to rub his lips with garlic, and to make him taste the Jurançon wine. Jeanne had become a Calvinist, as was her son up to his accession to the throne of France (1592); the Béarn therefore had to suffer during the Religious Wars. Under Henri IV., and during the regency of his sister Catherine, the Calvinistic worship was maintained, but Louis XIII. put an end to the claims of the Estates of Béarn by annexing the country in 1620. Pau was the birthplace of Marshal Gassion (1609-47) and of Bernadotte (1764-1844), King of Sweden.

The station (Pl. D, 4) is at the foot of the plateau on which the town lies. Carriages make a long round, but we may ascend by the funicular (p. 122) or by a zigzag path to the spacious *Place Royale* (Pl. D, 4), bordered with fine buildings, and adorned with a marble statue of Henri IV. From each side of the square runs the **Boulevard des Pyrénées,** noted for the superb ***Panorama* it affords of the valley of the Gave and the Pyrenees.

The plain is charmingly enlivened with villages and villas. The large building in the middle is the stud-farm of Gelos. Beyond it are vine-clad and wooded hills, backed by the majestic Pyrenees, a chain 60 M. in length. The most conspicuous peak is the Pic du Midi d'Ossau (p. 139), in reality two peaks, 9465 ft. and 9155 ft. in height, presenting a bolder appearance than the others towards the right. On the left, near the other end, rises the conical Pic du Midi de Bigorre (9440 ft.; p. 158), and near the centre is the cirque of the Vignemale, with its glacier (10,820 ft.; p. 148).

We follow the Boul. des Pyrénées, W. from the Place Royale, passing behind the modern church of *St-Martin* (Pl. D, 4).

The ***Castle** (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt in the 14th cent., but altered since, and restored in the 19th, rises at the W. end of the town. It has the form of an irregular pentagon with six square towers. We enter by a stone bridge, substituted under Louis XV. for the old drawbridge. The moat is filled up and planted with fine trees To the left is the *Chapel* (1840). The *Portico*, farther on, dates

from 1859-64. On the left of it is the *Tour de Gaston-Phœbus*, or donjon, 115 ft. high; to the right, the *Tour Neuve*, built under Napoleon III., and the *Tour Montauzet* ('Monte-Oiseau'), so called because, in case of siege, the defenders ascended by ladders which they drew up after them. The other towers, at the end, are the *Tour Bilhère*, to the right, the *Tour Mazères* to the left, and near the latter the *Tour Louis-Philippe*. — The interesting S. façade of the Cour d'Honneur, with its tasteful dormer-windows, dates from the Renaissance. (Adm. in summer 10-5, in winter 11-4; a guide shows visitors round; entrance at the end of the court.)

Ground Floor. *Salle des Gardes.* Antique vaulting; modern furniture; paintings. — *Salle à Manger des Officiers.* Vaulting; two old buffets; statues of Henri IV. and Sully; Sèvres vase. — *Salle à Manger des Souverains*, successively Salle d'Armes, Salle des Etats de Béarn, and a stable (1793). Flemish tapestry (16th cent.), from the Château de Madrid at Paris, with hunting-scenes under Francis I.; Gobelins tapestry at the corners; good statue of Henri IV., by Francheville (1625); Louis XIV. clock. — *Grand Staircase*, an interesting Renaissance work.

First Floor. *Salle d'Attente.* Fine Gobelins tapestry; table of Francis I., with slab of Pyrenean marble. — *Salon de Réception*, where six Catholic nobles of Béarn were massacred by order of Montgomery, general of Jeanne d'Albret. Flemish tapestry (continuation of hunting-scenes on ground-floor); 16th cent. table, and casket with medallion of Henri IV. (1607); table inlaid with Swedish porphyry and agate, presented by Bernadotte; three Sèvres vases; on the chimney-piece, two Chinese vases (15th cent.) and a Louis XIV. clock. — *Salon de Famille.* Gobelins tapestry (17th cent.); table of Swedish rose-porphyry, gift of Bernadotte. — *Chambre à Coucher du Souverain.* Fine chimney-piece; Flemish tapestry (16th cent.); statue of Henri IV. when a child; Gothic arm-chair and chest; fine chest from Jerusalem (14th cent.). — *Boudoir de la Reine.* Gobelins tapestry (1785). — *Chambre à Coucher de la Reine.* Antique furniture; superb Renaissance cabinet; François I. and Henri IV. in Sèvres porcelain.

Second Floor (S. Side). *Rooms I-III.* Gobelins and Flemish tapestry; two chests of Henri II. and one of Francis I.; wardrobe of Louis XIII.; bronze fire-dogs (16th cent.). — *Bedroom of Henri IV.*, said to be that in which he was born, 14th Dec., 1553; his cradle, made of a tortoise-shell; Brussels tapestry; antique bed, with 74 medallions and portrait-busts, and 12 small figures; crystal chandelier of Francis I.; Gothic chest, on which is a statuette of Crillon, comrade of Henri IV.; equestrian bas-relief of Henri IV. — *Chamber of Jeanne d'Albret.* Gobelins tapestry; bed of 1562. — *Corridor.* Four *Flemish tapestries (15th cent.).

We descend by the arch to the right of the donjon. On this side (S.), lower down, is the ruined Tour de la Monnaie. On the terrace behind the castle is a statue of Gaston Phœbus. A bridge across the Rue Marca leads thence to the *Basse-Plante* (Pl. C, 3, 4), connected by a footbridge with the charming *Parc National*. At the W. end of the latter begins the *Plaine de Billère* (beyond Pl. A, 3; comp. p. 122).

Returning to the Rue Marca, we turn to the right at its N. end to the Rue Bernadotte, at No. 5 in which Bernadotte was born. At the E. end of this street rises the modern church of *St-Jacques* (Pl. D, 3). Adjacent is the *Palais de Justice* (1847-55). In the Place Duplaà is a statue of *Gen. Bourbaki* (1816-97). The Rue

Serviez, to the E. of the Palais, leads S.E. to the Place de la Halle, whence the Rue de la Nouvelle-Halle and Cours Bosquet lead N.E. to the **Musée** (Pl. E, 3; Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 4 or 5; at other times on application).

Ground Floor. Casts from the antique; modern sculptures and casts. — Staircase: Kiss of Judas and Mount of Olives, reliefs in wood from a Spanish church (1602).

First Floor. Room I, to the left. Right, 87. *Van der Helst*, Portr. of a woman; 106. *Maratta*. Preaching of John the Baptist; 163. *Zurbaran*, Mitred abbot; *Rubens (?)*. 130. Death of Hector, 129. Thetis demanding arms for Achilles from Vulcan; 15. *Moretto*. Portrait; 142. *Teniers the Elder*. Landscape; 93. *Jordaens*. Woman with a ewer; 152. *Vernet*, Seapiece; 115. *Oudry*. Stag-hunt; 89. *Hoet the Elder*. The golden calf; 122. *Rigaud*. Lute-player; *147. *De Troy*, Mme. de Miramion (d. 1696); 118. *Bassano*. Christ with the reed. In the centre, sculptures. Room II. Etchings, drawings, and water-colours; medals. Room III, on the other side of the staircase. Modern pictures. Right, 41. *Devéria*, Birth of Henri IV.; *Fantin-Latour*, Poet's dream; 121. *Ribot*, Good Samaritan; 29. *Capdevielle*, Wedding at Laruns; *Degas*. *Cotton warehouse at New Orleans (1873); 55. *Duez*, St. Francis of Assisi; 123. *Roll*, Vendor of vegetables; 58. *Falguière*, Magdalene. In the centre, sculptures. — Room IV. 50. *Devéria*, Reception of Columbus (sketch); 108. *H. Merle*, Assassination of Henri III. Glass-case in centre, miniatures, medals, faience. — Room V. 17. *Devéria*, Portr. of his daughter; 98. *J. P. Laurens*, Lawyer of the 14th cent.; 111. *Millin du Perreux*. Château of Pau (1822); 141. *Alf. Smith*, Place de la Concorde; *Debat-Ponsan*, The furrow. — Rooms VI & VII. Natural history collection; Pyrenean costumes, weapons, and reliefs.

A little S.E. of the Musée is the *Parc Beaumont* (Pl. F, 3, 4), a beautiful public garden, containing the *Palais d'Hiver* (p. 122) and modern sculptures.

Aviation. The Bordeaux road leads N. to ($3^1/_2$ M.) the station of the dirigible 'Ville de Pau', opposite the *Aérodrome de la Compagnie Aérienne*. To the N.W., 2 M. farther on, is the *Aérodrome Blériot* (French military school). To the N.W. of Pau, $7^1/_2$ M. by the Bayonne road, is the *Aérodrome Wright* (American school), 2 M. to the S.W. of the Aérodrome Blériot. — Adm. in each case 3 fr.

About $^1/_4$ M. to the E. of the *Croix-du-Prince* (tramway, see p. 122) is the village of *Gelos*, with its national stud-farm (shown daily after noon). The *Coteaux de Gelos* extend to the S. of the village, up the smiling *Vallée Heureuse*.

From Pau to *Bordeaux*, see pp. 63, 64; to *Oloron* (Vallée d'Aspe), see R. 19; to *Eaux-Bonnes* and *Eaux-Chaudes*, see R. 20.

Narrow-gauge line from the Place de la République (Pl. D, 3) to (17 M.) *Pontacq*, the home of Gen. Barbanègre, the gallant defender of Hüningen in 1815.

Narrow-gauge line from the Gare du Midi (Pl. D, 4) to (17 M.) *Monein* (pop. 4203), with an interesting church (15th-16th cent.).

Narrow-gauge line from the Place de la République (Pl. D, 3) to *Aire* (43 M.; p. 63) and *Lembeye* (29 M.), viâ ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Morlaàs*, the capital of the Béarn from the 9th cent. to 1194, with an interesting church (12th and 15th cent.).

II. From Pau to Lourdes.

24 M. Railway in 50-65 min. (4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 95, 1 fr. 95 c.). Views generally to the right.

We ascend the valley of the Gave de Pau. $76^1/_2$ M. (from Bayonne) *Coarraze-Nay*. At *Coarraze*, on the left, Henri IV. was

brought up like a peasant. *Nay* (Hôt. de France, du Commerce; pop. 3950), on the left bank of the Gave, has factories of caps and Turkish fezes and the Renaissance house of Jeanne d'Albret.

80¹/₂ M. *Montaut-Bétharram.* To the S., ¹/₂ M., is *Bétharram* (Hôt. de France), a resort of pilgrims, dating from the Crusades; it lies on the left bank of the Gave, which is spanned by a picturesque ivy-clad bridge. On the other side are the church and *Lestelle*, with the inn. The church (17th cent.) is adjoined by a series of chapels, with statuary, marking the Stations of the Cross. On the top of the hill are a Calvary and a church of the Resurrection. Pilgrimages on Sept. 8th and 14th.

The curious ***Grottes de Bétharram,** 2 M. to the S., are in four stories, ¹/₄-1¹/₂ M. long; the highest, with its stalactites, and the lowest, both lighted by electricity, are shown. The latter contains a subterranean river, 1 M. long, explored by boat. The visit takes 1¹/₂ hr.; adm. for 1 pers., incl. guide, 5 fr.; 2 pers. 8, 3 pers. 10¹/₂ fr.; for larger party, 3 fr. each. Restaurant close by. Carr. from Lourdes, see p. 128.

The next part of the route is interesting. — Beyond (83¹/₂ M.) *St-Pé*, to the left, we have a striking view of Lourdes.

90 M. **Lourdes.** *Buffet*, good, L. 3, D. 3¹/₂ fr. HOTELS (bargain advisable, especially in Aug. and Sept.; omn. ¹/₂-1 fr.). Or we may sleep at Tarbes or elsewhere, and go to Lourdes for one day, which suffices for the chief sights. At the station: *Terminus-Touring-Hôtel*, good, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3¹/₂, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Beauséjour*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3¹/₂, P. from 8 fr. — In the Rue de la Grotte: at the corner of the Rue St-Joseph, *Hôt. Moderne* (Pl. d; B. 3), good, R. from 5, B. 1¹/₄, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; No. 158, *Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. e; B, 3), R. from 5, B. 1¹/₂, L. 4, D. 4¹/₂, P. from 12 fr.; Nos. 144-148, *Gr.-Hôt. Heins & du Boulevard* (Pl. f; C, 3), R. from 2¹/₂, B. 1¹/₂, L. 3¹/₂, D. 4¹/₂, P. from 10 fr.; No. 66, *Gr.-Hôt. de la Grotte* (Pl. g; D, 3), half-way up the slope, with view, R. from 3, B. 1¹/₂, L. 3¹/₂, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; Nos. 150-154, *Hôt. de la Chapelle* (Pl. c; C, 3), R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3¹/₂, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; at the corner of the Place Mgr-Laurence, *Gr.-Hôt. Royal* (Pl. a; B, 2), R. from 4, B. 1¹/₂, L. 4, D. 4¹/₂, P. from 12 fr.; No. 156, *Hôt. Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes* (Pl. b; B, 3), open April-Oct., R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3¹/₂, D. 4, P. from 10 fr. *Nouvel-Hôtel & Hôt. St-Louis-de-France* (Pl. v; C, 4), 7-9 Chemin du Paradis, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3¹/₂, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Ambassadeurs* (Pl. k; D, 2), No. 66, Boul. de la Grotte, good, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3¹/₂, D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; No. 79, *Gr.-Hôt. de Londres* (Pl. l; D, 2), R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3¹/₂, P. from 8 fr.; No. 60, *Hôt. Belge & de Madrid* (Pl. n; D, 2), R. from 2¹/₂, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3¹/₂, P. from 8 fr.; No. 58, *Hôt. St-Joseph* (Pl. o; D, 2); Nos. 65-67, *Hôt. du Sacré-Cœur, Henri IV & du Parc* (Pl. p; D, 2), good, R. from 4, L. 2, D. 3-3¹/₂, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ange-Gardien* (Pl. m; D, 2), same boul.; No. 14, *Hôt. de l'Univers*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3¹/₂, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Américains & de Rome* (Pl. i; D, 3, 4), 53 Rue de la Grotte; *Hôt. Moura & du Commerce* (Pl. q; E, 2, 3), 11 Rue Basse, fair, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3¹/₂, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue* (Pl. h; D, 3), 58 Rue de la Grotte, closed Jan.-March, R. from 2¹/₂, L. 2¹/₂, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Ermitage* (Pl. t; A, 3), Chemin du Calvaire; *Hôt. Richelieu* (Pl. u; B, 3), 5 Rue Ste-Marie; *Hôt. des Pyrénées* (Pl. r; F, 4), *Hôt. de France* (Pl. s; F, 3), 1 and 9 Place du Champ-Commun.

CAB to the town, 50 c. each pers.; per hour 1³/₄, with two horses 2¹/₂, landau 3¹/₂ fr.; at night 50 c. extra. Trunk, 30 c.

GARAGES. *Lourdes-Touriste*, 1 Rue Ste-Marie; *Moderne*, 20 Place Marcadal; *Central*, Chaussée Maransin.

LOURDES
1:8700
Metres
Route départementale n° 4 de Bagnères à Pau
Carmélites
Orphelinat
Hospice
Tarbes
Gave de Pau
Pont Neuf
Boulevard de la Grotte
Route départementale
Rue des Tagots
Bains
Abri Hôpital
Grotte Basilique
Église du Rosaire
Esplanade
Croix des Bretons
Vierge couronnée
Boulevard
Pl. Mgr Laurence
Mont du Calvaire
Spélugues
Panorama
Hospice de N.D. des Douleurs
Clarisses
Rue de la Grotte
Pont Vieux
Diorama
Rue du Cimetière
Cimetière
Avenue Peyramale
Chemin de Peyramale
R. Merlasse
Château
Donjon
Mairie
Pl. Peyramale
Tour de Garnabie
Rue du Fort
Rue du Bourg
Rue Basse
Chaussée Maransin
Postes et Télégr.
Rue de Langelle
Sacré Cœur
Rue de Bagnères
Place Marcadal
Rue Burtayres
Champ
Halle
Commun
Tribunal
Gare 100 m

Tramways (10 c. in winter, 15 c. in summer) from the station to the *Basilica* (Pl. A. 2), by the Boulevard or the Place Marcadal; from the station to *Soum* (beyond Pl. E. 1; p. 140) and to the *Pic de Jer Funicular* (p. 128).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. F, 2). 2 Chaussée Maransin. — Syndicat d'Initiative, 8 Rue La Fitte.

Lourdes (1265-1380 ft.; pop. 8805) is finely situated on the Gave du Pau, which descends from the valley of Argelès, and here turns W. towards the plain. Since the law of separation Lourdes has been the seat of the Bishopric of Tarbes.

The town owes its fame to its *Pilgrimage*, dating from 1858. Bernadette Soubirous (who died in a convent in 1879), when a peasant-girl of fourteen, declared that the Virgin had appeared to her several times in a grotto, and had ordered a sanctuary to be erected on the spot, to which many would resort for prayer. Pilgrims soon flocked thither, at first from the environs, then from all parts of France and from abroad, attracted by reports of miraculous cures effected by a spring in the grotto. Not a day now passes in the season without the arrival of pilgrims, either singly or in organized parties. The public interest in the place is so well maintained that special trains from every quarter (especially in summer) bring thousands of passengers to pay their devotions or to seek relief from their ailments. The chief pilgrimages take place between the end of April and mid-October, attaining their maximum between 15th Aug. and 15th Sept., when within four weeks the number of pilgrims and tourists is estimated at 120,000. For the whole year the total number is about 600,000. The most interesting time to visit the place is during the 'national pilgrimage' of three days about Aug. 20th. The 'Procession du Saint-Sacrement', in the afternoon, is a most imposing religious ceremony, and the torch-light procession, about 8 p.m., presents a fairy-like scene. (Beware of pickpockets.)

The Boul. de la Grotte leads from the station to the (3/4 M.; 7 min. by tramway) Grotto, crossing the Gave and a square adorned with statues of St. Michael and the Virgin, and with the 'Croix des Bretons' (sometimes illuminated). By the roadside are numerous stalls for the sale of 'objets de piété'.

The *Grotto* (Pl. A, 2; 'Grotte de Massabielle'), in the rocks by the river, is a recess 16 ft. deep and 16 ft. wide, closed in with a railing. On a rock above, to the right, is a statue of the Virgin, as Bernadette described her, in a white robe with a blue scarf. The walls of the grotto, blackened with the smoke of candles, are hung with crutches and other votive offerings. In front are a pulpit and benches. To the left is the *Miraculous Spring*, now shut in by a wall with taps. The basins where the pilgrims bathe are in the adjoining building. (Visitors admitted 2-3 p.m.)

The scene is one of indescribable excitement. A priest is in the pulpit. From time to time he interrupts the chant sung by the multitude with his fervent prayers, or with a peremptory order to kneel and kiss the earth. Meanwhile the suffering pilgrims are brought in litters by charitable men and women to bathe in the healing waters. During the bath the prayers grow ever louder and more ardent, and when one or other of the bathers suddenly shouts, 'I am cured', ten thousand voices intone a triumphant Magnificat. The patient is then subjected to a medical examination, in order to ascertain whether the cure has been complete, or partial, or merely imaginary.

The *Church of the Rosary* (Pl. A, 2; 1885-9), in front of the Basilica and a little below it, is a kind of rotunda in the Byzantine style. Fifteen chapels, with modern mosaics, radiate from the centre beneath the low dome. Two flights of steps and two inclined planes, in horseshoe form, ascend to the terrace. The *Basilica* (Pl. A, 2), a little higher up, a highly ornate building in the Gothic style, was consecrated in 1876 in presence of thirty-five archbishops and bishops, presided over by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris and the papal nuncio. Over the W. façade rises a handsome tower. The interior, a nave with side-chapels, is completely hung with gold or gilded hearts, banners, medallions, and other votive offerings. The crypt below extends under the whole church.

To the right of the exit from the Basilica, on the other side of the road, begins a zigzag *Chemin de Croix*, with monumental stations, ascending in 1/4 hr. to a *Calvary* (Pl. A, 2, 3), where we obtain a fine view. We descend on the other side of the hill, past the *Grottes des Spélugues* (10 min.; now chapels), where prehistoric relics have been found. In 10 min. more we may reach the *Grotte du Loup*, consisting of several chambers with stalagmites, lighted by electricity. (Adm. 1 fr.; the visit takes 20 minutes.)

In the new quarter near the Grotto are a large *Abri*, or shelter for pilgrims, a new *Hospital* (Pl. B, 2), several *Convents*, an *Asylum for the Aged*, an *Orphanage*, and the great *Hospice de Notre-Dame-des-Douleurs* (Pl. B, 3), or *Hospice St-Frai*, so named after its foundress. Most of the sick pilgrims are received here on their arrival, presenting a most distressing spectacle of every phase of human suffering.

The Rue de la Grotte (Pl. B-E, 3) crosses the river by the Pont Vieux and ascends to the old town. It passes to the S. of the picturesque *Château* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), which commanded the entrance to the valley and was often besieged during the wars with England. (Entrance from Rue du Fort; adm. 25 c.; beautiful view.) The Rue de la Grotte goes on to the N. end of the Place Marcadal (Pl. F, 3), whence the Rue St-Pierre leads N. to the station, passing near the church of the *Sacré-Cœur* (Pl. F, 3; on the right), begun in 1877 by the cure Peyramale, but still unfinished.

To the S. of the town, 1 1/4 M. from the Lourdes station (tramway, see p. 127), is the funicular ascending the **Pic de Jer** (3/4 M. long; 2 1/2 fr. there and back). From the upper station we mount by a good path in 8 min. to the top (3115 ft.), with a cross, illuminated at night, and a restaurant. Splendid *Panorama.

The *Lac de Lourdes* (1380 ft.) is a small lake 2 M. to the N.W. — To the *Grottoes of Bétharram* (p. 126), 8 1/2 M. from Lourdes, omn. from the Hôtel Royal (4 fr. there and back), or by motor-car (5 fr.).

From 15th July to 15th Sept., thrice weekly, a motor-omn. runs to *Argelès* (p. 140; 3 fr.) and *Eaux-Bonnes* (p. 135), and next day to the *Baths of Panticosa* (p. 140). — From June onwards, motor-omn. daily to *Gavarnie* (p. 153; 10-20 fr. return). — Electric tramway being laid to *Bagnères-de-Bigorre* (13 1/2 M.; p. 160) and *Lartigues* (p. 164). — Motor-omn. to *Bagnères* and *Luchon* (Route des Pyrénées), see p. 168.

To *Cauterets*, *St-Sauveur*, *Barèges*, etc., see Routes 21, 22, 23.

III. From Lourdes to Toulouse.

110 M. Railway in 3 hrs. 40 min. to 6 hrs. (19 fr. 90, 13 fr. 50, 8 fr. 70 c.).

92 M. (from Bayonne) *Adé.* — 96½ M. *Ossun.* Far to the right rises the Pic du Midi de Bigorre (p. 158).

102½ M. **Tarbes.** *Buffet.* - Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. Moderne*, Place Maubourguet, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Darmau & du Commerce*, 8 Rue Massey and 28 Place Maubourguet, B. 1. L. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *Terminus-Hôtel Loustau*, opposite the station, good, R. from 2½, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris & de l'Europe*, 21 Rue Thiers, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Family Hotel* (meublé), 64 Rue Victor-Hugo, near the station, R. from 2½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, 45 Rue Victor-Hugo.

Cabs. For 2 pers., per drive ¾, at night 1 fr.; per hour 1½ or 2 fr.; for 4 pers. 1 or 1¼, 2 or 2½ fr.; outside the octroi-limits ½ fr. more.

Post & Telegraph Office, Place de la République.

Casino Eldorado, Rue Larrey. — Baths, 14 Rue Massey.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Maison Ducor, Place de la République.

Tarbes (995 ft.; pop. 28,615), the capital of the department of the *Hautes-Pyrénées*, lies in a rich plain on the left bank of the Adour. It became important in the middle ages as the capital of the County of Bigorre, and it was occupied by the English from 1360 to 1406. It suffered greatly in the Religious Wars of the 16th century. Tarbes now trades in the excellent Pyrenean horses, and has an important stud-farm.

The Rue Victor-Hugo, opposite the station, leads to the *Sède*, or *Cathedral*, a heavy building of the 12th-14th cent., with an octagonal cupola over the transept. The Rue Abbé-Torné, to the left, leads thence to the *Place Maubourguet*, the centre of the town, from the end of which the Rue Thiers leads to the right to the Rue des Pyrénées, near the *Haras* (stud-farm; apply to the concierge). We proceed by the Rue du Haras to the *Allées Carnot*, a fine promenade, with a bronze statue of *Larrey* (1766-1842), the surgeon.

The Rue Larrey, at the other end of the Allées, leads to the right to the *Place Marcadieu*, with the church of *Ste-Thérèse* and a modern fountain on the left. To the right lies the *Forail*, with fine plane-trees, where the picturesque fairs are held.

The Rue des Grands-Fossés leads back to the Place Maubourguet, passing the Place de la République, with the *Hôtel de Ville* (1906) and a *Monument for 1792*. To the W. of the Hôtel de Ville is the new *Post Office*.

The chief sight at Tarbes is the **Jardin Massey*, ¼ M. to the N. of the Place Maubourguet, and not far from the station. It is planted with exotic trees, and threaded by streamlets, and affords a delightful walk. Near a small lake are *Cloisters* (15th cent.), brought from the Abbey of St-Sever-de-Rustan.

The garden contains a *Musée*, in a brick building with a Moorish tower. (Adm. Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 12 to 4 or 5; on other days, 50 c.) It contains sculptures, antiquities, and natural history

collections, besides Italian, Dutch, and modern French pictures. Fine view from the tower (25 c.).

From Tarbes to *Agen* and *Périgueux*, see R. 12; to *Bordeaux*, see p. 63; to *Cauterets*, *St-Sauveur*, *Barèges*, etc., see p. 129 and Routes 21, 22, 23; to *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*, see R. 24; to *Luchon*, see below and R. 25.

At (104 M.) *Marcadieu* the line to Bagnères-de-Bigorre (p. 160) diverges to the right. Beyond several tunnels we cross a curved viaduct (fine view to the right) and ascend rapidly. Conspicuous to the right are the Pic d'Arbizon (see below), the Pic du Midi de Bigorre (p. 158), and the Pic de Montaigu (p. 163).

121 M. *Capvern*, station for the baths of that name, 2-3 M. to the S.W. (omn. 1 fr.).

The **Bains de Capvern** (Grand-Hôtel, R. from 5, B. 1, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 12, omn. 2 fr.; Hôt. des Pyrénées, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt. Beau-Séjour, Richelieu, des Bains, des Thermes, de France) have two springs, impregnated with sulphate of lime, like those of Bagnères-de-Bigorre (p. 160). The chief spring is that of *Hount-Caoudo*, the other is *Le Bouridé*. Bath-house at each. Season, June 15th-Sept. 15th.

125 M. *Lannemezan* (2010 ft.; Hôt. Central, du Grand Soleil). Electric railway to *Auch* (p. 87) under construction.

From Lannemezan to Arreau-Cadéac, 16 M., railway in 45-65 min. (2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.), up the *Vallée d'Aure*, watered by the *Neste*, with marble quarries and mineral springs. We cross the *Canal de la Neste*. — $3^1/_2$ M. *La Barthe-Avezac*, station for *La Barthe-de-Neste* (Hôt. Lofficier, Forgue), with mineral springs. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Hèches* has quarries of black marble. — 11 M. *Sarrancolin*, noted for its red marble. — 16 M. *Arreau-Cadéac*. **Arreau** (2310 ft.; Hôt. d'Angleterre, R. $2^1/_2$-3, B. 1, L. 4, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. Sajous, R. from 2, B. 1, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. 8 fr.; Hôt. du Midi), on the Neste d'Aure, is a good centre for excursions. The finest is that over the *Col d'Aspin* to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Bagnères-de-Bigorre* (see p. 164). Another road (Route des Pyrénées, see p. 168) leads to ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Bagnères-de-Luchon* (p. 166), ascending the valley of the *Neste de Louron*, viâ ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Avajan*, where we cross the river (leaving the old road on the right), and ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Loudenvielle*: it then mounts in zigzags to the (12 M.) *Port* or *Col de Peyresourde* (5130 ft.), and descends into the *Vallée de Larboust*, in which, at (16 M.) *Cazeaux-de-Larboust* (p. 168), we join the route from the Lac d'Oô to Bagnères-de-Luchon.

From Arreau to Aragnouet, $14^1/_2$ M., by road; omn. to St-Lary 1 fr.; carr. to Tramezaïgues 18, to Aragnouet 25 fr. We ascend the upper part of the Vallée d'Aure. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Cadéac* (2360 ft.; hotel), an old village, with two bath-houses. — 3 M. *Guchen* (aub.), whence the *Pic d'Arbizon* (9290 ft.; *View) may be ascended in 5 hrs. (with guide). — From ($5^1/_2$ M.) **Vielle-Aure** (2630 ft.; Hôt. Passerieu) numerous frontier-peaks may be ascended. The best view is from the *Pic de Lustou* (9925 ft.), an excursion which usually takes more than one day (ascent $7^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 15 fr.). — 7 M. *St-Lary*. — From ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Tramezaïgues* a road ascends the *Vallée de Rioumajou* to the (3 hrs.) *Hospice de Rioumajou*, whence two mule-tracks cross into Spain. The *Pic de Batoa* (9960 ft.; $6^1/_2$ hrs. from Tramezaïgues; with guide) is a magnificent point of view. A little beyond (10 M.) *Eget* the Comp. du Midi has large electric works (30.000 h.p.; comp. p. 159). — $13^1/_2$ M. *Fabian* (Chalet-Hôtel Fouga). — $14^1/_2$ M. *Aragnouet* (4165 ft.; quarters at *Le Plan*, a little beyond it), from which various ascents may be made.

$133^1/_2$ M. *Aventignan*. To the S.W., $2^1/_2$ M., is the fine *Grotto of Gargas* (adm. $1^1/_2$ fr. and fee; custodian at Aventignan).

135½ M. **Montréjeau** (Buffet; Hôt. du Parc, good, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Lecler; Hôt. Terminus, at the station; pop. 2632), ¾ M. to the left, on the edge of a plateau above the Garonne (view).

From Montréjeau to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, see R. 25.

The line follows the Garonne. — Beyond (139 M.) *Martres-de-Rivière* it crosses the river.

143½ M. **St-Gaudens** (1220 ft.; Hôt. Ferrière; Hôt. de France, R. 2, D. 3½ fr.; pop. 7127), once a prosperous place, lies on a hill with a fine view. The Romanesque *Church*, of the 11th-12th cent., with a Gothic portal of the 16th, contains old tapestry.

Omn. to *Boulogne*, see p. 85.

Narrow-gauge line to *Aspet* (13 M.; p. 177), passing (8½ M.) *Lespiteau-Encausse*. To the S.W. of that station. 1½ M., lies **Encausse** (1150 ft.; Hôt. des Thermes, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de Paris, de Londres), which has three warm springs containing sulphate of lime (71°), beneficial in cases of malaria. Season May-September. Pretty scenery. Omn. to St-Gaudens, 1 fr.

Near (150½ M.) *Labarthe-Inard* are the picturesque ruins, on the right, of the *Château de Montespan* (13th-15th cent.). We cross the Garonne. — 155½ M. *St-Martory*, to the left of which, on a hill, is the picturesque old *Château de Montpezat*. — At (159 M.) *Boussens* (Hôt. Picard) the Garonne becomes navigable. To the S. rises the ruined *Château de Roquefort* (12th-13th cent.).

From Boussens to *Aulus* viâ *St-Girons*, see R. 26.

Near (161½ M.) *Martres-Tolosane* the remains of a Roman villa were excavated in 1826-1901. To the N.W., 5 M., at *Alan*, is a ruined episcopal palace (16th cent.), with a beautiful Gothic portal. — 169½ M. *St-Julien*. At *St-Élix*, 2 M. to the N., is a Renaissance château. — Scenery less interesting as the line recedes from the hills. — 174 M. *Carbonne*.

From Carbonne to Le Mas-d'Azil, 22½ M., narrow-gauge line in 1 hr. 50 min. (2 fr. 80, 2 fr. 5 c.), up the valley of the *Arize*. — 3½ M. *Rieux*, once a bishopric, with a fine cathedral of the 15th cent. and a bridge of the 16th. — 7½ M. *Montesquieu-Volvestre* (pop. 3023), with a fortified church of the 14th century. — We pass through a picturesque defile. — 19½ M. *Sabarat*, junction for Toulouse (p. 85). — Near (22½ M.) *Le Mas-d'Azil* (Hôt. Savignac, Gardel), on the Lescure road (p. 177), is the large **Grotte du Mas-d'Azil**, ¼ M. long, and 160-260 ft. high, where prehistoric relics have been found.

187 M. **Muret** (Hôt. Pigot; pop. 3654) lies at the confluence of the Louge and the Garonne. The *Church* (14th-15th cent.) has been altered in the interior in the classic style, and adorned with mural paintings. In the Allée Niel are statues of *Dalayrac*, the musician (1753-1809) and *Marshal Niel* (1802-69), natives of Muret.

In the plain, to the N., Don Pedro, King of Aragon, marching to the succour of Toulouse, was defeated in 1213 by Simon de Montfort, and slain with 15-20,000 of his followers.

192½ M. *Portet-St-Simon*, junction for Foix (see p. 179). On the left is the loop-line connecting the Auch line and the Gare St-Cyprien (see p. 84). We cross the Garonne and the Canal du Midi.

200 M. *Toulouse* (Gare Matabiau; p. 77).

19. From Pau to Oloron. Vallée d'Aspe.

Comp. the Map, p. 117.

From Pau to *Oloron*, 22 M., Railway in 1 hr. 5 to 1 hr. 15 min. (3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.). From Oloron to *Jaca*, 53½ M., motor-omn. twice daily. From Oloron to *Urdos*, 26 M., omn. in 5½ hrs. (4 fr. 20 c.; carr. 30 fr.). From Urdos to *Jaca*, 27½ M. (carr. 35 fr.). Railway from Jaca to (115 M.) *Saragossa*, viâ (69½ M.) *Huesca* and (82½ M.) *Tardienta*. — Trans-Pyrenean Railway from Oloron to Jaca under construction. At Jaca it will join the Spanish line, shortening the journey from Paris to Madrid by 60 M. The French part as far as Bedous will probably be completed in 1914.

Pau, see p. 121. The Oloron line, at first the same as that to Laruns and Eaux-Bonnes (R. 20), ascends the valley of the Nez. At (5 M.) *Gan* (pop. 2538) there is a chalybeate spring, with remains of Roman baths. — 12½ M. *Buzy*, junction for Laruns (see p. 134).

22 M. **Oloron-Ste-Marie** (720 ft.; Hôt. Loustalot, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. de France, opposite the station; pop. 9495), the ancient *Iluro*, is a trading and industrial town (hosiery, blankets, sandals), prettily situated at the confluence of the Gaves d'Ossau and d'Aspe, which form the Gave d'Oloron. The station is at *Ste-Marie*, on the left bank of the Aspe. The church of *Ste-Marie* (11th-14th cent.), once a fortified cathedral, has an interesting Romanesque portal, surmounted by a massive square Gothic tower. The *Tympana of the portal contain the finest sculptures; the capitals of the columns are also noteworthy (12th-13th cent.). A second Gothic tower rises on the S. side.

Oloron itself rises picturesquely on the right bank of the Aspe. The promenade skirting the old ramparts, and passing the *Tour Forie*, affords a fine view. The Romanesque church of *Ste-Croix*, of 1080, restored in the 19th cent., has interesting vaulting in the interior, and in the left transept a large altar-screen in gilded wood, in the Spanish style.

From Oloron to *Puyoô* viâ *Maulêon* or *Navarrenx*, see p. 121.

The **Vallée d'Aspe**, to the S. of Oloron, is ascended by a good road, one of the most frequented of those crossing the Pyrenees. From Oloron to the frontier at Le Somport 34½ M.; to Jaca 19 M. more. Railway under construction. The valley begins at Asasp, 5½ M. from Oloron; its finest part is between Asasp and the Fort d'Urdos, 18½ M. farther up. Smiling green dales alternate with picturesque defiles through the limestone rocks. Bears are still found in the woods here.

The Road to Urdos ascends from Ste-Marie, on the left bank of the Aspe, to (1¼ M.) *Bidos*.

At Bidos we may cross to the right bank and follow it to Escot, passing near (¾ M.) St-Christau. Omn. in summer from Oloron (1½ fr.), through the uninteresting part of the valley, to **St-Christau** (1050 ft.; Hôt. du Grand-Turc, R. from 2½, board 4-7 fr.; Hôt. du Mogol, de la Poste), a thermal station with sulphurous waters, efficacious in diseases of the skin, the mouth, and the throat. Bath-house and casino. — To the S. rises *Mont Binet;* one of its chief peaks, the *Mail Arrouy* (4100 ft.; splendid view), is easily scaled in 3 hrs. Farther E. is the *Pic d'Escuret* (4730 ft.; 4 hrs.), from which we may descend to *Arudy* (p. 135).

5½ M. *Asasp.* On our right soon opens the valley of the *Lourdios*. We then enter the first gorge of the Aspe.

From (9½ M.) *Escot*, on the right bank, a path crosses the *Col de Marichlanque* (3254 ft. to (3 hrs.) Bielle (p. 135). — We cross the Aspe by the *Pont d'Escot*, and soon pass the small *Bains d'Escot*. — 11 M. *Sarrance* 1190 ft.; aub.), with a pilgrims' shrine and a ruined convent. — Farther up the valley we pass a waterfall, the *Pont Suzon*, and the *Cirque d'Ourdinsz* or *de Gée*, to the left, with the *Pic de Mousté* (5235 ft.; ascent from Bedous 4½ hrs.).

15½ M. *Bedous* Hôt. de la Poste) lies in a basin which was probably a lake before the torrent had hollowed out the gorge. The hillocks in this basin are of ophite, a volcanic product. On the left bank lies *Osse*, a pleasant Protestant village.

A path, difficult in places, leads from Bedous to Larues (p. 135) in 7 hrs., viâ *Aydius* and the *Col de Sieste*, or viâ the *Col de Rioutort* (about 5580 ft.). From Osse we may ascend in 4 hrs., through the forest of Pétraouhe, to the top of the *Ouillarisse* (6540 ft.; view); or we may scale the *Pic d'Anie* (see below), skirting the forest of Issaux and crossing the fine *Pas d'Azuns* (6150 ft.), well known to botanists.

Farther up the valley of the Aspe is *Suberlaché*, a small watering-place. — 17½ M. *Accous* (1470 ft.), supposed to be the *Aspa Luca* of the Romans.

A path leads E. from Accous, in 6-7 hrs., to Eaux-Chaudes (p. 138), over the *Col d'Iseye* (about 5900 ft.), situated between the *Lamarère* (7320 ft.) and the *Pic de Scarput* or *de Sesques* (8545 ft.; 6 hrs. from Accous), both interesting ascents (with guide). See Map, p. 135.

The valley again contracts. Midway in the gorge is the bold *Pont d'Esquit*: but we cross neither this bridge nor the next. — 20 M. *Pont de Lescun*, leading to the valley of that name.

A zigzag road ascends this valley to Lescun. About ½ M. from the bridge walkers may cross the *Pont du Roi*, and thence ascend the *Pic de Labigouer* (7140 ft.; 4 hrs.; splendid view), or they may follow a narrow path on the right bank of the Gave de Lescun to (½ hr.) a house, near which is a fine waterfall, and thence in ½ hr. more to **Lescun** (2960 ft.; hotel: guides J. P. Campagne and P. Loustallot-Lapassat, 1st cl., and J. P. Carrassoumet, 2nd cl.), on the brink of a plateau, superbly backed by the mountains.

Excursions (guide 8-15, porter 5-8 fr.). The **Pic d'Anie** (8215 ft.) may be ascended in 4-4½ hrs. from Lescun. We pass the (1½ hr.) little chalybeate *Bains de Labérouat* and, beyond the huts of (1 hr.) *Azuns*, climb the slopes of the *Pic de Contende* to the (1 hr.) source of the *Lauga*, and then scale the mountain on its E. side. The *Panorama from the top is one of the most superb in the Pyrenees. We may ascend also the *Pic de la Table-des-Trois-Rois* (7985 ft.; 4½ hrs.) and the *Pic de la Rusque* or *de las Tajeras* (7815 ft.; 4½ hrs.), in Spain.

At the (24 M.) *Pont de Sebers* we cross the stream and enter a gorge, at the end of which, on the left, rises (24½ M.) the picturesque **Fort d'Urdos* or *du Portalet* (2605 ft.). This fort, built in 1838-48, stands partly on a rock overhanging the torrent, and is reached by 506 steps. The front, flanked with two turrets, is distinguishable from the rocks only by its embrasures.

Recrossing the river by the *Pont d'Urdos*, we enter another small basin, 3 M. long.

26 M. **Urdos** (2495 ft.; Hôt. Ferras, de la Poste) is the last French village.

From Urdos to Gabas, by mule-track in 6, or by footpath in 5 hrs. The former leads over the *Col d'Aas de Bielle* (7095 ft.; 4 hrs.), beyond which we have a splendid view of the Pic du Midi d'Ossau (p. 139); then to the plateau of *Bious-Artigues*, and to *Gabas* (p. 139), 1 hr. more. The footpath ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Bious*, N. of the *Pic des Moines* (8015 ft.). Descent by Bious-Artigues.

Beyond (28 M.) a ruined hospital, a gorge, followed by a small basin, leads to (29 M.) the *Auberge du Peillou* (3340 ft.; good).

The pretty *Lac d'Estaès* (5725 ft.; guide 6 fr.), in Spain, lies 3 hrs. S.W. of Peillou. Farther on rises the *Visaurin* (8755 ft.), the highest of the Aspe Mts., 7 hrs. from Peillou (guide, 20 fr.); the *Pic d'Aspe*, or *Pico de la Garganta* (8680 ft.), takes 5 hrs.

To the right, $^3/_4$ M. farther on, diverges the road to an old *Foundry*, where the works of the *International Tunnel* (5 M. long) on the new railway have formed quite a little town. Higher up, our road passes near the (31$^1/_2$ M.) *Auberge de Peyrenère* (4760 ft.).

34$^1/_2$ M. **Le Somport**, or *Port d'Urdos* (5380 ft.), a bare and sombre pass on the frontier, lay on the Roman road from Cæsarea Augusta (Saragossa) to Iluro (Oloron). View limited.

From Le Somport to Gabas, 5 hrs., a path leads over the (1$^1/_2$ hr.) *Col des Moines* (7230 ft.), descending, in view of the Pic du Midi d'Ossau, to the Col de Bious path (see above).

The road now descends in zigzags on the Spanish side. — 35$^1/_2$ M. *Santa Cristina*, a ruined hospice. — 38 M. *Fort San Antonio*, near which are the works at the S. end of the new tunnel.

41$^1/_2$ M. *Canfranc* (3410 ft.; Hôt. Sisas), a village on the right bank of the *Aragon*, commanded by an old castle. — Farther on are two picturesque gorges, between which, on the left, rises the *Peña Collarada* (9460 ft.; ascent 5 hrs.; view).

53$^1/_2$ M. **Jaca** (2690 ft.; Hôt. Mur; pop. 4900), a walled town. Interesting cathedral and citadel (view) of the 15th century.

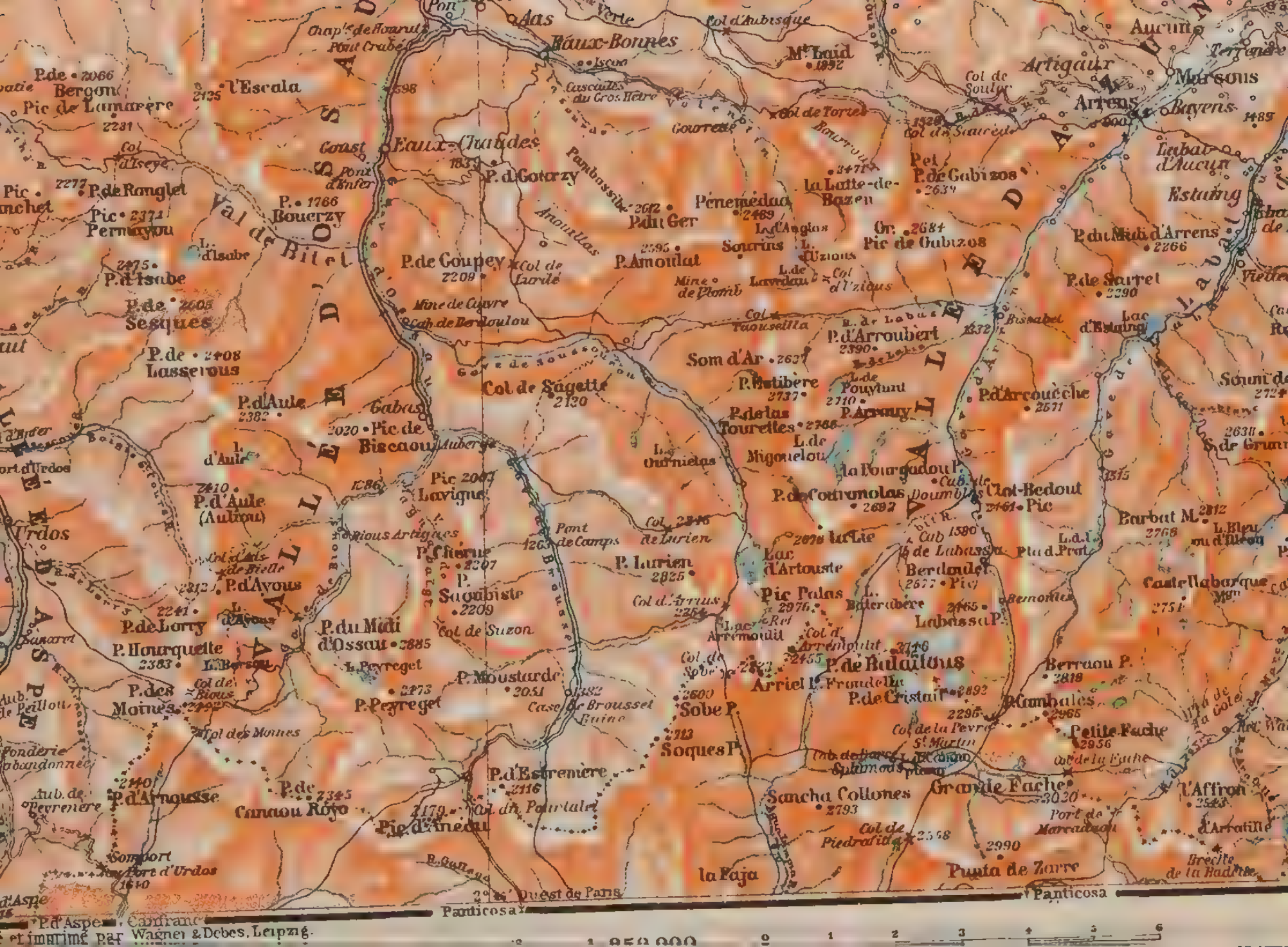
Railway from Jaca to *Huesca* and *Saragossa*, see *Baedeker's Spain & Portugal*. On the Huesca line is (10 M.) *Sabiñánigo*, whence an omn. runs in summer to the (20 M.) Baths of Panticosa (p. 140).

20. Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, and the Vallée d'Ossau.

I. From Pau to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes.

From Pau to (24 M.) *Laruns*, Railway in 1$^1/_4$-1$^3/_4$ hr. (4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 95, 1 fr. 95 c.). From Laruns to (3$^1/_2$ M.) *Eaux-Bonnes* or *Eaux-Chaudes*, Omnibus in 55 min. (1$^1/_2$ fr.; motor 1$^3/_4$ fr.; vehicles outside the station cheaper). Best view from outside seats. Landau for 4-5 pers., 8 fr. Electric railway to Eaux-Bonnes projected.

From Pau to (12$^1/_2$ M.) *Buzy*, see p. 132. Leaving the Oloron


Aas
Eaux-Bonnes
Aucun
Artigaux
Arrens
Marsous
Eaux-Chaudes
Gourette
Col de Soulor
Col d'Aubisque
Col de Tortes
Col de Saucède
Col d'Aspin
Col d'Aubisque
Col d'Iseye
Col d'Isaby
Col de Lurde
Col de Tuquerouye
Col de Sagette
Col de Lurien
Col de Suzon
Col de Soques
Col de la Pierre St Martin
Col de Piedrafita
Col d'Arrémoudit
Col d'Arrémoulit
Col de Labas
Col de Lavedan
Col de Tuquerouye
Col d'Arrius
Col de Bious
Col des Moines
Col de Labas
Col d'Ayous
Col de Suzon
Col de Soques
Col de la Pierre St Martin
Col de Piedrafita
Col d'Arrémoudit
Col d'Arrémoulit
Col de Labas
Col de Lavedan
Col d'Arrius
Col de Bious
Col des Moines

line on the right, we cross the Gave d'Ossau, near the fine bridge by which the road crosses. — 16 M. *Arudy* (Hôt. de France, de la Poste), to the left. Pleasant road to St-Christau (11 M.; p. 132).

The ***Vallée d'Ossau** begins here and extends S., 17 M., to Gabas (p. 139). The name is sometimes restricted to the part between Arudy and Laruns. This valley is one of the most picturesque in the Pyrenees, though sadly stripped of its woods since the 18th cent.; at its head rises the famous Pic du Midi d'Ossau, and a lateral valley is backed by the Pic du Ger (p. 137). The valley, in which lie the important watering-places of Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes, is separated from the Vallée d'Aspe (p. 132) by a minor chain of hills, easy to cross and affording fine excursions. The valley of Ossau, like that of Aspe, once formed a small commonwealth, which retained its privileges long after its annexation to the Béarn, and still longer its peculiar manners and costumes.

At (17½ M.) *Izeste* (Hôt. des Pyrénées), where a picturesque gorge begins, is an interesting grotto. (Apply at the inn; guide 5 fr.) On the opposite bank lies *Louvie-Juzon*, which has a 15th cent. church with a stone spire. Farther on is *Castet*, with the ruined *Château de Gélos* (13th cent.).

20 M. *Bielle* (sub.), the ancient capital of the Viscounts of Ossau. The church of St-Vivien (15th-16th cent.) contains fine sculptures. Near Bielle are numerous cromlechs and Roman relics. To Escot, see p. 133. 21 M. *Pont-de-Béon*. We now reach the mountains.

24 M. **Laruns** (1380 ft.; Hôt. des Touristes; pop. 1860), the chief village in the valley, presents an interesting scene on its festival-day (15th Aug.), when the costumes and the dances of the peasantry are seen to advantage.

Motor-omn. to the *Baths of Panticosa* and *Argelès*, same days and fares as from Eaux-Bonnes (see p. 136).

From Laruns to *Bedous*, see p. 133.

The Eaux-Bonnes road leaves to the right the old road to Eaux-Chaudes viâ the Hourat (see below), recommended to walkers for the sake of the view. Beyond a bridge over the Gave d'Ossau we reach (1¼ M.) the point where the Eaux-Chaudes road (see below) diverges to the right. Farther on, to the left, diverges the very steep old Eaux-Bonnes road. We ascend the N.E. flank of the Gourzy (p. 137) in zigzags, affording fine views. 3½ M. *Eaux-Bonnes* (see below) is not visible until we are close to it.

The *Eaux-Chaudes road, diverging to the right from the Eaux-Bonnes road (see above), is hewn in the rock on the left side of the *Hourat*, the ravine through which the Gave d'Ossau dashes 150 ft. below, and it is overhung by high rocks. On the other bank is the old road, which descends rapidly and joins the new road at the Pont Crabé. — 3½ M. *Eaux-Chaudes* (p. 138).

II. Eaux-Bonnes.

Hotels. *Hôt. des Princes*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 11 fr., *Royal-Hôtel de France*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr., both by the Jardin Darralde; *Hôt. de la Paix*, near

the Etablissement; *Hôt. des Thermes*, by the church, R. from 3, L. or D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. Continental*, Jardin Darralde, open all the year, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Bernis*, Place Ste-Eugénie, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 7½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste*, open the whole year, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hôt. des Pyrénées*, Jardin Darralde. — Furnished Houses and Pensions abound.

Etablissements. Bath 1-2, douche 1 fr.; subscription to the buvette (for drinking), from 25th June to 25th Aug., 22 fr.; at other times, 12 fr. — Casino, open in July and August.

Horse, with mounted guide, 6-10 fr. a day, but no tariff. — Guides (C. Carrère and J. P. Esquerre, 1st cl.; J. B. Esquerre, 2nd cl.), 8-11 fr. a day (bargain advisable). — Carriages dear (bargain advisable).

Motor Omnibus thrice weekly from 15th July to 15th Sept. to the *Baths of Panticosa* (p. 140; 30 fr. there and back), via *Laruns* (p. 135) and *Eaux-Chaudes* (p. 138; 1¾, return 3¼ fr.); to *Argelès*, see p. 141.

Post & Telegraph Office, to the left, on the way up to the Promenade.

Eaux-Bonnes (2455 ft.; pop. 622) lies at the confluence of two torrents, the Valentin and the Sourde, at the entrance to a most picturesque gorge. Its importance is due to its mineral springs, containing sulphur, soda, lime, and above all chloride of sodium. They are efficacious in throat, bronchial, and tubercular affections. The climate is mild in summer (season June-Sept.; mean temperature 65-70° Fahr.). Winter sports 15th Dec. to 15th March.

The centre of Eaux-Bonnes is the *Jardin Darralde*, with its fine trees, where a band plays daily. The *Casino* terrace affords a fine view of the Pic du Ger (p. 137).

The Rue Nationale, beyond the Jardin, ascends to the *Grand Etablissement Thermal*, with a pump-room, fed by the Source Vieille (91°), and baths. The water has a sulphurous odour, but is not unpleasant to the taste. Farther up, at the end of the village, is a pavilion with the *Fontaine Froide* (52°). To the left is a *Protestant Church*. Near it rise the mineral waters, on the *Butte du Trésor*, with its kiosk. Near the bridge over the Valentin is the *Etablissement d'Orteig* or *Néo-Thermes*, adjoined by a hydropathic.

The *Promenade Eynard*, round the Butte du Trésor, is reached from the interior of the Etablissement Thermal. The fine, shady *Promenade de l'Impératrice* or *du Gros-Hêtre*, nearly 2 M. long, diverges from the former behind the Butte, and runs high above the valley of the Valentin. Above the *Cascade d'Iscoo* it crosses a bridge and joins a road leading to the fine *Cascade du Gros-Hêtre* (dairy), 2 M. from the village. We may return by the *Promenade du Valentin*, below the preceding, on the left bank of the stream, passing near the pretty *Cascade d'Eaux-Bonnes*.

On the other side of the village is the *Promenade Horizontale*, on the flank of the Gourzy (p. 137), with pretty views. Beginning at the Casino terrace, it extends for 1¼ M., and is continued by a footpath to the Eaux-Chaudes road (see p. 137). The *Promenade Cramont*, also on the wooded flank of the Gourzy, ascends in zig-

zags behind the Casino. The *Promenade Jacqueminot*, diverging from the last-named, ascends to the first plateau (beautiful view).

Excursions.

To Eaux-Chaudes. 1. *By Road*, 5 M.; omn., viâ Laruns station, see p. 135; carr. 4-6 fr. — 2. *By the Promenade Horizontale*, $1^1/_2$ hr. We follow the promenade (p. 136) for 20 min., then a footpath, joining the road $^1/_2$ M. short of Eaux-Chaudes. — 3. *Over the Gourzy*. 4-$4^1/_4$ hrs., interesting, practicable on horseback, but guide desirable (6-8 fr.). We ascend through woods to the (1 hr.) first plateau, to which the Promenade Jacqueminot (see above) leads. The second plateau is $^3/_4$ hr. farther on. Here we leave on the left the path to the Pic du Ger (see below), and in $^3/_4$ hr. more reach the *Col du Gourzy* (5150 ft.; superb panorama, incl. the Pic du Midi d'Ossau). Thence we descend S.E., and then W., by a bad path, which (1 hr.) joins the road to the grotto of Eaux-Chaudes (p. 138), $^1/_2$ hr. from Eaux-Chaudes itself (p. 138).

To the Pic du Ger, 6 hrs., most interesting, partly on horseback (guide 15 fr.). Following the Gourzy route to the second plateau ($1^1/_2$ hr.; see above), we turn to the left. In $1^1/_2$ hr. more we reach the huts on the *Plateau d'Anouillas* (5950 ft.), where riders dismount. Thence on foot to (1 hr.) the *Plateau de Cardoua*, and lastly a stiff climb, by the *Col du Pambassibé*, to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) the top. The other peak, to the N., the *Salon*, is reached by a short, but difficult arête. The ***Pic du Ger** (8570 ft.) affords a superb panorama, with strong contrasts: a chaos of desolate mountains to the S. and a sea of verdure to the N. The chief peaks visible, E. to W., are, in the foreground, the *Latte de Bazen* (8105 ft.) and the *Pénemédau* (8165 ft.); farther away, to the right, the Pics de Gabizos (see below); then the mountains enclosing the valleys of Gaube and Marcadaou, with the Vignemale (p. 118), the Balaïtous (p. 140), and Palas (p. 139), and other peaks from 8500 to 9500 ft. high, extending to the Pic du Midi d'Ossau (p. 139). To the S., on the left of the *Pic Amoulat* (8515 ft.), is seen the Lac d'Artouste (p. 139).

To the Pic de Goupey, about 4 hrs., fairly easy (guide 12 fr.). We follow the above route, but short of the (3 hrs.) Plateau d'Anouillas we turn to the right. From ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Col de Lurdé* (6400 ft.) the Pic du Midi is seen in front; in $^3/_4$ hr. more we reach the top of the **Pic de Goupey** or *de Cézy* (7250 ft.). View, finest to the S., of the valleys of the Gave de Soussouéou, descending from the Lac d'Artouste (p. 139), and of the Gave de Brousset, the valley of Gabas, etc.

To the Lacs d'Anglas and d'Uzious, a fine excursion for a whole day (guide 12 fr.; food necessary), either by the gorge of the Valentin, partly practicable for horses, or by the gorge of the Sourde and Coume d'Aas. The small round **Lac d'Anglas** (6790 ft.) lies on a plateau between the Pénemédaa and the Sourius; the oval **Lac d'Uzious** (6955 ft.) lies a little farther S.E. Higher up is the *Col d'Uzious* (7325 ft.; fine view).

To the Grand-Pic de Gabizos, a fine excursion for one day, partly on horseback (guide 20 fr.; food necessary). The route leads by the gorge of the Valentin and the *Rochers de la Nièras*. The **Grand-Pic de Gabizos**, or *Pic d'Eras-Taillades* (8805 ft.), to the S., is the chief of a group in which the *Petit-Pic*, or *Pic de Gabizos* proper (8660 ft.), ranks second. Panorama similar to that from the Pic du Ger (see above).

To Argelès *(Cauterets)*, 26 M., a very interesting road, known as the *Route Thermale* (carr. 60-70 fr., with four horses 100 fr.; motor-omn., see p. 141), through a striking and desolate tract. From the gorge of the Valentin we make a long detour to ($7^1/_2$ M.) the *Col d'Aubisque* (5610 ft.), whence the *Som de Grum* or *de Crum* (6140 ft.) is easily ascended in 20 minutes. Leaving the *Col d'Arbaze* on the left, we round *Mont Laïd* (6205 ft.), pass through a tunnel, and cross (13 M.) the *Col de Soulor* (4755 ft.) into the pretty *Vallée d'Azun* to ($18^1/_2$ M.) **Arrens** (2955 ft.;

Hôt. de France; guides, F. Tisnès-Mousquès, 1st cl., and P. Anérot and Jos. Tisnès, 2nd cl.), the chief place in the valley, dominated by the *Pic du Midi d'Arrens* (7435 ft.). To the Balaïtous, see p. 140. — Then down the valley of the *Gave d'Arrens* to (24 M.) *Arras*, with the ruined *Château de Castelnau-d'Azun* (14th cent.). *Argelès*, see p. 140. — Walkers save 7 M. by taking a path to the right, on leaving the gorge of the Valentin; this crosses the *Col de Tortes* (5900 ft.) and rejoins the road 1 M. from the pass. Then, 1/2 M. short of the Col de Soulor, another short-cut to the right crosses the *Col de Saucède* (5010 ft.) and follows the brook of *Laün* down to Arrens.

Other excursions, see below.

III. Eaux-Chaudes.

Arrival from Pau, see pp. 134, 135; from Eaux-Bonnes, see p. 137.

Hotels. *Hôt. Baudot*, R. from 3, B. 1 1/4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de France*, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3 1/2, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. Henri IV*, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3 1/2, P. 7-9 fr.

Etablissement, open the whole year. Fee for drinking, 5 fr.; baths 1-2 1/2 fr.; reduced tariff from 1st Oct. to 15th June. — Casino. Adm. 25 c.

Guide, Toussaint Saintmartin fils, 1st cl. ('skieur' in winter).

Anglican Church Service in summer (at the French Church).

Eaux-Chaudes (2215 ft.), in a wilder site than Eaux-Bonnes, lies in a narrow gorge on the right bank of the *Gave d'Ossau* or *de Gabas*, shut in by huge rocks. The waters are potent, but less patronized than those of Eaux-Bonnes, and life is quieter. Season from June 15th to Oct. 1st.

The *Etablissement*, on the Gave, is partly built of Pyrenean marble. The springs (which contain sulphur, soda, lime, etc.) are chiefly beneficial for maladies of women, for rheumatism, and affections of the respiratory organs and the nerves. On the first floor of the bath-house is the *Casino*.

Eaux-Chaudes has fine promenades: *Promenade Henri IV*, near the baths, *d'Argout*, and *Horizontale*, one above the other on the left bank of the Gave. Two bridges lead to them, one near the bath-house, the other higher up, to the right, outside the village; on this side also is a waterfall. There are three other walks on the opposite side; the chief is the *Promenade Minvielle*, to the left, not far from the road, with the spring of that name; also *Promenades Fouchet* and *du Gourzy*.

Excursions.

To the Grotto of Eaux-Chaudes, about 1 hr. S.E. (adm. 2 fr., or for a party 1 1/2 fr. each). The path ascends to the left of the Gabas road, and for 1/2 hr. is identical with that to Eaux-Bonnes over the Gourzy (p. 137); it then turns to the right. The **Grotto of Eaux-Chaudes**, 1475 ft. deep, which is very cold, has a torrent running through it, forming at its source a high fall. Rfmts. at the entrance.

To Gabas and Bious-Artigues, easy and interesting, 5 and 8 M.; road to Gabas, then a bridle-path. The road continues that from Pau to Eaux-Bonnes towards the Spanish frontier. It crosses the Gave d'Ossau by the *Pont d'Enfer*, and ascends the left bank of the picturesque valley. (Walkers should follow the old road.) After 1 1/2 M. the *Val de Ritet* diverges to the right; through it leads the path to the Col

d'Iseye and Accous (p. 133). Farther on the valley narrows, and we sight the grand Pic du Midi d'Ossau on the right. To the left is one of the routes to the Lac d'Artouste (see below). — 5 M. **Gabas** (3395 ft.; Hôt. des Pyrénées, du Pic-du-Midi), the last French hamlet, lies at the confluence of the Gaves de Brousset and de Bious, which form the Gave d'Ossau. It is a good starting-point for excursions in the upper valley.

We ascend the Gave de Bious valley, to the right, as far as the plateau of (1¼ hr.) ***Bious-Artigues** (4920 ft.), for the sake of the striking view of the Pic du Midi. — The **Pic de Biscaou** (6625 ft.), W. of Gabas, is another splendid point of view. Easy ascent (3 hrs.), partly by the Bious-Artigues road, which we leave in the valley of Aule and ascend to the E. The descent may be made in 2 hrs., by a couloir on the N. side. — From Gabas to *Urdos* and *Le Somport*, see p. 134.

Ascent of the Pic du Midi d'Ossau, for experts only, requiring a full day and a good guide (20 fr. from Gabas). The route ascends the valley of Gabas, and then that of the *Gave de Brousset* or that of the *Gave de Bious*, which skirt the mountain on the E. and W. sides. In the former case we drive or ride on the road to Spain, for about 2 hrs., to the *Case de Brousset* (4535 ft.), a ruined inn; then ascend to the right for 2 hrs. (riding still practicable) to the *Col de Suzon* (6890 ft.), between the *Pic de Saoubiste* (7250 ft.) and the Pic du Midi. The difficulties of the ascent (2½ hrs. more to the top) soon begin, lessened however by iron bars in the three chimneys we have to climb. The last arête is on the brink of a precipice. The route by the Gave de Bious valley follows the Bious-Artigues route to (½ M.) the *Vallon de Magnabaïgt*, ascends this dale to the *Col Long de Magnabaïgt* (1¾ hr. from Gabas), and at the *Col de Suzon* (2¼ hrs.) joins the above route. — The **Pic du Midi d'Ossau** (9465 ft.), reached in 5-6 hrs. from Gabas, is one of the most characteristic peaks of the Pyrenees, rising precipitously on almost every side. Its base is only 1¼ M. in diameter, while for a mile all around the earth is covered with its débris. The view is extensive. To the N. are seen the *Pic d'Aule* (7905 ft.), the Vallée d'Ossau, and the plain as far as Pau; to the E., the Vignemale and Mont Perdu; to the S., the hills and plains of Aragon; to the W., the Pic d'Anie. The *Petit-Pic* (9135 ft.), more difficult than the Grand-Pic, is reached viâ the Col de Peyreget, between the Pic du Midi and the *Pic de Peyreget* (8115 ft.), to the S.

To the Lac d'Artouste *(Refuge d'Arrémoulit)*, one day, partly practicable on horseback; we may either cross the Col d'Arrius or ascend the valley of the Gave de Soussouéou (guide from Gabas 9 fr.). In the former case we follow the road to Spain for 1¾ hr. beyond Gabas, ¼ hr. short of the Case de Brousset (see above), and ascend to the left, through woods and pastures, to the (1¾ hr.) *Col d'Arrius* (7395 ft.), whence the lake below is reached in ¾ hr. more. — The other route, a little longer, diverges from the Gabas road 2½ M. from Eaux-Chaudes, crosses the Gave, and ascends on the right bank of the wild gorge of the Soussouéou, a torrent issuing from the Lac d'Artouste. Half-way (about 3 hrs.) we come to the *Plateau de Soussouéou* and a small plain, where on the left a path comes up from Eaux-Bonnes over the Col de Lurdé (p. 137). Splendid views, especially of Pics Palas, d'Arriel, and de Balaïtous (see below and p. 140). The **Lac d'Artouste** (6445 ft.) hemmed in by mountains, is impressive in its solitude. About 1 hr. farther up, to the S., are the three *Lacs d'Arrémoulit* (7325-7545 ft.), and on the right bank of the third is the **Refuge d'Arrémoulit** of the C.A.F. (7560 ft.; room for 6-8 pers.), the starting-point for the three following ascents.

The **Pic d'Arriel** (9260 ft.; fine view; guide from Eaux-Chaudes 12 fr.), to the S., on the frontier, is easily ascended in 3 hrs. from the refuge, by the col to the S. of the *Faux-Arriel*, or *Pic Sayet* (8115 ft.), or in 2¼ hrs. from the Col d'Arrius (see above), by the little *Lac d'Arrius* and the *Col de Sobe* (8020 ft.). — The **Pic Palas**, or *Cuje la Palas* (9765 ft.; guide from Gabas 20 fr.), also on the frontier, is difficult, but

affords a grand view of the Balaïtous. The ascent by the *Col de la Palas*, takes 3 hrs. from the refuge; the easier route by the N. ridge 4½ hrs. The **Pic de Balaïtous**, *Balaytouse*, or *Marmuré* (10,320 ft.; guide from Eaux-Chaudes 30 fr.), farther E., for experts only, is ascended in 6 hrs. from the refuge. The route leads by (1 hr.) the *Col d'Arrémoulit* (8055 ft.), between the Arriel and the Palas. We then descend towards the Lac Supérieur d'Arriel and ascend again to the 'Rocher du Déjeuner'. The rest of the ascent is made by an easy couloir and a giddy chimney. The ascent from Arrens (p. 137) is made viâ the (3¼ hrs.) *Cabane de Doumblas* and the *Vallon de Larribet*, joining the preceding route at the Rocher du Déjeuner. An easier route is on the Spanish side, by the *Cabane de Darré-Spimons* and the *Glacier de la Brèche-Latour*.

To THE BATHS OF PANTICOSA (Spain), 34 M., an interesting excursion. Service of landaus, there and back 22 fr.; private carr. 125 fr.; motor-omn. from Eaux-Bonnes, see p. 136; private motor-car 110 fr. The road leads by the *Case de Brousset* (p. 139) to the *Col du Pourtalet* (13½ M.; 5770 ft.), on the frontier; then descends the beautiful *Val Roumiyas* to the (1½-2 hrs.) large Spanish village of *Sallent* (4160 ft.; Hôt. Bergua; custom-house) and the village of (1½ hr.) *Panticosa*, beyond which we pass through the **Gorge del Escalar* to (2¼ hrs.) the **Baths of Panticosa** (5370 ft.; Hôt. Continental, Grand-Hôtel, B. 1, L. 1, D. 5, P. from 9 pesetas), famed for their alkaline and sulphurous waters. They lie on the bank of a blue lake, into which four cascades fall from the bare granite rocks around. Season June 15th to Sept. 21st. The *Pics d'Enfer* (p. 147), *de los Arnalos* (10,010 ft.), *d'Algas* (9990 ft.), and *de Garmo Negro* (9945 ft.) may be ascended hence by good climbers. To *Cauterets* (8½-9½ hrs.), see pp. 117, 146; or we may cross by the *Col de Brazato* (8385 ft.), the *Port de Pidaube* (8230 ft.), and the *Vallée d'Ossoue* (p. 147) to (7½ hrs.) *Gavarnie* (p. 153).

21. Cauterets and Environs.

Comp. the Map, p. 150.

I. From Lourdes to Cauterets.

20 M. To (13 M.) *Pierrefitte Nestalas*, RAILWAY in 35-60 min. (2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 5 c.). Thence ELECTRIC RAILWAY to (7 M.) *Cauterets* in 50-60 min. (2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 70 c.). From Lourdes to Cauterets and back, 8 fr. 5, 7 fr. 5, 5 fr. 5 c. Route des Pyrénées, see p. 168. The hotel-touts from Cauterets should be disregarded.

Lourdes, see p. 126. The train sweeps round to the E., and approaches Lourdes and the Gave de Pau at the station of *Soum* (cable-line up the Pic de Jer, see p. 128). The valley becomes more interesting. — 7½ M. *Bôo-Silhen*. On the right rises the small *Tour de Vidalos* (14th cent.). We cross the Gave.

9½ M. **Argelès-Gazost.** — HOTELS. *Hôt. de France*, good, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. du Parc & d'Angleterre*, near the Parc; *Hôt. Beau-Séjour*, at the station, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 7 fr. — ETABLISSEMENT. Buvette 10 fr.; bath 2-3, douche 1-1½ fr. *Institut de Thérapeutique Physique* (June-Nov.). — CASINO, adm. 1-3 fr. — GOLF COURSE. — GUIDE, Bern. Cazenave (2nd cl.). — ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICE in summer at the Hôt. de France.

Argelès-Gazost (1410 ft.; pop. 1739), prettily situated at the mouth of the Vallée d'Azun (p. 137), a good centre for excursions, has of late become a favourite resort, even in winter. The sulphurous waters are brought to the baths from *Gazost*, 6 M. to the E.

Motor-omn. from 15th July to 15th Sept., thrice weekly, to *Eaux-Bonnes* (p. 135) and *Laruns* (p. 135) viâ the *Col d'Aubisque* (p. 137), 12 fr.; to *Lourdes*, see p. 128. - Road to *Eaux-Bonnes*, see pp. 138, 137.

13 M. **Pierrefitte-Nestalas** (Hôt. de la Poste, R. 3-4, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$-4, P. $10^1/_2$-12, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. des Pyrénées; Hôt. de France, at the station), a village $^1/_2$ M. to the S.W., where the roads to Cauterets and to Luz-St-Sauveur and Barèges begin, is a pleasant place and a good centre for excursions.

A road which diverges from the Lourdes road to the left, at the end of the village, leads to (25 min.) St-Savin, passing the little *Chapelle de Piétat* (16th cent.; view). The village of **St-Savin** (Panoramic Hotel) sprang up round the famous abbey of that name. It has a fine Romanesque *Church* of the 11th-12th cent., with a tower of the 15th, and two paintings of the 15th cent., from the history of St. Savin, the hermit, and also his tomb, of the Romanesque period, surmounted by a rich canopy (14th cent.).

On the other side of the valley is the ($^3/_4$ hr.) village of **Beaucens**, with a ruined *Castle* of the 12th-16th cent., and small baths. The road to it from Pierrefitte diverges to the left from the Barèges road. Motor-omn. from Beaucens to Argelès ($3^1/_2$ M.; p. 140).

From Pierrefitte to the *Lac Bleu* and to *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*, see pp. 164, 163.

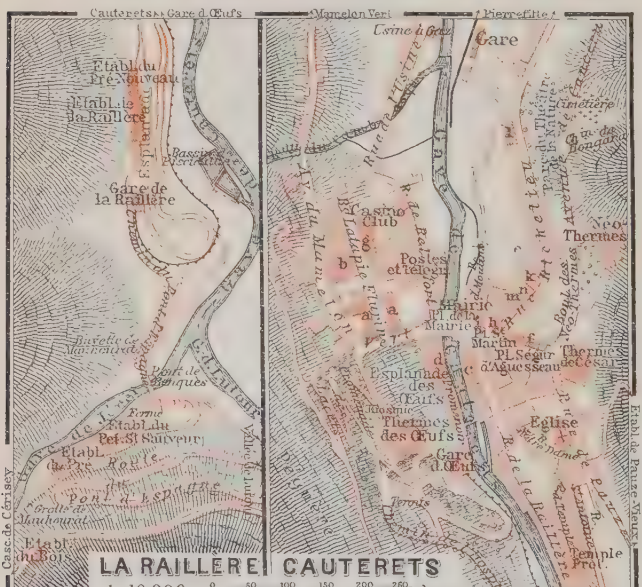
The *Electric Railway to Cauterets starts from the railway station, calls at ($^1/_2$ M.) *Nestalas* (p. 150), and ascends in zigzags. Fine retrospect. It then skirts the E. bank of the *Gave de Cauterets*, high above the stream. To the right is an argentiferous lead-mine. To the left of the valley rises the Pic de Viscos (p. 145). Up the valley we sight the Hourmégas (p. 143) and the Péguère (p. 146). Crossing a lofty viaduct, we then have fine views to the right. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Calypso* (2625 ft.). The valley expands into a small plain. — 7 M. *Cauterets* (2980 ft.).

The *Road to Cauterets (Route des Pyrénées, see p. 168) leaves the road to Luz-St-Sauveur and Barèges (R. 22) on the left, and ascends (fine views). It then sweeps round to the W. side of the valley. Crossing the stream (2 M.), it threads a wild defile, hewn in the rock at places, and supported by walls above the torrent. One of the most curious points is the *Limaçon*, where the road ascends in spiral curves through a chaos of fallen blocks of marble. We then skirt the railway to Cauterets.

II. Cauterets.

Hotels (open May-Oct.; omn. 50, trunk 50 c.). **Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. a), open the whole year, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$-2, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from $12^1/_2$, omn. 1 fr., **Continental Hotel* (Pl. b), R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr., large houses of the first class, in the Boul. Latapie-Flurin, near the Esplanade. — *Gr.-Hôt. de l'Univers* (Pl. c), 1 Rue de la Raillère, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Régina* (Pl. d), Esplanade des Œufs, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr. — *Hôt. de France* (Pl. e), Rue St-Louis and Rue Richelieu, R. from 3, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. du Parc* (Pl. f), Place St-Martin, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Boulevard & de Russie* (Pl. g), Boul. Latapie-Flurin, R. from 3, B. 1, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris & Moderne* (Pl. h), Place St-Martin, good, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. i), Place de la Mairie, good, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from

10 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres & des Thermes* (Pl. k), Rue Richelieu, open the whole year. R. from 2. B. 1. L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue* (Pl. l), near the station, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Pyrénées* (Pl. m), Rue Richelieu, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Ambassadeurs* (Pl. n), Rue Richelieu, L. 2½, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr. — Furnished Houses abound.



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Baths. Of the ten *Etablissements* nine belong to the 'Commission Syndicale de la Vallée de St-Savin'. The *Etablissement du Petit-St-Sauveur* (p. 144) is private. The charges at these vary (highest in July and Aug.): baths ½-6 fr., douches ½-2 fr., etc. The Etablissement de César alone is open the whole year. — List of Physicians posted up in all the bath-houses.

Cabs. Drive in the town, 1-2 pers., 1 fr.; 3-4 pers. 1½ fr.; trunk 25 c. Ascent to La Raillère or Pauze 3 or 4 fr., there and back 4 or 5 fr.; ascent to Le Bois 4 or 5, there and back 5 or 6 fr. — Outside the town, 4 or 5 fr. the first hour, and 2 or 3 fr. per hour afterwards.

Carriages. Per day 15-40 fr. (bargain necessary). Cascade de Cérisey 8-10 fr., there and back 12-14 fr.; Pont d'Espagne 12-16 fr., or 15-20 fr.

Electric Railway (every 10 min. from the Esplanade, p. 143) to *La Raillère* in 7 min. (fare 50 or 40, descent 30 or 20, there and back 70 or 50 c.). No cars between 11.30 and 2, or after 6 p.m.

Guides, about 60, the first class having a white cloth crown above their badge. First cl.: Paul Batau, the four Bordenaves (skieurs), two Labasses, and A. Palax. Second cl.: Léon and Louis Bordenave (skieurs), A. Boueyric, F. Genthieu, E. Latapie (skieur), Jos. Matrassy-Bordenave (skieur), J. B. Poulot, M. Soubirous. Usual fee 15 fr. per day (less between 15th Sept. and 15th June; more when the guide is discharged at a distance).

Casino at the Thermes des Œufs (see below), adm. 50 c.; seat in theatre, from 2 or 3 fr. CASINO CLUB, Boul. Latapie-Flurin. BAND on the Esplanade 1.30-3.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue de Belfort. **Syndicat d'Initiative,** at the Mairie.

Anglican Church Service in summer at the French Protestant Church.

Golf Course on the Plateau de Cayan (p. 146).

Cauterets (3060 ft.; pop. 1424), is beautifully situated in a valley enclosed by lofty mountains, and on the banks of the torrent of Cauterets. As a thermal station it ranks amongst the foremost in France, and is a great centre for excursions. It is visited annually by over 50,000 patients and tourists. Season 1st May to 15th Oct.; winter sports 15th Dec. to 15th March.

The *Waters* contain chiefly sulphates and silicates, and there are also alkaline waters. They are supplied by 24 springs, several of them very copious, yielding in all about 352,000 gallons per day. They vary greatly in temperature (89° to 136°) and in composition.

Opposite the station is the shady *Park*, with the *Théâtre de la Nature*. The Rue de Richelieu leads thence to the *Place St-Martin*, which, with the adjoining *Place de la Mairie*, forms the centre of the town. The Mairie contains a relief-plan of the Central Pyrenees (adm. 50 c.).

On the left bank of the stream lies the *Esplanade des Œufs*, the rendezvous of visitors, adjoined by a covered promenade. At the end of the Esplanade is the *Gare des Œufs*, the terminus of the Raillère railway.

The Esplanade des Œufs is a good point from which to take our bearings. The *Péguère* rises to the S., behind Les Œufs. Beyond La Raillère is the *Pic de Hourmégas*, separated from the Péguère by the *Vallée de Jéret*, in which runs the road to the Lac de Gaube. To the left of the Hourmégas is the *Vallée de Lutour*, on the opposite side of which rise bare peaks, with snow even in summer. The chief of these is the *Pic d'Ardiden*, beyond which lies St-Sauveur. To the N.E., above the town, are the *Pics de Pène-Nère* and *de Viscos*; then, to the left of the valley of the Gave de Cauterets, are the *Cabadiros*, closing the valley to the N., and the *Monné*, separated from the Péguère by the *Vallée de Cambasque*, in which lies the Lac Bleu.

The **Thermes des Œufs,** built in 1867-9 at the foot of the Péguère, are the most interesting of the Etablissements. The baths are fed by the six *Sources des Œufs*, 1¼ M. to the S., which supply 132,000 gallons a day. This bath-house contains a swimming-bath of running water. The waters (113°) are chiefly used in the treatment of chlorosis, anæmia, and diseases of the skin and mucous membrane. The offices of the company also are here. On the first floor is the *Casino* (see above), with a café-restaurant and a theatre.

Behind, on the wooded slopes of the Béguère, is the pleasant *Promenade des Lacets* or *du Cambasque.*

From the N. side of the Esplanade des Œufs the Av. and Promenade du Mamelon-Vert lead to the *Mamelon-Vert,* a fine point of view.

On the right bank, to the E. of the Place St-Martin, are the **Thermes de César et des Espagnols,** fed by the *Source de César* (118°), recalling an alleged visit of Cæsar, and by the *Source des Espagnols* (117°), both of which issue higher up from the Montagne de Peyraoute. These waters, the strongest at Cauterets, are used chiefly in treating chronic diseases of the respiratory organs, scrofulous affections, skin diseases, and rheumatism.

In a garden, a little to the N., are the **Néothermes,** reached also by a passage through the Hôtel du Parc. They are supplied by three springs, the *Source du Rocher* (95°), containing iron, that of *Rieumiset* (61°), and a small branch of the Source de César, and are used for cutaneous and rheumatic affections. From the Néothermes the shady Avenue de Cancéru leads up the *Montagne de Peyraoute* to (1¼ M.) the hamlet of *Cancéru* (fine views), whence we may descend to the Pierrefitte road. — On the slope of the Peyraoute, higher up is the smaller *Etablissement de Pauze-Vieux* (109°), past which a road leads N. to the (½ hr.) *Grange de la Reine-Hortense* (3985 ft.; aub.), where that queen once took shelter from a storm.

The **Etablissement de la Raillère,** most important of all, lies 1 M. to the S., on the road continuing the Rue de la Raillère. (Short-cut from the Esplanade.) Electric railway, see p. 142. This bath-house, rebuilt in 1888, with galleries and promenades, is 3455 ft. above the sea-level, on a slope covered with fallen rocks ('raillère'). It is built over a spring (102°), which is so abundant that even horses are treated. In the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs it vies with Eaux-Bonnes (p. 135). Adjacent is the *Etablissement du Pré-Nouveau.*

We enjoy a fine view from the Raillère, but a finer farther on, where two small waterfalls unite to form the Gave de Cauterets. Here are the *Buvette de Mauhourat-Inférieur* (118°) and the *Buvette des Œufs* (129°). We cross the Gave de Jeret by the *Pont de Benquès* (3450 ft.), and next reach the *Thermes du Petit-St-Sauveur* (94°), rebuilt in 1908, and beneficial in cases of neurasthenia, debility, maladies of women, etc. Next come the *Etablissement du Pré* (108°), the *Source Mère de Mauhourat* (122°), the *Source des Yeux* (73°), and, still higher up, the *Etablissement du Bois* (108°; 3675 ft.), highly esteemed for the cure of rheumatism. The *Cascade de Cérisey* (p. 146) is 20 min. farther on; thence we may take a beautiful walk to the *Pont d'Espagne.*

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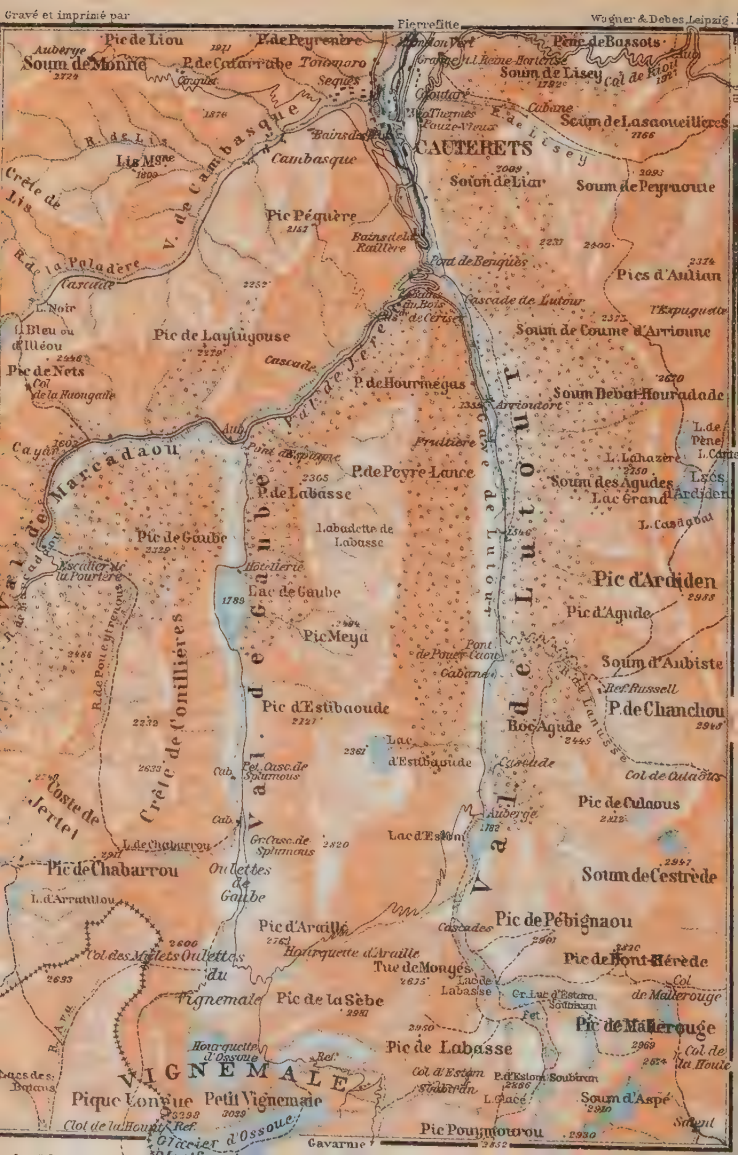


III. Excursions from Cauterets.

Motor-omn. to *Lourdes*, *Bagnères*, and *Luchon* (Route des Pyrénées), see p. 168.

To the Col de Riou, $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. E., very attractive (guide, unnecessary, 8, horse 8, donkey 6 fr.). The bridle-path ascends past the Grange de la Reine-Hortense (p. 114), and through a fine forest of firs, to the **Col de Riou** (6320 ft.; good inn; striking view, with indicator). To Luz and St-Sauveur, see p. 149. The col is $^1/_2$ hr. from the top of the *Pène-Nère* (6725 ft.; extensive view).

To the Pic de Viscos, $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. N.E. (guide 10, horse 10, donkey 8 fr.; from St-Sauveur, see p. 151). To the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Pène-Nère*, see above. Thence following to the N. the E. slope, we reach in $^1/_2$ hr. the foot of the peak, and easily climb, N.W., to the top of the **Pic de Viscos** (7025 ft.). The view is finest towards the plain.

To the Monné, about $4^1/_2$ hrs. W., easy (guide 12, horse 12, donkey 10 fr.). Walkers turn to the left from the Av. du Mamelon-Vert and skirt the Péguère from E. to W., by the *Vallée de Cambasque*, cross (1 hr.) the torrent, and ascend to the (1 hr.) *Cabane de Cinquet* (5725 ft.), then (1 hr.) to that of *Chibirrou* (6200 ft.), $1^1/_2$ hr. from the top. The bridle-path follows the Raillère road, crosses the bridge, turns to the right, and skirts the Péguère until ($^3/_4$ hr.) it joins the preceding path. Horses are left about 1150 ft. below the top. The passage from the first peak (8920 ft.) to the second is short but not easy. The **Monné**, or *Soum de Monné* (8935 ft.), is one of the most prominent peaks seen from Cauterets; it serves as a barometer, the weather being foretold from the mists in which it is often shrouded. The S. side, next the Val du Lys, is abrupt, but the N. side descends gently to the valley of Bun; it ends in a slaty crest, where we have a superb view.

To the Lac Bleu, $3^1/_2$ hrs. S.W. (guide 10, with return by the Pont d'Espagne 15 fr.; horse to the waterfall 8, donkey 6 fr.). We take the Monné route as far as the bridge (see above), and then follow the Vallée de Cambasque, past ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the fine *Cascade d'Illéou* and the little *Lac Noir*. The wild and lonely site of the **Lac Bleu** or *d'Illéou* (6515 ft.) contrasts with its deep blue limpid waters. To the W. rises the *Grand-Barbat* (9225 ft.; 3 hrs., with guide; vast panorama); to the E. the *Pic de Nets* (8025 ft.). We may return ($4^1/_2$ hrs.), S.E., by the *Col de la Haougade*, the *Plateau de Cayan* (p. 146), and the *Pont d'Espagne* (p. 146).

To the Cabaliros, about $4^1/_2$ hrs. N.W. (guide, needless, 10, horse 10, donkey 8 fr.). We follow the Promenade du Mamelon-Vert for 10-12 min., then turn to the left behind the shed of a white house, and skirt the Peyrenère to the (1 hr.) *Plateau d'Esponne* (rfmts.). Thence we gain ($^1/_2$ hr.) the E. buttresses of the Monné, beyond which the ascent is steeper. We reach in $1^3/_4$ hr. the *Col de Contente* (6950 ft.; superb view; inn, open July to mid-Sept.). The rest of the climb is easy. The rounded **Cabaliros** (7655 ft.), the chief peak to the N. of Cauterets, commands a splendid *Panorama (view-indicator), one of the finest in the Pyrenees.

*To the Lac de Gaube, $2^1/_2$ hrs. S.S.W. (guide, unnecessary,

8, horse 8, donkey 6 fr.). We may go by rail to the Raillère, and then drive to the Pont d'Espagne (motor-cars prohibited). We ascend the *Val de Jéret*, on the right bank of the torrent, whose bed is strewn with huge boulders. On the opposite side rises the Péguère (see below). We reach, in $^3/_4$ hr. from the Raillère, the imposing **Cascade de Cérisey* (4060 ft.; rfmts.; belvedere, 15 c.), divided by a rock and falling into a deep abyss. Between 10 and 2 o'clock rainbows are formed above it by the sun. Grand scenery. About $^3/_4$ hr. beyond the waterfall, we come to the ***Pont d'Espagne** (4900 ft.; café-rest.), at the confluence of the Gaube and Marcadaou torrents. The former has a superb fall here. (The upper fall is reached by a wooden bridge across the Gave de Marcadaou.) Valley of Marcadaou, see below. The bridle-path to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) Lac de Gaube, rather steep for $^1/_4$ hr., continues to ascend the right bank of the torrent. The scenery becomes wilder, and we sight the Vignemale with its glacier. The **Lac de Gaube** (5870 ft.), about 800 by 350 yds., lies in a wide and bleak basin formed by the bare sides of the *Pic Meya* (8185 ft.; E.) and the *Pic de Gaube* (7640 ft.; W.). It abounds in trout and is fed by the N. glacier of the Vignemale (p. 148). On the bank are an *Inn* (L. or D. 4 fr.) and a monument to a Mr. Pattison and his wife who were drowned in the lake in 1832.

To the Péguère, $3^1/_2$ hrs. S.W. (guide 12, horse to the Cabanes 10, donkey 8 fr.). To ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the *Cascade de Cérisey*, see p. 145 and above. Opposite the buvette a forest-path diverges to the right. It ascends in zigzags above precipices 1600 ft. high, on the S. side of the mountain, to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the last spring (4395 ft.) on this slope. Higher up ($^1/_2$ hr.) the path forks and riders dismount. We then ascend the ravine of the *Laoune*, which is often swept by avalanches. The **Pic Péguère** (7175 ft.) is the wooded peak which appears up the valley as we come from Pierrefitte. A superb view is obtained from the path at a height of 6500 ft. To the E. and W. the view embraces the valleys of Jéret and Cambasque.

To the **Valley of Marcadaou,** 4 hrs.' walk, or $3^1/_2$ hrs. on horseback as far as the Refuge Wallon (guide, unnecessary, 12, horse 15, donkey 10 fr.). To the (2 hrs.) *Pont d'Espagne*, see p. 145 and above. We cross the bridge and ascend by the Gave de Marcadaou to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Plateau de Cayan* (5255 ft.), a romantic solitude amidst wooded mountains, in which chamois, heath-cocks, and bears (now rare) are found. A golf-course has recently been laid out here. Farther on we leave to the left the *Vallon de Pouey-trenous*, which ascends towards the Pic de Chabarrou (p. 148), cross the torrent, and reach the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Escalier de la Pourtère* (5510 ft.). We recross the torrent and reach ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Refuge Wallon* (6100 ft.), in the pastures of the *Pla de la Gole*. Fine view of the Grande-Fache (p. 147).

Still ascending (N.W.) the Gave de Marcadaou, then to the right the brook Battans, we come to the cirque of the *Lacs de Cambalis*, whence we may mount to the *Brèche de Cambalis* (8725 ft. ; 3 hrs. from the refuge.

The mule-track in the valley of Marcadaou ascends to the *Port de Marcadaou* (about 2 hrs.; 8385 ft.), on the frontier, and then descends to (2½-3 hrs.) the *Baths of Panticosa* (p. 140). From Cauterets to the Port, guide 12, horse 15, donkey 10 fr.; to the Baths, guide 30, horse 30 fr. — From the Refuge Wallon we may go in 6 hrs. to Panticosa by the *Brèche de la Badette* (8870 ft.), to the S., and past the *Lacs de Bramadnero* (guide 12 fr.).

The ascent of the *Pic d'Enfer*, or *Quejada de Pondillos* (10,110 ft.), in Spain, S.W. of the Port de Marcadaou, fit for experts only, takes 4¾ or 7 hrs., according to the route from the Port, the shorter crossing the N. glacier, the longer by the Col de Sallent (guide 30 fr.).

To THE PIC DE BALAÏTOUS. Two routes, two days each (guide 35 fr.). 1st, by *Argelès* and *Arrens*, see R. 21 I and pp. 138, 137, 140. 2nd, by the Col de la Fache, sleeping at the Cabane de Darré-Spumous, an excellent excursion. To the Refuge Wallon, 4 hrs., see p. 146. For ½ hr. more we follow the Port de Marcadaou route, then ascend to the right to the *Col de la Fache* (2½ hrs.; 8985 ft.), between the *Petite-Fache* (9700 ft.; N.) and the *Grande-Fache*, or *Soum de Baccimaille* (9910 ft.; S.; ascended from the col in 1¼ hr.). From the col we descend rapidly into Spain, follow the Piedratitta torrent, and beyond the lake of Campo-Plano reach the *Cabane de Darré-Spumous* (2½ hrs.; p. 140).

To GAVARNIE BY THE REFUGE D'OSSOUE (route by Pierrefitte and St-Sauveur, see pp. 141, 150-153). — 1. VIÂ THE LAC DE GAUBE, about 10 hrs., guide 15 fr. (not needed by experts in fine weather), and same for return. We may ride (same charge), but it suffices to take a horse to the Refuge d'Ossoue (12, donkey 10 fr.). To the *Lac de Gaube*, see pp. 145, 146. (Boat up the lake, 1 fr. each person.) We continue to ascend the stream, which forms several falls, notably the *Petite* and the *Grande Cascade de Splumous* (1½ hr. from the inn on the lake). From the hut by the latter fall we may scale the Pic de Chabarrou (p. 148). We next come to the *Oulettes de Gaube* (6750 ft.), and then to the *Oulettes du Vignemale* (7210 ft.), the last terrace in the valley (1 hr. from the Grande Cascade). Here we have a grand view of the N. glacier and the precipices of the Vignemale, over 3300 ft. high. To the left rise the Pics d'Araillé and de la Sèbe (p. 148). The Gavarnie bridle-path leads S.E. (to the right of that to the Hourquette d'Araillé, p. 148) to the *Hourquette d'Ossoue*, or *Col du Vignemale* (8985 ft.; about 6 hrs. from Cauterets), 10 min. beyond which is the **Refuge d'Ossoue** or *Bayssellance*, of the C.A.F. (8760 ft.; tenanted in summer). We next pass near the three *Grottes-Refuges* ('Belle-Vue'; 7875 ft.), leave the Vignemale path on the left, and descend S. to the *Gave d'Ossoue* (½ hr.). We follow the right bank of the torrent, cross it where it turns S.E., and recross it above the *Cascade des Oulettes*. We cross the *Pas des Oulettes;* then, at the *Bassin des Oulettes* (1 hr.; 6110 ft.), return to the left bank. Here we leave to the right the (1 hr.) *Cabanes de Saussé* (5480 ft.). The path, regaining the right bank, then descends rapidly through woods, again crossing the torrent twice as we near *Gavarnie*

(p. 153).—2. Viâ the Vallée de Lutour, about 11 hrs.; guide 15 fr. each way. There are two exits from the head of the valley: the *Col d'Estom-Soubiran* (6½-7 hrs.; p. 149), crossing to the *Vallée d'Ossoue* (p. 147), and secondly the *Col de Mallerouge* (8860 ft.), 1 hr. E. of the first Lac d'Estom-Soubiran (p. 149), leading S. to the (½ hr.) *Col de la Houle* (8445 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Cabane de Salent* (6515 ft.); then E., down the valley of the *Gave d'Aspé*, and lastly S. to *Gavarnie* (p. 153).

To the Pic de Chabarrou, 7 hrs. S.W., or 4½ hrs. from the Lac de Gaube (guide from Cauterets 15, or returning by the valley of Marcadaou, 20 fr.). Following the Vignemale route to the Grande Cascade de Splumous (p. 147), we there take a path to the right (W.) to (1 hr.) the beautiful *Lac de Chabarrou* (7485 ft.). Thence to the top in 1¾ hr., by a very steep slope, over débris, a short névé, and precipitous rocks. The **Pic de Chabarrou** (9550 ft.) is one of the finest ascents near Cauterets. The view extends from the Pic d'Anie to Mont Perdu and the Pic du Midi de Bigorre. We may descend N., by the valley of Marcadaou, past the (½ hr.) *Brèche* (8925 ft.), the *Vallon*, and the (1½ hr.) *Cabane de Poueytrenous*, to the (½ hr.) *Plateau de Cayan* (p. 146) and the (¾ hr.) *Pont d'Espagne* (p. 146).

To the Vignemale, 2 days (one from Gavarnie, see p. 156), a night being spent at the Refuge d'Ossoue (3 hrs. from the top). The ascent is toilsome and good guides are necessary (30 fr.; a single tourist should take two; to the refuge 15, horse 15 fr.). Rope and axe necessary. From Cauterets to the *Refuge d'Ossoue*, see p. 147. Beyond the grottoes, to the right, lies the *Glacier d'Ossoue*, or E. glacier of the Vignemale, 2 M. long and ½ M. wide. Early in the season this glacier may be crossed safely; but after the middle of August it is dangerous, and we have to make a détour of 1½ hr. by the crest of the *Montferrat* (10,575 ft.). In this case we cross only a small part of the glacier, using the rope. We then cross the névé between the *Cerbillona* (10,605 ft.) and the *Pique-Longue*, arriving in ½ hr. at the foot of the latter, which is climbed in 20 min. more across loose red slate. The **Vignemale** (10,820 ft.) is the highest peak on the frontier, all the higher peaks being in Spain. It rises in nine peaks, chief of which is the *Pique-Longue*, separated by a chasm from the *Pic Carré* (10,515 ft.). The lowest is the *Petit-Vignemale* (9970 ft.), to the S. of the Hourquette d'Ossoue, and easily ascended in 1¼ hr. from the Refuge d'Ossoue (guide 20 fr., returning by the valley of Lutour). The vast panorama from the Vignemale embraces a chaos of mountains, notably the Gavarnie group. Count Russell (p. 153) had four *Grottes-Refuges* excavated on the Pique Longue; three of them, near the *Col de Cerbillona* (10,520 ft.), have been buried by the glacier and are often inaccessible; the fourth ('le Paradis') is 260 ft. higher up, close to the top. We may descend on the Gavarnie side (see p. 156).

To the Pics d'Araillé and de la Sèbe, 7¾ and 8½ hrs. to the S. (guide 20 fr. for each). To the (5¼ hrs.) *Oulettes du Vignemale*, see p. 147. Thence, to the left, by the new bridle-path to the *Hourquette d'Araillé* (1¾ hr.; p. 149), between the two peaks. A little short of the top of the pass we mount the steep, but easy slopes, to the N., to the summit of the **Pic d'Araillé** (9065 ft.; splendid view). The **Pic de la Sèbe** (9780 ft.) is trying, in the higher part at least. From the col we follow the W. slope to the N. brèche of the Sèbe (35 min.), beyond which we ascend a broad ridge and then a jagged arête to the (1½ hr.) top. The view is still finer than that from the Araillé. The ascent from the Hourquette d'Ossoue (p. 147) is easier, taking 1¾ hr. only. From either of these peaks we may descend in 1-1¼ hr. to the Lac d'Estom (p. 149).

Valley of Lutour. To the Lac d'Estom 3½ hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 10, horse 10, donkey 8 fr.). This valley opens to the left at the *Pont de Benquès* (p. 144). The path ascending it diverges to the left from the road to the Pont d'Espagne, between the bath-houses of Le Pré and Le Bois, and soon passes the *Cascade de Lutour*, just short of which riders cross the stream, while walkers ascend straight on. After a steep ascent we reach (1 hr. from the Pont de Benquès) the *Pont d'Arrioutort* (4440 ft.), which walkers cross to regain the bridle-path. A little farther up is the dairy of *La Fruitière*. The scenery becomes grander. The slope on the right is wooded; that on the left is furrowed with ravines, and surmounted by a rocky crest, culminating in the Pic d'Ardiden (see below). To the left, farther on, we see the Ravin de Lanusse, through which a path ascends to the Refuge Henry-Russell (see below). Higher up, we recross to the left bank by the *Pont de Pouey-Caou* (5035 ft.), near a triple *Cascade*, and lastly ascend a rocky slope to the picturesque **Lac d'Estom** (5845 ft.; inn at the N. end).

From the inn a good bridle-path ascends in zigzags to the (¾ hr.) *Hourquette* or *Col d'Araillé*, whence we may ascend (with guide) the *Pics d'Araillé* and *de la Sèbe* (p. 148), or join the path from Cauterets to Gavarnie at (1¼ hr.) the *Oulettes du Vignemale* (p. 147), 1½ hr. from the *Lac de Gaube* (p. 146).

Still higher up lie the small *Lacs d'Estom-Soubiran* (guide 15 fr.). It takes about 3 hrs. to reach the head of the valley, interesting all the way; we may thence ascend (½ hr.) to the *Col d'Estom-Soubiran*, which affords a striking *View of the Vignemale. To Gavarnie over this col or the Col de Mallerouge, see pp. 147, 148.

Ascent of the Pic d'Ardiden, 6½ hrs. S.E. of Cauterets, interesting (guide 20 fr.; riding practicable to the Refuge Russell). We ascend the *Vallée de Lutour* to the *Ruisseau de Lanusse* (see above; about 2½ hrs.), on whose right bank a bridle-path leads to the (1¼ hr.) *Refuge Henry-Russell* (6595 ft.; untenanted), on the *Plateau de Culaous*. Thence, N.E., we reach the W. arête of the peak, by which we climb to the top (2¾ hrs.). The **Pic d'Ardiden** (9805 ft.), a chaos of disintegrated rocks, affords a superb view of the plain and surrounding valleys, etc. We may descend to (4 hrs.) Luz (p. 150) through a deep, rock-strewn gorge containing the *Lacs d'Ardiden*, the largest of which presents a most striking scene. We then cross the *Col d'Astrets* and descend the *Vallée du Bernazaou*.

From Cauterets to Luz and St-Sauveur over the Col de Riou (by railway, see pp. 141, 150), 6 hrs.; guide and horse to the col 8 fr. each, to Luz 15 fr. (10 fr. only to the guide if mounted). To (2½-3 hrs.) the *Col de Riou*, see p. 145. We descend by the *Granges de Cureilles* (4165 ft.) to the hamlet of *Grust*; then S.E., by *Sazos* and *Sassis* (p. 150), to Luz or St-Sauveur (p. 150). Reversed, the excursion takes 5 hrs. (3 hrs. to the col).

From Cauterets to Gèdre over the Col de Culaous, 10½-11 hrs. (guide 15 fr. per day). To the *Refuge Henry-Russell*, 3½-4 hrs., see above; then an ascent of 2 hrs. to the **Col de Culaous** (8760 ft.; view), whence the difficult *Soum de Cestrède* (9670 ft.; *View), 1½ hr. S., may be climbed. Descent from the col by the *Lac Noir* (½ hr.; 7650 ft.), the pretty *Lac d'Arrouyes* (¾ hr.; 6810 ft.), and the *Granges de Bué* (1½ hr.; 4900 ft.) to the (2 hrs.) Gavarnie road. ¼ hr. from *Gèdre* (p. 152).

22. Luz, St-Sauveur, and Environs.

I. From Lourdes to Luz and St-Sauveur.

Railway to (13 M.) *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* (p. 141); thence Electric Railway (8 M.; 2 fr. 70 c., 2 fr.; views to the right). From Lourdes to *Luz-St-Sauveur*, in 1½-2 hrs. (5 fr. 5, 4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 5 c.; return 8 fr. 95, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 65 c.). Carriages during the season; to Gavarnie, see pp. 151, 152. — Route des Pyrénées, see p. 168.

To *Pierrefitte-Nestalas*, see pp. 140, 141. The electric line diverges from the Cauterets line at *Nestalas* (p. 141) and crosses the Gave de Cauterets. At *Soulom* are power-houses (21,000 h.p.) for the electric lines of the Comp. du Midi. The Gave de Pau is next crossed. The line then follows the carriage-road and ascends the **Gorge de Luz*, 5 M. long, the finest part of which is beyond the *Pont de l'Echelle* on the old road. The line, often hewn in the rock, rises to a height of 260 ft. above the stream. Facing us rises the Pic de Néré (p. 151). We now enter a grassy basin and descend to the (5 M.) *Pont de la Reine* or *de la Hiladère*. — 7 M. *Pont du Pescadère* (2130 ft.), by which both road and railway recross the stream.

The Road to St-Sauveur (1¼ M.) leads to the right before the bridge and ascends on the bank of the Gave de Pau, then on that of the *Gave de Gavarnie*, which unites with the *Bastan* at *Sassis* (p. 149) to form the Gave de Pau.

In front of us rises the Bergons (p. 151). To the left is the ruined *Château de Ste-Marie* (14th cent.). — 8 M. *Luz-St-Sauveur* (2330 ft.), whence *Luz* is reached by crossing the Bastan.

II. Luz and St-Sauveur.

Luz. — Hotels, near the station, good. *Hôt. de l'Univers*, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres*, open April-Oct., R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr. — *Rest. de la Gare*, L. or D. 2½ fr.

Luz (2425 ft.; pop. 1525) lies on the Barèges road and the Bastan, in a valley of which it was once the almost independent capital. It attracts summer visitors, both on its own account and from being near St-Sauveur. The curious *Church*, attributed to the Templars, dates perhaps from the 12th cent., but with later additions. Like many other churches in this region it was fortified, and is still enclosed by a defensive wall. The apse is flanked with two towers, that on the N. being a kind of keep. The Romanesque N. portal is interesting. At the W. end, on the right, is a large 16th cent. chapel. The N. tower contains a small museum (½ fr.).

The road to (½ M.) St-Sauveur passes the old *Thermes* of Luz and crosses the Gave de Gavarnie. Short-cut near the bridge.

St-Sauveur. — Hotels (omn. 1 fr.). *Hôt. des Bains & des Princes*, good, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de France*, open 15th May to 15th Oct., good, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris*, open May-Oct., R. from 2½, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.

ARGELES-GAZOST
Vallée de Lesponne
Vallée de Campan
Vallée d'Aure
Vallée de la Neste
Vallée de la Barousse
Vallée de Castillon
Vallée de Cauterets
Vallée de Luz
Vallée de Gavarnie
Vallée de Barèges
Vallée de Bagnères-de-Bigorre
Vallée de Labassère
Vallée de Lourdes
Vallée de Lourdes à Pau
Vallée de Lourdes à Tarbes
Vallée de Tarbes à Pau
Vallée de Tarbes à Bagnères-de-Bigorre
Vallée de Tarbes à Lourd

Pic de Bergons
Pic de Budéraous
Pic de Nequielle
Pic d'Anglade
Rocher isolé
Soulen
Pic de Bassia
Pic d'Arrouyes
Pic Long
Pic de Campbieil
Pic de Gabiet
Pic de Gar dit
Pic de la Munia
Pic de Pimené
Pic de Lary
Pic de Loudes
Pic de Crabère
Pic Blanc
Pic de Lait
Pic d'Arrioüere
Pic Méné
Pic de Tentes
Pic de Tramezaygues
Pic de Bent
Pic d'Arré
Pic de Moudang
Pic de Peyreblanque
Pic de Gerbats
Pic de la Glacia
Pic de Trotmouse
Pic de Port-Vieil
Pic de Tuquerouye
Pic de Gabiétous
Pic de Tuquerouye
Pic de Tuquerouye
Pic de Tuquerouye

Etablissements. *Bains des Dames* and *Thermes de la Hontalade*, buvette and baths at both. Season June-September.

Guides. 1st cl., *J. M. Catala* (skieur) and *J. M. Thomas;* 2nd cl., *M. Cazaux* ('Palu'), *B. Charlet*, and *J. M. Lons fils*. Tariff, see excursions.

Post & Telegraph Office, next the Etablissement des Dames. — Anglican Church Service in summer.

St-Sauveur (2525 ft.) is a pretty modern village of a single street, on the E. slope of the *Som de Laze* (6025 ft.), above the gorge of the Gave de Gavarnie. The warm sulphur-springs are chiefly used for maladies of women and for nervous diseases. The *Etablissement des Dames* is fed by the spring of that name (94°). Below it is the fine public *Jardin Anglais*, sloping steeply down to the stream, which is crossed by a bridge leading to the direct road from Luz to the Pont Napoléon (see below).

The *Thermes de la Hontalade* lie on a slope 820 ft. (10 min.) above St-Sauveur. The water (72°), beneficial for the respiratory organs, resembles that of Les Dames, but contains more sulphate of soda. The *Plateau de la Hontalade* affords a fine view.

On the road to Gavarnie the **Pont Napoléon*, 215 ft. high, crosses the stream. From a distance it looks like a gigantic portal to the ravine.

III. Excursions from Luz and St-Sauveur.

Motor-omn. to *Cauterets* (Route des Pyrénées), see p. 168.

To *Cauterets* by the *Col de Riou*, or to the *Pic d'Ardiden*, see p. 149.

Ascent of the Pic de Viscos, $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. (guide 10, horse 7 fr.), easy and interesting. We follow the Col de Riou route, N.W., to the (1 hr.) *Granges de Cureilles* (p. 149), then turn to the right, and scale the Pic on the N.W. side (see p. 145).

Ascent of the Pic de Bergons, a favourite excursion, 4-5 hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 8, horse 6 fr.). We leave Luz by the Barèges road (p. 156) and ascend S.E., past *Villenave* (2620 ft.), by a well-beaten track. (From St-Sauveur a bridle-path ascends to the left at the Pont Napoléon; see above.) The ***Pic de Bergons** (6790 ft.), almost isolated, is an admirable point of view, inferior only to the Piméné (p. 156); the Cascade de Gavarnie, more than 14 M. distant, is visible to the S.

Ascent of the Pic de Néré, 5 hrs. N. of Luz, interesting, partly on horseback (guide 12, horse 8 fr.). We start by the Barèges road, cross the stream, and ascend to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Sers* (3705 ft.), then N. to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Cabanes d'Arbéousse* (5850 ft.), and W. to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Col d'Arbéousse* (7105 ft.; view). A climb of $^3/_4$ hr. up the arête brings us to the top of the ***Pic de Néré** or *de Nère* (7875 ft.; admirable view). Ascent from Barèges, see p. 158.

To the Cirque de Gavarnie. Road to Gavarnie 12 M., then 1 hr. by bridle-path (guide needless), one of the finest excursions in the Pyrenees, on no account to be missed. By starting early, the ascent of the Piméné (p. 156) may be included in the excursion.

Seat in brake 3, return-ticket 4 fr.; in motor-car 4, return 5 fr.; victoria with 4 seats 20, landau 25 fr. per day. If a satisfactory bargain cannot

be made at Luz, a carr. may be hired at *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* (p. 141); thence to Gavarnie (3½-4 hrs.' drive) carr. with 4 seats 25 fr. for 1 day, 30 for 2 days, 35 fr. with heavy luggage.

The roads from Luz and St-Sauveur unite at the *Pont Napoléon* (p. 151). We then ascend the right bank to the foot of the Bergons (p. 151) and enter the grand *Gorge de St-Sauveur*, which was once fortified. — Near the (3 M.) *Pont de Sia* (2610 ft.) is a waterfall. — 4½ M. *Pont d'Arroucat* (2840 ft.), near the hamlet of *Pragnères*. Facing us rises the Piméné; the Cirque de Gavarnie soon comes in sight.

7½ M. **Gèdre** (3265 ft.; Hôt. de la Grotte, good; Hôt.-Rest. des Pyrénées), a village at the junction of the Héas, Campbieil, and Gavarnie valleys. Behind the Hôtel de la Grotte is a 'grotto', or rather cutting, whence the Gave de Héas issues (adm. 25 c.).

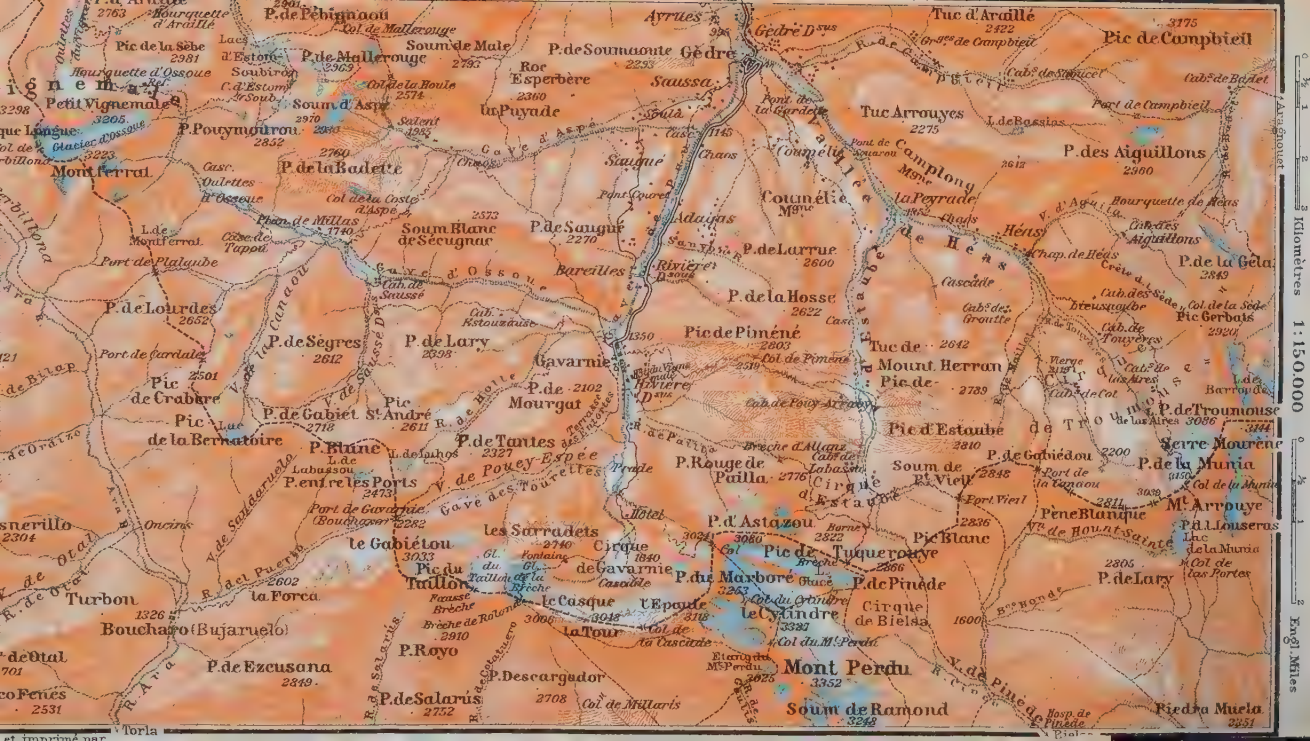
Guides: 1st cl., F. Lavignole, J. Marcou ('Coulouscou'), V. Paget ('Chapelle'), J. Soulé ('Lixandre'); 2nd cl., Bern. Lavignole, F. Paget ('Cantou').

From Gèdre to the *Piméné*, see p. 156; to *Cauterets*, see p. 149.

To the Cirque de Troumouse, 3½ hrs. S.E.; bridle-path (road being made), guide unnecessary. A stony path near the Hôtel de la Grotte leads to the *Vallée de Héas*, which we ascend on the left bank of the torrent. Farther on is a short-cut across meadows. On the other side is the Valley of Campbieil (p. 153). We next cross, at the foot of the Coumélie, a *Chaos* similar to that on the Gavarnie road (p. 153); then, 1 hr. 10 min. from Gèdre, we cross the stream by the *Pont de Souarou* (3725 ft.). On the left is the *Montagne de Camplong*. On the other side is the mouth of the *Val d'Estaubé*, which also ends in a cirque. At a place called the *Peyrade* (4135 ft.), the valley of Héas is choked with blocks of rock. On the left is the *Caillou de l'Arrayé*, a huge block on which the Virgin is said to have appeared. About 50 min. from the bridge (4 M. from Gèdre) is the little hamlet of *Héas* (4855 ft.). From Héas to the valley of the Aure over the Hourquette des Signatures, see p. 153. We next come to the (10 min.) *Chapelle de Héas* (5075 ft.), a pilgrim-resort. Adjoining it is the small *Hôtel de la Munia*. The path soon forks. We continue to follow the right bank of the torrent, called the *Riou de Tougères* higher up, and ascend on the slope above a gorge, beyond which we see, to the S., the Pics de Troumouse and de la Munia. The torrent has several falls, notably the *Cascade de Matacas*. We next reach (1 hr.) the **Cirque de Troumouse**, less grand than that of Gavarnie, yet of noble dimensions, 2½ M. in diameter, and 2600-3900 ft. in height. At its head rise the Pic de la Munia (see below) and the *Pic de Troumouse* (10,125 ft.).

We may reach the cirque also by the opposite slope of the valley. We cross the Gave de Héas beyond the chapel, and also its right branch, the *Riou de Maillet*; we then ascend a zigzag path, cross the *Riou de Cot* twice, above a waterfall, and reach the huts of that name. Above rises a height (6950 ft.), crowned with a statue of the Virgin, which affords the best general view of the cirque. — About ¼ hr. short of the huts, and before the second bridge across the Riou de Cot, the path ascends straight on, S., to the *Port de la Canaou* (8580 ft.), 3 hrs. from Héas, whence we may descend to *Bielsa* (3315 ft.; inn), by the fine *Cirque de Bielsa* and the superb *Vallée de Pinède* (small hospice).

To the right of the Cirque de Troumouse rises the **Pic de la Munia** (10,335 ft.; 4½ hrs. from Héas; guide 15-20 fr.), a splendid point of view, but fit for experts only. — The **Pic Gerbats** (9580 ft.; guide 15 fr.), S.E. of Héas, takes 4 hrs., by the *Cabane de Lieusaoube* (1½ hr.) and *Col de la Sède* (2 hrs.; 8690 ft.; view). From the Col de la Sède we may ascend in ¾ hr. to the *Géla* (9345 ft.), an excellent point of view.


Pic de Campbieil
Tuc d'Araillé
Ayrues
Gèdre
Gavarnie
Pic de Pinéné
Mont Perdu
Soum de Ramond
Tuc Arrouyes
Tuc de Mount Herran
Pic de Tuquerouye
Pic Blanc
Pic d'Estaube
Pic de Crabère
Pic de la Bernatoire
Pic du Taillon
Pic du Marboré
Pic de Pinède
Cirque de Gavarnie
Cirque de Bielsa
Cirque de Troumouse
Cirque d'Estaubé
Cirque d'Estaÿ
Cirque de Pailla
Brèche de Roland
Brèche d'Allanz
Brèche de Tuquerouye
Brèche du Taillon
Brèche de Rolando
Brèche de Gavarnie
Brèche de Casamanya
Brèche de Pinède
Col de Pinéné
Col de Mallerouge
Col de la Boule
Col de la Coste d'Aspé
Col de la Sausse
Col de la Fache
Col de la Cascade
Col du Cylindre
Col du M.t Perdu
Col de Millaris
Col de Pouey-Arrouy
Col de Tuquerouye
Col de la Fache
Col de la Cascade
Col du Cylindre
Col du M.t Perdu
Col de Millaris
Col de la Sausse
Col de la Coste d'Aspé
Col de la Boule
Col de Mallerouge

Vallée d'Aure. — 1. By the Port de Campbieil. 6½ hrs. from Gèdre to Aragnouet (guide 12, horse 10 fr.). The bridle-path diverges to the left from the Héas route (p. 152), and ascends to the *Vallée de Campbieil* by the *Granges* of that name (1½ hr.; 5595 ft.) and the *Cabanes de Saoucet* (1 hr.; 6430 ft.). Then 1¼ hr. to the *Port de Campbieil* (8515 ft.), between the **Pic des Aiguillons** (9710 ft.; on the S.; easily scaled from the col) and the **Pic de Campbieil** (10,415 ft.; on the N.; ascent from the Hourquette de Badet in ¾ hr.; guide 15 fr.). From the Port we descend in 1 hr. into the vale of the *Badet* and (1½ hr.) *Aragnouet* (p. 130). — The *Pic Badet* (10,370 ft.) and *Pic Long* (10,180 ft.; the highest peak of the French Pyrenees), N.W. of the Pic de Campbieil, are for first-rate climbers only (guide 15 fr.).

2. By the Hourquette des Signatures, 6 hrs. from Héas to Aragnouet by a new path through the *Vallon d'Aguila* to the *Hourquette* (3½ hrs.; 8530 ft.); then down the dale of the Badet (1 hr.), where we join the first route. — The *Pic des Aiguillons* (see above), N.W. of the Hourquette, is a fine ascent of 1 hr.

The road ascends in three loops. Several waterfalls on the right; the *Cascade d'Arroudet* is the last and finest. We next traverse the *Chaos* of huge rocks that have fallen from a spur of the *Coumélie*. The valley is bare and desolate. The Cirque de Gavarnie soon comes distinctly into view. Just before the bridge is a statue of *Count Russell* (1834-1909), explorer of the Pyrenees.

12 M. Gavarnie. — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. du Vignemale*, 10 min. from the bridge, open May-Sept., R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 15 fr.; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*, at the entrance to the village, 1st March to 15th Dec., good, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Point-de-Vue-de-la-Cascade*, between the first two, 15th July to 15th Sept.; *Hôt. du Point-de-Vue-du-Marboré*, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr. At the entrance to the cirque, 2½ M. from the village, *Hôt. du Cirque & de la Cascade*, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr. (telephone), *Hôt.-Rest. du Pont-de-Neige*, 5 min. farther on, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr., these two open from May 1st to Oct. 15th.

Guides. 1st cl.: C. and H. Passet, A. L. Arrouy, F. B. Salles, G. Castagné, Henri and Hipp. Courtade, H. C. Salles ('Mahon'), F. Fédacou (skieur), M. Haurine, L. Junté, J. M. Lartigue, H. Poc, P. Pujo, A. Pujo fils, P. J. Soubie, Henri, Jean (skieur), and Jean Marie Trescazes, B. Trescazes-Adagas, and A. and J. M. Bernat-Salles (skieurs). — 2nd cl.: H. Balansac (skieur), G. Junté, J. M. Pocous, and H. Pujo.

Horses, with or without attendant, 3-4 fr. per hour; donkeys 2-3 fr., attendant 2 fr.; each hour more for horse 1½, donkey 1, attendant 1 fr.

Gavarnie (4430 ft.), a small village, was originally built round a hospice of the Templars. Pretty waterfall 5 min. below the village. International fair on 23rd July.

The ****Cirque de Gavarnie** seems quite near, but it takes an hour to reach its entrance, and ½ hr. more to go to its head. The path diverges to the left from that to the Port de Gavarnie; it skirts the left and then the right bank of the stream, and crosses two spurs of the valley. At the entrance to the cirque, 2½ M. from the village, is the Hôtel du Cirque (5018 ft.), 5 min. beyond which is the Hôtel du Pont-de-Neige. A rough path to the left ascends thence in ½ hr. to the foot of the cascade at the end of the cirque (5380 ft.). In the afternoon a wide berth should be given to the

cliffs, from which stones often fall. Like the other Pyrenean cirques, that of Gavarnie has been formed by glacier-action. The superb amphitheatre is enclosed by limestone mountains, rising in three stages to heights of 6900, 8500, and 9000 ft., and forming a basin $2^1/_4$ M. wide, while the crest-line of the mountains, from the *Pic des Sarradets* (8990 ft.) on the W. to the *Pics d'Astazou* (9920 and 10,105 ft.) on the E., measures nearly 9 M. The other peaks, beginning from the W., are the *Gabiétou* (9950 ft.); the *Taillon* (10,320 ft.), to the left of which are the *Fausse Brèche* (9675 ft.) and the *Brèche de Roland* (9200 ft.); the *Casque* (9860 ft.), *Tour* (9900 ft.), *Epaule* (9975 ft.), and *Pic du Marboré* (10,675 ft.); but the last four only are visible from Gavarnie. The slopes between the successive stages are covered with snow and glaciers, forming 13 cascades, of which two never dry up. The chief fall, the famous ***Cascade de Gavarnie,** is the highest in Europe (1385 ft.). If there is plenty of water it forms a single fall, but in summer two falls (960 and 425 ft.). The effects of light and shade in the cirque are singularly beautiful, both at sunrise and sunset; and about noon in summer the sun shines full upon the cascade. If the traveller does not ascend the Piméné (p. 156), he should at least mount (20 min.) the height near the hotel, which affords a fine survey of the cirque.

If unable to visit the cirque itself, the traveller may view it admirably from the *Terrasse des Entortes*, $^1/_2$ hr. from Gavarnie, on the Port de Gavarnie route.

Gavarnie is the best centre for ascents in the Pyrenees. The following round is recommended to climbers: 1st day, to the Refuge de Tuquerouye (see below); 2nd day, Mont Perdu, Vallée d'Arazas, inns of Ordesa (p. 155); 3rd day, back to Gavarnie by the Brêche de Roland or the Port de Gavarnie (p. 155). An easier excursion is from Gavarnie direct to the Vallée d'Arazas by the Port de Gavarnie.

To the Brèche de Tuquerouye, $4^1/_4$ hrs. S.E.; we may ride to the Borne de Tuquerouye, 1 hr. short of the Brèche (guide 12 fr.). We ascend for $^1/_4$ hr. by the cirque path, then to the left (S.E.) viâ the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Cabanes de l'Espugnette* to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Brèche d'Allanz* (7975 ft.), N.E. of the cirque, between the Pic de Piméné (N.; p. 156) and the *Pic Rouge de Pailla* (S.; 9110 ft.). We then descend S.E. to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Borne de Tuquerouye* (7790 ft.), and reach ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Echelle de Tuquerouye*, a couloir with a ladder of iron rods (danger from falling stones when another party is ahead; we may avoid the first part of it by taking to the glacier, if practicable). In $^1/_2$ hr. more we reach the **Brèche de Tuquerouye** (8745 ft.), with the *Refuge de Tuquerouye* or *Lourde-Rocheblave* (wood must be taken), between the *Pic de Tuquerouye* (9260 ft.; W.) and the *Pic de Pinède* (9405 ft.; E.). Splendid *View of Mont Perdu. The refuge is the best starting-point for the ascent of Mont Perdu, the Cylindre, etc. (see below); the *Pics d'Astazou* or *Estazou* (*Pic Occidental* 9920 ft., *Grand-Pic* 10,105 ft.) are also ascended thence (guide 20 fr.). From the Col d'Astazou we may (with a good guide) descend N.W., by the *Rochers Blancs*, to Gavarnie, or we may cross the glacier to the Col du Mont-Perdu (p. 155).

Ascent of Mont Perdu and the Cylindre, 7 hrs. from Gavarnie, with guide (30 or 25 fr.), rope, and axe. To the (4 hrs.) *Brèche de Tuquerouye*, see above. We then round the E. end of the *Lac Glacé* and

cross its efflux and a crevassed glacier (beware of falling stones), keeping to the S. A wide crevasse is followed by several chimneys and cornices, beyond which we ascend a glacier to (2 hrs. from the refuge) the *Col du Mont-Perdu* (10,185 ft.). We then descend in 5 min. to the *Etang du Mont-Perdu* (9925 ft.). From this point we may ascend the Mont Perdu, in 1 hr., over a glacier and through a chimney of débris; or we may reach the Cylindre, in 1 hr., up fatiguing screes and a sloping chimney with good foothold. **Mont Perdu** (11,000 ft.), one of the highest peaks in the Pyrenees (comp. pp. 175, 176), is on Spanish territory. It offers an interesting view of the deep-cut valleys of Niscle and Escuaïn and the verdant dales of Bielsa and Arazas. The **Cylindre**, or *Cylindre du Marboré* (10,915 ft.), affords a fine view of Mont Perdu and the Lac Glacé. These two peaks, with the *Soum de Ramond* (10,655 ft.) to the S.E., are called by the Spaniards *Las Tres Sorores*. From the Col du Mont-Perdu we may return to Gavarnie by the valley of Arazas (interesting; see below); or else by the back (S. side) of the Cirque de Gavarnie, over the crest of the cirque to the Col de la Cascade (p. 156), and by the Brèche de Roland (see below).

To the Valley of Arazas. — 1. By the Brèche de Tuquerouye and Col du Mont-Perdu (13 hrs. to the inns). From Gavarnie to the (4 hrs.) *Refuge de Tuquerouye* and thence to the (2 hrs.) *Col du Mont-Perdu*, see p. 154 and above. We descend to the *Etang* and then over stony terraces to the huts of *Gaulis* (7055 ft.). Next, across the pastures to a precipice overlooking the upper valley of Arazas (fine waterfall on the right). The passage down the rocks, not easy to find, is on our left as we turn our backs to Mont Perdu. The first few yards are nearly perpendicular, but the rest is easier. We cross the stream (cascades) and strike the path to the inns (see below; 9 hrs. from the refuge). We return to Gavarnie in about 6 hrs., either by the *Port de Gavarnie* (see below), or by the *Corniches de Salarous* (rather difficult) and the *Brèche de Roland* (see below).

2. By the Port de Gavarnie. Bridle-path to the head of the valley of Arazas (7 hrs. to the inns). The path leads S.W. from Gavarnie, past *Les Entortes* (p. 154), to the (2½ hrs.) **Port de Gavarnie** or *de Boucharo* (7485 ft.), an important pass. Traces of glacier erosion are noticed on the rocks to the left on the way up. We descend through a fine gorge to (1½ hr.) *Boucharo*, or *Bujaruelo* (4350 ft.), a Spanish hamlet on the Rio Ara. We next descend the *Gorge de Ste-Hélène* to (1½ hr.) the *Pont des Navarrais* (3390 ft.), leave the road to *Torla* (3¼ hrs. from Boucharo) on the right, enter the ***Valley of Arazas** or *Arrasas*, and reach the two rustic, but clean inns of *Ordesa* (4290 ft.; 6 hrs. from the Port). This valley, behind the Cirque de Gavarnie, is 9½ M. long. It is watered by the Rio Ordesa and opens into the valley of Torla. Its abrupt wooded slopes are remarkable for their beautiful colouring. The grandest point is at the *Cotatuero*, an enormous rocky bastion near the inns.

To the Brèche de Roland and Col du Taillon, 4 or 4½ hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (10 fr.) and axe necessary. From Gavarnie to the Hôtel du Cirque (1 hr.), see p. 153. To the W. of the cirque, and to the right of the last waterfall, we reach (½ hr.) a cornice, not easy to find, called the *Echelle des Sarradets*. This leads to the pastures of the Sarradets and the (1 hr.) *Fontaine des Sarradets* (7875 ft.; view). Then over terraces, leaving on our right a col leading to the Glacier du Taillon. In ¾ hr. we reach the *Glacier de la Brèche*, over which we have a toilsome ascent of ½ hr., and in ¼ hr. more the **Brèche de Roland** (9200 ft.), a cleft 200 ft. wide, 330 ft. deep, and 55 yds. long, which the famous paladin is said to have made with his sword Durandal to open a passage back from Spain. On the W. side of the entrance is a shelter; a better one is the 'Villa Gaurier', a grotto 500 yds. W.S.W., on the Spanish side. We pass through the Brèche and go on, W.S.W., to (½ hr.) the **Col du Taillon** (9175 ft.) for the superb view of the S. side of the cirque, of Mont Perdu, etc. The *Pic du Taillon* (10,320 ft.) may be ascended in 1½ hr. from the Brèche, through the *Fausse-Brèche* (9675 ft.). Grand

view. Guide from Gavarnie 15 fr. (by the glacier 20 fr.). – From the Pic du Taillon we may follow the mountain-crest to the top of the *Gabiétou* (9950 ft.; guide 15 fr.). It may be ascended also by the Port de Gavarnie route (p. 155) and the N. glacier, with its fantastic pinnacles.

Ascent of the Pic du Marboré. — 1. By the Brèche de Roland, 6½ hrs. from Gavarnie; with guide (20 fr.) and axe. To the *Brèche de Roland* (4 hrs.), see p. 155. We then ascend S.E., passing the *Casque* and the *Tour du Marboré*, which may be climbed from this side also, to (1 hr.) the *Col de la Cascade* (9640 ft.), between the Tour and the Epaule du Marboré, whence we have a superb view into the cirque. Then, mounting the glacier on the S. slope, we reach the top of the Pic du Marboré in 1½ hr. — 2. By the Brèche de Tuquerouye, returning by the Brèche de Roland, a grand ascent similar to the last. To the (4 hrs.) *Brèche* (refuge), and thence to the crevasse, short of the Col du Mont-Perdu, see pp. 154, 155. We ascend to the right by a cornice to the (2¼ hrs. from the refuge) *Col du Cylindre* (10,070 ft.), between the Cylindre and the top, which rises ½ hr. farther N.W. The ***Pic du Marboré** (10,675 ft.), culminating in a great platform, commands a fine view of the higher peaks around the cirque. We complete the round by returning past the *Pic de la Cascade* (10,230 ft.) and by the Brèche de Roland.

The shortest ascent of the **Vignemale** (10,820 ft.) is by *Ossoue* and the *Montferrat*. (From Cauterets, see p. 148.) This grand, but trying ascent takes 6-7 hrs. (half, if preferred, on horseback) from Gavarnie; guide (30 fr.), rope, and axe necessary. We ascend the Vallée d'Ossoue to the *Grottes Belle-Vue;* then turn to the left, up the *Glacier d'Ossoue*, or else up the crest of the *Montferrat* (see p. 148).

From Gavarnie we may visit the *Cirque de Troumouse*, either by Gèdre (4½ M. by road), or by an easy path skirting the Coumélic (p. 153) and joining the Gèdre route in 2½ hrs. (½ hr. short of Héas, p. 152).

From Gavarnie over the mountains to *Cauterets*, see pp. 148, 147; to the *Baths of Panticosa*, see p. 140.

Ascent of the Piméné, easy and interesting, 3½-4 hrs. from Gavarnie, or 5½ hrs. from Gèdre (p. 152), to which the descent may be made. Guide 10, horse 6, donkey 4 fr. From Gavarnie we ascend E., through woods, to (¾ hr.) a terrace and (½ hr.) a spring. Thence to the right, up steep slopes, to (2¾ hrs. from Gavarnie) the *Col de Piméné* (8265 ft.; view). Here we turn to the N. and mount by a narrow arête to the top of the ***Piméné** (9195 ft.), which affords the best survey of the Cirque de Gavarnie, though the great waterfall is not seen.

23. Barèges and Environs.

I. From Lourdes to Barèges.

Railway to *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* and Electric Line to *Luz-St-Sauveur*. Motor Omnibus thence during the season in ¾ hr. to (5 M.) *Barèges* (2 fr.; return 3½ fr.); carr. 8-10 fr. Walkers take 1½-1¾ hr. (short-cuts).

From Lourdes to (21 M.) *Luz*, see R. 22, I. The road (Route des Pyrénées, see p. 168) then ascends N.E. into the valley of the *Bastan*, or Gave de Barèges. At first, left and right, are the wooded slopes of the Pics de Néré and de Bergons. — Beyond (2½ M.) *Betpouey* (3155 ft.) the hills become bare and furrowed. We cross the torrent twice in the Pontis ravine (p. 158), 1¼ M. from Barèges, and (1 M. farther) reach the bath-house of *Barzun-Barèges* (81°).

II. Barèges.

HOTELS. *Hôt. de l'Europe & de France* and *Hôt. Richelieu & d'Angleterre*, 15th May to 20th Oct., good, R. from 3, B. 1, L. or D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Teinturier*, open the whole year, good, same charges.

ETABLISSEMENT. Buvette 2-10 fr.: bath or douche $^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ fr. *Etablissement de Barzun* (p. 156). Buvette $2^1/_2$, bath or douche $^3/_4$-$1^1/_2$ fr.

Small CASINO, at the entrance to the village.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, on the right.

GUIDES. 1st cl.: B. and J. M. Anclade, Jean and P. Casaux-Palu, M. Menvielle-Lanusse. 2nd cl.: A. and B. J. Casaux-Palu, L. Lort, and G. Vergez.

Barèges (4040 ft.), a village of one long street on the left bank of the Bastan, has long been noted for its warm sulphur-springs. Owing to its height it is scarcely habitable in winter, but it attracts numerous visitors in summer. The replanting of the hillsides has already improved the aspect of the valley.

The *Waters*, impregnated with sulphate of soda, are the strongest in the Pyrenees. They are all charged with a peculiar nitrogenous substance, called 'barégine' or 'glairine', which renders them oily to the touch. Their temperature is from 76° to 111° corresponding with the amount of sulphate of soda they contain. They are used for baths and drinking, in the treatment of surgical cases, the healing of wounds, for scrofula, gout, rheumatism, skin-diseases, chlorosis, anæmia, and nervous affections. The fifteen springs yield about 57,000 gallons a day.

The *Etablissement Thermal* is in the upper part of the village. All the springs are united here, and the arrangements are very complete. Opposite the baths is a *Military Hospital*, founded in 1760, but recently rebuilt. Higher up is the *Hospice Ste-Eugénie*, reserved for the clergy and nuns from 15th June to 1st Sept., and for the poor before and after these dates.

The *Promenade Horizontale*, a favourite walk, begins at the Hospice and runs W. below the Ayré (see p. 159), and above the village, to the Rioulet ravine (see below). There are also walks higher up in the *Forêt de Barèges*, or *Bois d'Artigou*, which protects the baths from avalanches and the ravages of the Mouré torrent. Among them is the *Allée Verte* (5900 ft.), a clearing in the forest, 1 hr. distant, between the valleys of the Lienz and the Rioulet. The *Héritage à Colas*, beyond the Rioulet, $^1/_2$ hr. from the Promenade Horizontale, is another pleasant resort.

Avalanches and floods from the hills are the chief dangers to which Barèges is exposed. Avalanches of the most destructive kind gather on the flanks of the mountain of Labas-Blanc, to the N., and sweep down four ravines into the valley and across the stream to the opposite slope. Masses of snow of more than 100,000 cubic yds. have thus been hurled upon the village. On the spots most liable to this danger wooden buildings only are erected, and these are removed before the winter. The most dangerous spot was formerly the *Ravin du Midaou* or *de Capè*, behind the military hospital. The forest-department has succeeded in averting or lessening the avalanches by means of plantations and embankments. The works are interesting, and they afford a good view (2 hrs. there and back). — The torrent in the *Ravin du Rioulet*, on the left bank below Barèges, used to be terribly destructive after a thaw or heavy rain, carrying away everything that was not solid rock, and de-

stroying the main road; but it has been rendered almost harmless by the embankments and channels which distribute its waters higher up. The *Ravin de Pontis*, lower down, now requires similar treatment. An alteration of the road was necessitated by the risks it formerly ran.

III. Excursions from Barèges.

Motor-omn. to *Luz-St-Sauveur* and *Cauterets* (Route des Pyrénées), see p. 168.

Ascent of the **Pic de Néré**, $3^3/_4$-4 hrs. W.; guide 10, horse 6 fr. (From Luz, see p. 151.) We cross the Bastan 500 yds. below Barèges, near the Source de Barzun (p. 156), and ascend W. to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *St-Justin*, a fine point of view. Then N. to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Cirque de Sers*, and again W. farther on, descending into a dale and ascending the steep slopes on the other side to the *Cabanes d'Arbéousse* (about 1 hr.), where we join the route from Luz (p. 151).

Ascent of the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, easy and most attractive, $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. N.E. (guide, unnecessary except when snow is lying, 10, horse 7 fr.). The traveller may spend the night in the inn near the top, to see the sunrise (telegraph for bed). In any case he should start early and reach the top before noon, as mists often rise later. We follow the Col du Tourmalet road (p. 159) on the left bank of the Bastan, cross the stream by the (40 min.) *Pont de Tournabout* (4755 ft.), and ascend, E., the flank of the Pène-Blanque (p. 159). Near ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Cabanes de Toue* (6370 ft.) the path turns N. and is lost among the pastures. We leave on the right a path which joins the great bend of the Tourmalet route, and on the left a prostrate column erected in 1839 to the Duc de Nemours. Beyond the huts a well-beaten path leads to the left and then ascends in zigzags. Walkers may ascend due N. The greyish dome of the Pic du Midi and its observatory are now in sight. We cross a brook issuing from the *Lac d'Oncet* (7345 ft.), which we leave below on the left. In $3^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. from Barèges we reach the *Hourque des Cinq-Cours* or *de Sencours* (7800 ft.), a col where we join the route from Bagnères (Hôtellerie du Pic du Midi, open 15th July to 1st Oct., adm. $^1/_2$, bed 3, B. 1, L. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr., wine extra). From the col we may afterwards descend to Gripp ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.; p. 164). In 1-$1^1/_4$ hr. more we reach the top by many zigzags, practicable for horses, crossing the *Col du Laquet* (8530 ft.; fine view). The ****Pic du Midi de Bigorre** (9440 ft.) ranks high among Pyrenean peaks for its superb survey of nearly the whole chain (view-indicator). Being isolated towards the plain, it commands an almost boundless view in that direction, even extending W. to the Atlantic. The contrast between the plain and the snow-capped peaks to the S. is very striking. At the W. end of the peak is a small platform, with a dangerous precipice to the N. On the E. side is an *Observatory* (adm. under the escort of an official).

To the **Lac Bleu,** $3^1/_4$-4 hrs. N.; guide 10, horse 7 fr. (From Bagnères, see p. 163.) For 1 hr. we follow the Pic du Midi route (p. 158), then turn to the left and ascend in $^1/_4$ hr. to the *Cabanes d'Aoube* (5970 ft.) and to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Col d'Aoube* (8300 ft.; fine view). We descend thence, W., past a little blue lake, to the (1 hr.) *Lac Bleu* (p. 164). — We may reach it also by ascending N.E. from Barèges by a good bridle-path to the crest of *Pène-Blanque*, whence we may easily mount, E., to the top (8630 ft.; view), 3 hrs. from Barèges, or else descend N. to the lake.

Ascent of the Pic d'Ayré, $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. S.; guide and horse 10 fr. each (guide needless as far as the col). The bridle-path ascends through the forest of Barèges (p. 157) and the Allée Verte (p. 157), and winds up to the pastures above the Rioulet ravine. The same point is reached direct by a steep footpath along the torrent. To the W. we next reach a fine point of view, $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Barèges; then, retracing our steps a short way, we ascend flower-carpeted slopes in zigzags to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Col d'Ayré* (view). We may climb in $^1/_2$ hr. more to the top of the **Pic d'Ayré** (7935 ft.), but the ascent is toilsome and requires a guide.

To the Refuge Packe, 5-6 hrs. S. (guide useful), bridle-path by Betpouey (p. 156) and the Bolou ravine. This *Refuge* (8280 ft.), above the *Col de Rabiet*, for ascents in the Néouvielle region, is little frequented.

To the Lac d'Orrédon and Pic de Néouvielle, $5^1/_4$-6 hrs., easy and interesting (guide 20, horse to the Col d'Aure 10 fr.). We follow the Tourmalet route (see below), crossing (50 min.) the Escoubous torrent. The track ascends through a rocky chaos past the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Vallon d'Aigue-Cluse* on the left, and again across the torrent, to the (35 min.) *Lac d'Escoubous* (6395 ft.), amidst wild mountains. Farther up is ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Lac Blanc*. Leaving the *Lac de Tracens* on the left, we next reach ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Lac Noir* (7200 ft.) and follow its left bank. Passing the *Lac Espagnol*, we ascend to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Col d'Aure* or *d'Aubert* (8200 ft.; splendid view). — Descending to the left, to the lakes of *Aubert* and *Aumar*, which we see from the col, we may reach ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the **Lac d'Orrédon** or *Orédon* (6070 ft.; refuge-hut), dammed up by an embankment 80 ft. high. To the W. is the *Lac de Cap-de-Long* (6825 ft.), similarly confined. These lakes are thus enabled to store up 18 million tons of water, to be conducted down to the Aure valley in case of drought, or to be distributed among the torrents rising on the *Plateau de Lannemezan*. To the E. of the Lac d'Orrédon a storage lake has been formed for the power-houses at Eget (p. 130) by a dam, 100 ft. high and 400 ft. long. The Néouvielle route descends from the Col d'Aure to the right, enters another chaos of rocks, and higher up, ascends from S. to W., a snow-slope, free from risk, but very steep towards the end. In $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the col we reach the top of the ***Pic de Néouvielle** or *d'Aubert* (10,145 ft.), which commands a magnificent panorama of the Pyrenees and a striking survey of the lakes of this region, of which 27 may be counted. A difficult return-route descends by the *Brèche de Chausenque* and the *Lucs* and *Vallée de Glaire*, W. of the valley of Escoubous.

To Bagnères-de-Bigorre by the Col du Tourmalet, $25^1/_2$ M., a drive of 5-6, on foot 7 hrs. (carr. 40-60, to the col 8-10 fr.; horse 12, to the col 5 fr.). The road, a section of the Route des Pyrénées (p. 168), ascends rapidly on the left bank of the Bastan and leaves on the left the Pont de Tournabout (p. 158). Walkers may cross this bridge, ascend on the right bank, and rejoin the high-road in the middle of the long loop near the col. The road then describes a great curve to the right in the *Vallon d'Escoubous*, whose torrent it crosses. (To the right diverges the Pic de Néouvielle route, see above.) It soon returns towards the Bastan,

reaches the head of the valley, and ascends by a long bend, N., to the (7 M.) **Col du Tourmalet** (6935 ft.), between the *Pic du Tourmalet* (8095 ft.; left) and the *Pic d'Espade* (8075 ft.; right), the highest carriage-pass in the Pyrenees. The road descends rapidly. The old road to the left is a short-cut. To the right of the road rise the *Pic de Pène-Blanque* (8010 ft.; namesake, see p. 159) and the *Pic Barassé* (7765 ft.). To the left are the slopes of the Pic du Midi. The road makes a long détour, S.E., into the *Vallon du Garet*, which contains fifteen lakelets higher up. Its torrent and that of the Tourmalet form, $5^1/_2$ M. from the col, the two *Cascades de Gripp.* — 13 M. *Lartigues*, and thence to Bagnères, see p. 164.

To the Vallée d'Aure, S.E., $7^1/_2$ hrs.; bridle-path to Fabian (guide 15 fr.). To the *Lac d'Orrédon* ($5^1/_4$ hrs.), see p. 159. Then down the valley of the *Neste de Couplan*, past a waterfall on the left, to (2 hrs.) *Fabian*, 1 M. from *Aragnouet* (p. 130). To the Aure valley viâ the *Col de Tourmalet*, *Ste-Marie*, and the *Col d'Aspin*, see pp. 159, 160, 164.

24. Bagnères-de-Bigorre and Environs.

I. From Tarbes to Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

$13^1/_2$ M. Railway in $^1/_2$-1 hr. (2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 10 c.).

Tarbes, see p. 129. We follow the Toulouse line to *Marcadieu* (p. 130), and turn to the right into the pretty and fertile valley of the *Adour*. Views on the right. $12^1/_2$ M. *Pouzac*, with a fortified church (reredos of the 18th cent. and other works of art). On the hill are relics of an earthwork called Cæsar's Camp. — To the right near Bagnères rises the Mont du Bédat (p. 163).

II. Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

Hotels. **Hôt. Victoria & d'Angleterre* (Pl. b; B, 2), open the whole year, Promenade des Coustous, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. a; B, 3), open 1st April to 15th Oct., R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. c; B, 2), 7 Boul. Carnot, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr. — *Hôt. Beauséjour* (Pl. d; B, 2), Place Lafayette; *Hôt. Frascati* (Pl. e; A, 3), 6 Rue de Salies; *Hôt. du Bon-Pasteur* (Pl. f; B, 2), Rue de l'Horloge, near the tower, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr., omn. 30 c.; *Hôt. Vignes*, 9 Rue de la République (Pl. B. 2), R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 9-10 fr., omn. 30 c.

Numerous Villas and Apartments to let.

Etablissements (open the whole year). *Thermes, Néothermes, Labassère, Salut*, and *La Peyrie:* bath 1-3, douche 1-2, buvette 8-12 fr.; families at a reduction. — List of Physicians in the bath-houses.

Cabs. For 2 pers., per drive $^3/_4$, at night $1^1/_2$ fr.; per hour 2 or $2^1/_2$ fr.; in the country $2^1/_2$ or 3 fr.; for 4 pers., per drive 1 or 2 fr., per hour 3, $3^1/_2$, or 4 fr. — Calèches and Landaus, 30-40 fr. per day. — Horse, per day 10 fr.

Electric Tramway being laid to Lourdes and Lartigues (pp. 126, 164).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 9; B. 3), Rue des Thermes.

Guides. Joseph Laouna ('Lahune'); J. P. Baylac-Luquet, at Campan (p. 164); Carrère, at La Séoube.

Casino Municipal (15th June to 30th Sept.). Adm. 1/2, theatre 3-3 1/2 fr.

Bank. *Société Générale*, Boul. Carnot. — Syndicat d'Initiative, Villa Théas (Pl. A, 3), Boul. du Casino.

English Church (*Holy Trinity;* Pl. B, 3, 4), Rue du Temple.

1. Bains de Cazaux . . . . A 3
2. Bains du Grand-Pré . . . B 4
3. Bains du Petit-Barèges . B 3
4. Bains Tivoli . . . . . B 4
5. Bains de Versailles . . . B 3
6. Buvette de Lasserre . . . B 3
7. Buvette de Salies . . . A 3
8. Petit Bain or Lias . . . A 3
9. Post & Telegraph Office . B 3
10. Thermes de la Reine . . A 3
11. Tour des Jacobins . . . B 2
12. Cloisters of St-Jean . . B 3

Bagnères-de-Bigorre, or simply *Bagnères* (1805 ft.; pop. 8455), lies prettily on the left bank of the Adour, at the exit of that stream from the Campan valley into the plain of Tarbes. It is one of the chief thermal stations of the Pyrenees, with a mild climate, and is visited by some 30,000 patients and tourists annually. Its waters were known to the Romans, who erected bath-houses and a temple of Diana. Season, July to Sept.; winter-sports at Gripp (p. 164) and Payolle (p. 165).

The *Waters* are supplied by 30 springs, mostly impregnated with sulphate of lime, yielding 500,000 gallons daily, but varying greatly in their composition and uses. They are of three kinds: 23 warm springs containing sulphates of lime and soda (77-124°); a cold spring containing sulphate of soda (55°); and cold chalybeate springs (64°). The waters are prescribed for rheumatism, nervous and feminine ailments, diseases of the skin and the digestive and respiratory organs, and for anæmia, surgical cases, etc.

From the station (Pl. B, 1) the Av. de la Gare leads to the pleasant *Square des Vigneaux* (Pl. B, 1, 2). The Rue Pasteur leads thence to the interesting church of *St-Vincent* (Pl. B, 2; 14th-15th cent.). Its façade consists of a great wall, crowned with Gothic arcades, and flanked with a Gothic turret. Pretty S. porch of 1552.

The *Place Lafayette* and the shady *Promenade des Coustous* (Pl. B, 2, 3), near the church, lie in the centre of the town, and form the usual evening rendezvous. From the former the Boul. Carnot leads W. to the bath-houses and the Casino. In the Rue de l'Horloge, to the S., rises the *Tour des Jacobins* or *de l'Horloge* (Pl. 11; B, 2), a relic of a 15th cent. church, not far from which, at the corner of the Rues St-Jean and des Thermes, are the picturesque remains of the *Cloisters of St-Jean* (Pl. 12; B, 3).

The Boul. Carnot ends near the **Casino** (Pl. A, 2, 3), a large edifice built in 1880-84, containing a concert-hall, reading and card rooms, and a restaurant. The right side of the ground-floor is occupied by the **Néothermes**, with its large swimming-bath, fed by the spring of *La Tour*, and two smaller basins supplied by the *Salies* spring. A band plays in the park in the afternoon.

The Boul. du Casino, continuing the Boul. Carnot, passes the *Villa Théas* (Pl. A, 3), which contains a picture-gallery and a geological museum. A little farther on are the **Thermes** (Pl. A, 3), erected in 1824 on the site of the Roman baths, at the foot of the hills where the chief springs rise. Its well-appointed baths and other appliances are fed by ten springs. The building contains also the *Public Library* (open 9-11 and 2-5).—Adjacent, on the N., is the *Buvette de Salies* (Pl. 7; A, 3), so called from the important *Salies* spring. Behind are the *Baths of Cazaux* (Pl. 1; A, 3).

A rustic fountain in the Place des Thermes is a memorial of *F. Soubies*, a benefactor of Bagnères. To the left of the Thermes is a statue of 'La Muse Bagnéraise', and behind it a figure in relief (1910) of Sophie Cottin, the novelist (1770-1807).—The Rue des

Thermes, opposite the Thermes, leads past the buvette of *Lasserre* (Pl. 6; B, 2), the *Post Office* (Pl. 9; B, 3), and the *Hôtel de Ville*, to the Place Achille-Jubinal, at the S. end of the Promenade des Coustous.

The Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, which continues the Place des Thermes to the E., contains the baths of *Petit-Barèges* (Pl. 3; B, 3), on the left, and opposite them those of *Versailles* (Pl. 5; B, 3). Adjacent runs the handsome Av. de Salut, past the *Reformed Church* (Pl. B, 4) and the baths of *Grand-Pré* (Pl. 2; B, 4) and *Tivoli* (Pl. 4; B, 4), and ending at the *Thermes de Salut* (beyond Pl. A, 4; omn.). — The Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine ends at the *Allées Tournefort* (Pl. B, 3), which lead N. to the Place Achille-Jubinal.

Many pleasant walks. The *Allées de Maintenon* (Pl. B, C, 4) are reached by the Rue des Pyrénées, in line with the Allées Tournefort. The *Allée du Mont-Olivet* or *du Montalionet*, on the slope behind the Thermes, ascends to the chalybeate springs. The *Allées Dramatiques*, S. of the Mont-Olivet, near the Thermes de Salut, ascend to the right to the *Mont du Bédat* (2890 ft.; 1 hr.), with a statue of the Virgin and several grottoes.

In the valley of Campan (p. 164), and elsewhere, are marble quarries, yielding many valuable varieties, and the town contains important marble works. Bagnères is noted also for its knitted woollen goods.

III. Excursions from Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

Motor-omn. to *Luchon* (Route des Pyrénées), see p. 168.

Ascent of the Monné. a walk of 3, or ride of 2½ hrs. S.W. (guide, unnecessary. 8, horse 8-10, donkey 5 fr.). We ascend the Allées Dramatiques, turn to the right, and skirt the hillside from E. to W. The **Monné** (4125 ft.; inn), affords an extensive view. Descent viâ Beaudéan (see below).

Ascent of the Pic de Montaigu, 5½-6 hrs. S.W., tiring (guide 20 fr.). We follow the Monné road for 1½ hr., then cross, to the right, the *Plaine d'Esquiou*, turn to the left, and skirt the *Couret* (4290 ft.). We next climb the steep path of the *Echelles de Pilate*, skirt *La Peyre* (5710 ft.), on the left, follow a rocky crest, and lastly round the mountain to the right. The **Pic de Montaigu** (7680 ft.) affords an extensive view to the N., but that to the S. is limited by the Pic du Midi and its W. neighbours. We may descend by the Lesponne valley (see below).

To the Lac Bleu, S.W., 3½ hrs. to the electric works of Le Chiroulet, 6 hrs. to the lake. The lake should be visited when its dam is open. We can drive as far as the works only, but we may ride all the way to the lake. Guide (unnecessary) 10, horse or donkey 10, carr. 25-30 fr. We ascend S. by the Adour valley, leaving *Gerde* and *Asté* (p. 164) to the left, and *Medous*, with its old convent (now a villa; park usually open), to the right, all three being favourite objects for walks. At (1 hr.) *Beaudéan* Larrey, the famous surgeon (1766-1842), was born. We leave the Campan valley (p. 164) and turn to the right, up the *Vallée de Lesponne*, shut in by spurs of the Montaigu and Pic du Midi. Cultivation ceases. In 1 hr. we reach *Lesponne* (2460 ft.); ¾ hr. farther are *L'Hospital* and (on the right) a ravine with the pretty *Cascade d'Aspi*. At the head of the ravine appears the Montaigu, which may be ascended hence. Farther on, to the left (½ hr.), is another ravine with a view of the Pic du Midi, also accessible on this side; ¼ hr. more brings us to the electric works of *Le Chiroulet* (Hôt. du Lac-Bleu, R. 4½, L. 3½, D. 4½ fr.). Beyond them

we leave, on the right, the road to Pierrefitte-Nestalas (p. 141) by the Hourquette de Barané and the Izaby valley, and ascend to the left to (2¼ hrs.) the dam and (¼ hr.) the **Lac Bleu** (6455 ft.; shelter-hut), shut in by huge rocks, and fully justifying its name. A tunnel has been made on the N. side (closed), for the purpose of flushing the Adour in dry seasons. — A good bridle-path leads from the lake to the (3 hrs.) inn on the Pic du Midi (p. 158), over the *Col d'Aoube* (Barèges route, p. 159) and the *Col d'Oncet*.

The **Lac de Peyralade** (6405 ft.), E. of the Lac Bleu, and dominated by the Pic du Midi, is worth seeing also. We reach it (4-5 hrs. from Bagnères) by the Lesponne valley and the *Vallon d'Ardalos*.

Ascent of the **Pic du Midi de Bigorre** (p. 158), S., 12½ M. by road, then 5-5½ hrs. by bridle-path. It is usual to spend a night in the C.A.F. inn and to ascend next morning to the top in time for the sunrise. Easy path, with guide-posts; guide (10-20 fr.) needless. From Bagnères to Lartigues, 12½ M., see below. The path to the Pic ascends to (35 min.) the *Cabanes de Tramezaygues*. We pass through the *Goulet d'Arizes*, cross the Pont d'Arizes (1 hr.), and follow the right bank, up the pastures, to the (50 min.) *Pierre Fendue*. We next ascend the *Gorge de Sencours* and (1 hr. 40 min.) reach the col and the inn, where we join the path from Barèges (p. 158).

Ascent of the Pène de Lhéris, 3 hrs. S.E. (guide, viâ Asté, ½ day 5, whole day 8, viâ Ordincède 8 fr.), specially interesting for botanists. We follow the Adour valley to the S., cross the (½ M.) *Pont de Gerde*, and go on to (1¼ M.) *Asté*. We next ascend to the left for 1 hr. in the ravine of the Lhéris, and then climb the slope to the right, through a wood and pastures, to the *Col du Teillet* (4215 ft.; view); thence, through another wood, we come to a grassy basin (fine flora). On the left towers the *Casque*, a wall of rock with a capital echo. Lastly we clamber direct to the top by the *Pas du Chat*, or, longer but easier, climb to the left, by the *Puits d'Arris* or *des Corneilles*. The **Pène de Lhéris** (5225 ft.) affords only a limited view of the mountains, but a beautiful survey of the plain. Descent often made by the *Col de Lhéris* (4530 ft.) and *Cabanes d'Ordincède* (4415 ft.) to the S., where we have a splendid view of the Campan valley (see below), by which we return to Bagnères.

From Bagnères to Arreau *(Luchon)* over the Col d'Aspin, 23½ M., section of the Route des Pyrénées (p. 168); carr. to the col 20-30 fr.; tramway to Ste-Marie being laid (see below). To (3 M.) *Beaudéan*, see p. 163. We then follow the charming *Vallée de Campan*, bordered on the right with green hills and on the left with bare rocks, so named from the *Campani*, who inhabited it in Roman times. 4½ M. *Campan* (Aub. du Centre) has given its name to a well-known green marble, streaked with red and white. Interesting church (16th cent.). At (8 M.) *Ste-Marie* we diverge to the left from the road to Barèges viâ Lartigues and the Col du Tourmalet (p. 160) and ascend the *Vallée de la Séoube*. — 12½ M. *Payolle* (3640 ft.; Hôt. de l'Arbizon, R. from 1½, L. or D. 3½ fr.), in a grassy basin (winter-sports), surrounded by forests. The *Pic d'Arbizon* (9290 ft.), to the S., may be ascended in one day (guide 15 fr.); descent to the Aure valley, see p. 130. — 13 M. *Espiadet*, a hamlet, with a marble quarry. — The road now winds up through pine-forests (short-cuts). — 16 M. **Col d'Aspin** (4885 ft.), between the *Monné* (5760 ft.; N.) and a long ridge (5380-5770 ft.; S.). From the pass, and still better from a wooded plateau ½ hr. above it, we have a superb *View of the *Vallée d'Aure* (p. 130), into which we now descend in windings (short-cuts). — 23½ M. *Arreau* (p. 130).

From Bagnères to Gripp and Lartigues *(Barèges)*, 12½ M., by the Route des Pyrénées (p. 168); carr. 20 fr.; tramway being laid (comp. p. 128). To *Ste-Marie* (8 M.), see above. We diverge to the right into the picturesque valley of Gripp. 10½ M. *Gripp* (3495 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs), visited for winter-sports. The road ascends on the left bank. — 12½ M. **Lartigues**

Cauvert
Molère
Débat
le Cantaous
Béziau-de-la-Haute
Sarrat
Les Tourrilles
Pontat
Bordes
St GAUDENS
Tilhouse
Escalera
Cuguron
Montréjeau
Naouilles
St Paul
Tuzaguet
St Laurent de Neste
Mazères
Gourdan
Ausson
Pointis-de-Riv.
Valentine
Miramont
Lahitte
Arrezac
Prat
Montousse
Marmoute
Bizous
Nestier
Montégut
Lombres
Cargas
Jaunac
Le Luc
Ardiège
Cier-de-Rivière
Aspret
Espéché
Prat
Bourg
Lorret
Basus
Gazuve
Pic de Teillède
Lahitte
Générest
Tibiran-Jaunac
Labroquère
Pic de Moncouerp
Gouères
Sauveterre
Cabanac
Esparros
Labastide
Mazouau
St Martin
Malabirat
Barbazan
Payssous
Pic d'Arneille
Hèches
Darré-Castel
Pic de Picharrot
Bas-Nistos
Bayelle
Seich
St Bertrand de Comminges
Sarp
Lézan
Gesset
Izaourt
Juscan
Matvésie
Reboue
Pic de Mouret
Hte-Nistos
Aveux
Créchets
Anla
Génos
Pic de Pécaut
Jouannot
Gaulent
Sacoué
Cambrie
Sanuran
Galié
Carrabuille
Cazaunous
Sgdo de Bassia
Mgne de la Soule
Pic de Dourdy
Bramevaque
Troubat
Ste Marie
Ourde
Antichan
Montaup
Sarrancolin
Colantigue Mgne
Ilhet
Maucon
Thèbe
Siradan
Orle
Frontignan
Arguenos
Monné
Camous
Ferrère
Cazarilh
Salechan
Fronsac
Pic Saillant
Pic de Montaspect
Eshareich
Estenos
Pic du Gers
Aspin
Bréchet
Aure
Ardengost
Châtels St Néré
Pic de Montlas
Sost
Som d'Olives
Chaun
Garraux
Bezins-Garraux
Cierp
Marignac
Beal
Boutx
Baranconeu
Pailhac
Arreau
Jezeau
Bareilles
Arreng Mgne
P de Pouy Uselat
Signac
Gaud
Ladivert
Lez
Bachos-Binos
Aragnouet
Pic de Néouvielle
Pic de Cabaliros
Pic de Campbieil
Pic de Gabizos
Pic de Bergons
Pic de Bergons
Pic de Bergons

Carcheu
Gaurax
Rabus-Aure
Gaillhen
Avajan
Vielle-Aure
Camparan
Bourisp
Vignec
Sailhan
Cadeilhan-Trachère
St-Lary
Ensen
Azet
Ens
Nabias
Génost
Loudervielle
Germ
Caubous
Mayrègne
St-Paul-d'Oueil
Marlin
Antignac
Juzet
Bordes de Nédan
Montauban
Mont de Courets
St-Mamet
Mail de Criq
Bosost
Lès
Arres
Arro
Bagnes
Las Bordes
Pic du Midi de St-Lary
Cap de Loubère
Pic de Bardamale
Pic de Sarrouyes
Pic de Thou
Pic d'Estos
Pic de Lustou
Pic de Guerreys ou de Bacou
Pic du Midi de Génost
P. de Batchimale
P. de Batoa
P. des Gourgs Blancs
Pic Schrader
Tuquet de Caoutarère
Pic d'Aguda
Pic de Monségu
P. d'Espichudère
P. de Bourgade
Spijoles
P. Quairat
Lac Vert
P. d'Crabioules
P. de Maupas
P. de Sauvegarde
P. de la Mine
P. Perdighero
P. de Remune
Tuca Blanca
P. Roumèro
P. de Cecire
P. d'Aubas
P. de la Séoube
P. de Entérule
P. de la Pique
Pic Sucroas
Pic de Burat
Pic de Burauère
Pic de Bassen
Pic de Lès
Pic de Gar
Pic de Gourgs
Pic de Gourgs
Pic de Gourgs

(Hôt. des Pyrénées, open May-Oct., bed 3, B. 1, L. 4, D. 4½, P. 9 fr.; Hôt. des Cascades; guide, Danglade; mule to the Pic du Midi 10 fr.), a hamlet lying below the road, terminus of the new tramway. Near it are the Cascades de Gripp (p. 160). A cart-track leads from Lartigues to (1½ hr.) *Payolle*, 1¼ hr. from *Ste-Marie* (p. 164). Footpath from Lartigues to the *Lac d'Orrédon* (8 hrs.; p. 159). — Continuation of the Route des Pyrénées to Barèges, see pp. 160, 159.

25. Bagnères-de-Luchon and Environs.

I. From Montréjeau to Bagnères-de-Luchon.

22½ M. Railway in ¾-1½ hr. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.). — *From Paris to Luchon*, 512½ M., in 17 hrs. 20 min. (96 fr. 10, 64 fr. 90, 42 fr. 80 c.). — The Luchon hotel-touts should be ignored.

Montréjeau, see p. 131. We leave the Toulouse line on the left and enter the Garonne valley. — 3½ M. *Labroquère*.

To the S., 2 M., lies **St-Bertrand-de-Comminges** (Hôt. de Comminges), an ancient city *(Lugdunum Convenarum)*. It was important under the Romans, but was reduced to ruins at the end of the 6th cent., after the overthrow of Gondovald, the rival of King Guntram, who had taken refuge here. Its picturesque situation on an isolated rock makes it conspicuous from a distance. The **Cathedral*, one of the most interesting in S. France, dates in part from the time of St. Bertrand (1082), but is chiefly the work of Bertrand de Goth (1295-9), afterwards Pope Clement V. The façade is surmounted by a square tower. Its portal is borne by columns with interesting capitals, sculptures, and Roman inscriptions. The interior has a fine Gothic nave, over 80 ft. high, with eleven side-chapels. Most important of all are the *Rood-loft and the *Choir-screen, superb early Renaissance woodwork, completed in 1536, and forming as it were a second edifice within the church. They are remarkable for the richness and variety of their carving, and are even surpassed by the 68 *Stalls within. The high-altar also is adorned with beautifully carved scenes from the history of the Virgin and of Christ. By the entrance of the church is a Renaissance organ-case (restored). Behind the choir is the tomb of St. Bertrand (1432). In the 1st chapel on the left is the *Tomb of Bishop Hugues de Châtillon (15th cent.). The sacristan shows the choir (ring thrice) and also the fine Romanesque cloisters (11th cent.), to the S. of the church, and the sacristy, with two 14th cent. copes, and the mitre, ring, and pastoral staff of St. Bertrand. Visitors make a small offering for the church.

To the E. of St. Bertrand, in the fields, on the way to (35-40 min.) *Loures* (see below), is (½ M.) the basilica of *St-Just*, in a burial-ground entered by a Romanesque gateway. The church, in part of ancient materials, is a heavy building in the Romanesque style, with an interesting side-portal of the 12th cent. and a ciborium of the 14th.

We cross the Garonne. — 5 M. *Loures-Barbazan*, station for *Loures-Barousse* (1495 ft.; Hôt. Verdier, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de France, R. from 2, P. 7½ fr.; Hôt. de Paris, Grand-Hôtel), to the right, at the entrance to the pretty *Vallée de la Barousse*, and for *Barbazan* (Hôt. des Thermes, L. or D. 3½, P. 7½-10 fr.), 1¼ M. to the N.E., with a mineral spring (sulphate of lime) and a 16th cent. castle (view). — 9½ M. *Saléchan*, station for the baths of *Siradan* (Hôt. des Thermes), 1¼ M. to the N.W. — 10½ M. *Fronsac*, with a keep of the 12th cent., on the left. — We recross

the Garonne, which descends on the left from the valley of Aran (p. 172). — 13 M. *Marignac-St-Béat.* St-Béat (p. 172) lies on the left, in the distance. — 18 M. *Cier-de-Luchon.* We enter the Luchon valley and have a good view of the snow-clad mountains at its head. — 22½ M. *Bagnères-de-Luchon.*

II. Bagnères-de-Luchon.

Station (Pl. B, 1), ¾ M. from the centre of the town. Omnibus-tramway, 20 c.; hotel-omn. 60 c.-1½ fr. (luggage 40-50 c.).

Hotels. **Royal Hotel* (Pl. a; B, 4), Place des Quinconces, R. from 12, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7 (wine extra), P. from 25 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Bonnemaison* (Pl. b; B, 4), 81 Allées d'Etigny, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 16 fr.; **Hôt. Sacaron* (Pl. c; B, 4), 65 Allées d'Etigny, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7 (wine extra), P. from 16 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. du Casino* (Pl. d; C, 3), Boul. Amédée-Fontan, open also for winter-sports, R. from 8, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 6 fr. (wine extra); *Pyrénées Palace*, Boul. Charles-Tron, opposite the Casino (Pl. B, 3), new, R. from 10, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8 (wine extra), P. from 25, omn. 2 fr.; **Hôt. Continental* (Pl. e; A, B, 3), 22 Allées d'Etigny, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 11 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. des Bains* (Pl. f; B, 4), 75 Allées d'Etigny, R. from 5, B. 1, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; **Hôt. des Thermes & Richelieu* (Pl. g; B, 4), Cours des Quinconces and Rue des Thermes, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12½ fr.; **Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. m; B, 3), 24 Allées d'Etigny, R. from 6, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. h; B, 4), 79 Allées d'Etigny, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½ (wine extra), P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt. Baqué* (Pl. i; B, 4), 12 Allée des Bains, good, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste* (Pl. k; B, 3), Allées d'Etigny and Av. du Casino, good, R. from 3¼, B. 1¼, L. 4, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. n; B, 4), 17 Cours des Quinconces, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. l; B, 3), 19 Allées d'Etigny, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Canton* (Pl. o; B, 4), 29 Rue d'Espagne; *Hôt. Cavé & d'Europe* (Pl. p; B, 3), 30 and 12 Allées d'Etigny, good, R. from 2, B. ¾, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Bordeaux*, 15 Allées d'Etigny, B. 1, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Central*, 14 Allées d'Etigny, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de France & du Midi*, 10 Allées d'Etigny, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Sors*, 1 Av. Carnot, P. from 8 fr. Open the whole year: Hôtels de la Poste, Paix, Cavé & d'Europe.

Villas, Flats, and Rooms to let. — Living is expensive in the height of the season.

Restaurants at the hotels and the *Casino; Arnative*, 40 Allées d'Etigny, L. 5, D. 6 fr. (wine extra); *Hôt.-Rest. de la Chaumière* (p. 168), L. 5, D. 7 fr. (wine extra).

Etablissement Thermal (open the whole year). Buvette, 10 fr. for the season, 10 c. per glass; baths and douches of every kind ½-5 fr. Chaise à porteurs, to or from the baths, 75 c. — A list of Physicians is posted up in the bath-house.

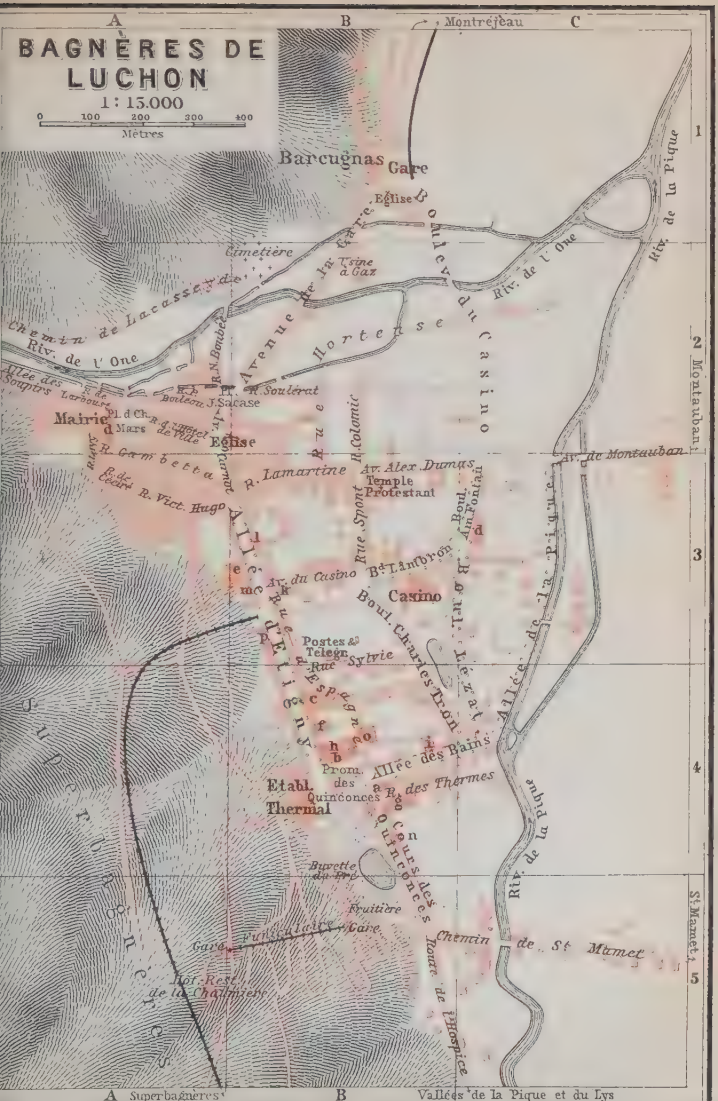
Carriages for excursions, with 2 horses 20-35 fr.; with 4 horses, 25-40 fr. — Brakes for the Vallées du Lys and d'Oueil, Lac d'Oô, and Hospice and Port de Vénasque, 4-6 fr. — Motor Omnibuses, see p. 168.

Garages. *Dupont & Lucombe*, 22 Boul. Charles-Tron; *Laporte*, 32 Av. de la Gare.

Rack-and-Pinion Railway to Superbagnères, see p. 171.

Guides and **Horses,** numerous and regulated by tariff (see excursions), but bargain necessary. Admittance fees and horses for the guides are at the traveller's cost. Most of the 'guides' merely let horses or attend parties on horseback (6-12 fr. per day, and the same for the horse).

Mountain Guides. The C.A.F. tariff is generally 15 fr. per day


BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400
Mètres
A
B
C
Montréjeau
Barcugnas Gare
Église
Cimetière
Usine à Gaz
Boulevard du Casino
Rivière de la Pique
Rivière de l'One
Chemin de Lacassagne
Avenue de la Gare
Avenue Hortense
Allée des Capitons
Lavoirs
Boulevard J. Sacase
R. Soulérat
Mairie
Place d'Armes
Église
R. Gambetta
R. Victor Hugo
R. Lamartine
R. Colonic
Ave Alex Dumas
Temple Protestant
Ave de Montauban
Allée de la Pique
Rue Sylvie
Bd Lanbron
Casino
Boul. Charles Tron
Boul. Lezat
Postes & Telegr.
Rue Sylvie
Allée des Bains
Prom. des Quinconces
Allée des Thermes
Etabl. Thermal
Buvette du Frd
Fruitière
Cours des Quinconces
Chemin de St Mamet
Rivière de la Pique
Cave
Cave
Cave

(porter 9 fr.). Guides who accept this tariff: J.-M. Sansue, at Oô; J. Fouillouse; J. F. Haurillon; J. M. Castex ('Péchic'); J. Dusastre ('Testut'); B. Sale; G. Autesdebat; F. Sarthe; J. L. Sarrieu; J. F. Martre, at Oô.

Casino (Pl. B, 3), June-Sept.; adm. 1½ fr. THEATRE, at varying prices. — BULL FIGHTS in summer. Allée des Soupirs — Also horse-races, battles of flowers, etc., in the season.

Golf Course, Route de Montauban.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Rue Sylvie. **Syndicat d'Initiative,** 20 Allées d'Etigny.

Anglican Church Service in summer.

Bagnères-de-Luchon, or simply *Luchon* (2065 ft.; pop. 3415), is charmingly situated at the end of the valley of Luchon, and is the nearest town to the central Pyrenean range. It has been famed for its baths from Roman times. Frequently sacked in the middle ages, and later also, the town and its baths were at one time almost deserted; but since the 18th cent. the place has revived, and has long been the most prosperous watering-place in the Pyrenees, visited annually by about 50,000 patients and tourists. It has the advantage over Cauterets, its rival, in possessing a greater variety of springs and a milder, though more variable climate. The season, from June to Sept., is at its height from mid-July to Sept. 1st.

Luchon consists of the old town and the new. The former, the nearer to the station, reached by a grand avenue of plane-trees dating from 1788, is small and mean, with narrow streets, on the left bank of the One and at the mouth of the Larboust valley.

The new town, lower down, between the One and the Pique, five times as large as the old, is handsomely built, with pleasant villas and fine promenades. The **Allées d'Etigny,* which we enter just beyond the old town, a double avenue of old lime-trees, extends to the Etablissement, forming the centre of the town. It takes its name from Mégret d'Etigny, intendant of the province of Auch (p. 87), who came to Luchon after 1751 and had the waters examined, the Montréjeau and Bigorre roads made, and this promenade laid out. At the head of the valley appear the Pics de Sauvegarde and de la Mine (p. 173).

The **Etablissement** (Pl. B, 4), backed on the W. by the plateau of Superbagnères, on which the springs rise, is a large building with a peristyle of 28 marble columns. The Salle des Pas-Perdus is adorned with mural paintings by Romain Cazes. Two corridors lead to the halls for baths and douches, and a staircase at the back leads to the left to the buvettes and the curious subterranean galleries. An annexe is allotted to vapour baths and inhalations.

The *Waters* contain chiefly sulphate of sodium. They offer a great diversity of treatment, as there are 48 springs, varying much in composition, in amount of sulphuration, and in temperature (62-151°). They are mainly used for skin affections, rheumatism, scrofula, lymphatic cases, catarrhs, and surgical cases. The waters are drunk and inhaled, but chiefly taken in baths. They change rapidly on exposure to the air, becoming milky and precipitating sulphur. The yield of the springs in the baths and buvettes averages 100,000 gallons per day. There is also a *Saline Spring* (62°), yielding 125,000 gallons.

In front of the Baths runs the fine *Promenade des Quinconces*, with a statue of Mégret d'Etigny (p. 167). Adjacent is the *Jardin Anglais* with a pond, the Buvette du Pré, and a Fruitière for the sale of milk. Higher up is the *Bosquet*, a favourite walk at the foot of Superbagnères (p. 171). Behind the Buvette du Pré is a *Funicular* (Pl. B, 5; fare 75 c., return 1 fr.), ascending the slope of Superbagnères every $^3/_4$ hr. to the *Hôt.-Rest. de la Chaumière* (Pl. A, 5; p. 166), whence we obtain a fine view of the valley.

The *Allée des Bains* (Pl. B, C, 4), extending from the Quinconces to the Pique, and continued by the *Allée de la Pique* on the river-bank, forms a promenade within the town.

The *Casino* (Pl. B, 3), a handsome building in a park, contains concert and ball rooms, a theatre, a restaurant, etc.

On the first floor are interesting relief models. One represents the whole of the Pyrenees on a scale of 1:40,000; another shows the central range on 1:10,000 horizontal and 1:5000 vertical scale. There are also geological and botanical collections, paintings, etc.

The favourite walks are to *Juzet*, *Montauban*, and *Castelvieil*. **Juzet** lies 2 M. to the N.E., on the right bank of the Pique. We pass under the railway near the station, and cross the stream. The waterfall, 180 ft. high (25 c.), is quite well seen from the opposite side of the valley. — **Montauban**, $1^1/_4$ M. to the E. of Luchon, on the road prolonging the Rue Lamartine and Av. Dumas, may be reached also from Juzet ($^1/_2$ hr.). The cascade, at the top of the village, is usually approached through the curé's garden (50 c.). — These two walks may be combined in the 'tour de la vallée' (8 M.; carr. and pair 8 fr.): to *St-Mamet* ($^3/_4$ M.; p. 173), *Montauban* ($1^1/_4$ M.), *Juzet* ($2^1/_2$ M.), *Salles-et-Pratviel* ($4^1/_2$ M.; iron springs), and lastly by the Montréjeau road back to Luchon by the left bank of the Pique. — **Castelvieil**, a tower of the 14th cent. (restored), on an isolated hill (2535 ft.) 2 M. up the valley, rises to the left of the road to Spain. It affords a fine view (50 c.).

III. Excursions from Luchon.

Route des Pyrénées. Motor-omn. of the Comp. du Midi run four times weekly in summer to *Cauterets* (p. 141; 35, return 60 fr.), viâ *Arreau* (p. 130), *Ste-Marie* (p. 164), *Gripp* (p. 164), the *Col du Tourmalet* (p. 160). *Barèges* (p. 157; 30, thence to Cauterets 10 fr.), *Luz-St-Sauveur* (p. 150), and *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* (p. 141). The return-journey is made viâ *Lourdes* (p. 126; thence to Luchon 30 fr.), *Bagnères-de-Bigorre* (p. 160; 15, thence to Luchon 25 fr.), *Capvern* (p. 130), and *St-Bertrand-de-Comminges* (p. 165).

To *St-Bertrand-de-Comminges*, $20^1/_2$ M. (railway to Labroquère, p. 165); carr. 30-40, horse 12 fr. — To *Arreau* and *Bagnères*, see p. 130.

*To the Lac d'Oô, 10 M. to the S.W., $4^1/_4$ hrs.' walk, of which we may drive 8 M. (guide, unnecessary, 8, horse 7 fr.; carr. and pair to the Granges d'Astau 25, with 4 horses 35 fr.; brake, see p. 166). Early start advisable, to avoid the heat. — We pass through the old town and the *Allée des Soupirs* (Pl. A, 2), and follow the Bagnères road, which descends into the *Vallée de Larboust*. — $2^3/_4$ M. *Chapelle St-Aventin*, at the mouth of the Oueil valley (p. 170). — $3^1/_2$ M. *St-Aventin*, a village with a Romanesque church (11th cent.). — $4^1/_2$ M. *Cazeaux-de-Larboust* has a church with rude 15th cent. frescoes. Here we leave the Arreau road (p. 130),

Pic du Montné
Cazaux
Pont de Cazaux
Mailhat des Clots
Pde Palarquère
St de la Serre de Salles Ouvertes
2175
Port de Pierrefitte
Cap de Pouy Pradaous
1776
St de Horcadou
Layrisse
Baren
Bourg d'Oueil
Pd'Auteuac
1990
Montmajou
Pales de Burat
2350
Lac Bordères
Fourche de la Fousserette
Cirès
Cier de Luchon
Gouaux de Luchon
Pic du Lion
2106
Caubous
St de Conques
1985
Grde de Tex
2163
Pde Sahuge
St de Pouytouby
2095
Cap de la Lit
1872
Pde Séoubette
Mayrègne
Pratviell
Pic de Bacanère
St de Lagle
2049
St Paul d'Oueil
1844
Artigues Rochers
1885
Cigalère
Mt Majou
2782
St de Pouyanné
1397
Maylins
Salles et Pratviell
Antignac
1640
Tuc des Très Courets
Cap de la Serre de Coumo de Hount Nère
1908
Jurvielle
Matet
Dessus
Bengue
Saccourvielle
Bordes des St Jean
Portet de Luchon
Poubeau
Billère
Dessous
Moustajens
Sode
St de Lampet
1841
Carin
Bernet
Clot de la Termé
1975
Cathervielle
Cazeaux St Aventin
Juzet
Tuc de Bidur
Trilous
Trébons
Bordes de Meilan
Port de Peyresourde
Castillon
Cazaril
Burgignas
Montauban
Pic de Serious
2057
Gouaux de l'Arbouste
Bordes de Labach
Pont de Mousquères
Pic de Poujastou
Col des Courets
Turon de Pouy
1805
Thermes
BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON
Prairies d'Irran
1890
Bosost
Grde de Gourron
St Mamet
Mail de Criq
Cap de Poles
2167
Lac de Seoubes
Mail de Louréou
1937
Chanmort
Cusc Sidonie
Pic d'Agudes
2241
Saoubu
1797
Superbagnères
Vallée de Burbe
Sarrat de la Cuou
2222
Col de Lartiguette
Pic de Monségu
2405
Pic de Céciré
2400
Courbete
Pic de Couradilles
1985
2072
St de la Coume de Bourg
Artimies
Pic de Nère
Cap de Bassiéret
2364
Bordes du
Pic d'Aubas
la Bordette
Pic d'Arrés (Cap de la Pale)
Vallée d'Oueil
Vallée de Larboust
Vallée de Luchon
Vallée d'Astau
Vallée d'Aran

Pic de Spijoles
Pic Montarrouye
Pic des Crabioules
Pic des Gourgs Blancs
Pic de Maupas
Pic Sacrous
Pic de la Pique
Pic de Sauvegarde
Pic de Remuñe
Pic d'Aguas Pasas
Pic d'Astos
Pic des Posets
Pic de Perumo
Tuca del Mont
Pic d'Estats
Pic d'Albe
Pic Occidental
Pic de la Maladetta
Pic du Milieu
Pic d'Aneto
Pic d'Ereuell
Pic des Tempêtes
Pic Russell
Tuca Blanca
Pic Paderne
Pic Pounero
Pic de Rouminguou
Pic de Cadiacouas
Pic de Quaïrat
Pic de Perdighero
Pic de Crabioules
Pic de Mauras
Pic de Boum
Pic de Sauvegarde
Pic de la Mine
Pic de Posets
Pic d'Astos

turn to the left, and skirt, on the right, the huge moraine of a glacier which once filled the Oô valley. Numerous erratic blocks. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Oô* (3065 ft.), at the mouth of the narrow *Vallée d'Oô*, or *Val d'Astau* (toll for horse 20 c.). — Beyond the (8 M.) *Granges d'Astau* (inn) we must either ride (2-3 fr.) or walk. To the left opens the *Vallon de Médassoles*, to the right the *Val d'Esquierry*, both interesting to botanists. From the latter, at whose entrance is the *Cascade de la Chevelure-de-Madeleine*, starts the difficult but interesting ascent (2 days) of the *Pic des Gourgs-Blancs* (10,290 ft.), by the *Lac de Caillaouas* (7075 ft.).

The path now ascends in zigzags among huge rocks, to the left of the torrent which descends from the (1 hr.) ***Lac d'Oô** or *de Séculéjo* (4920 ft.; hotel, R. 4, L. or D. 4 fr., wine extra; toll for each pers. or horse 25 c.). The lake, rich in trout, is $^1/_2$ M. long, $^1/_3$ M. broad, and 220 ft. deep. The scene is impressive. Above the rocky banks appear the peaks of the Quaïrat (left), the Montarqué (in front), and the Crête de Spijoles and Pic de Nère (right; nearer). At the head of the lake a fine **Waterfall* (895 ft.) descends in three leaps, while the effect of the scene is enhanced by the changing hues of the greenish waters of the lake. Boat across the lake, 1 pers. $1^1/_2$ fr., 2 pers. 2 fr., 3 pers. 3 fr., each pers. more 75 c.; row round the lake $2^1/_2$, 3, and 4 fr., each pers. more 1 fr. To the waterfall on foot, 35 min., along the W. bank.

To the Port d'Oô, $9^3/_4$ hrs. from Luchon, $5^1/_2$ hrs. from the Lac d'Oô, an interesting excursion; guide necessary, 25 fr.; horse to the Lac d'Espingo 8 fr. From the Lac d'Oô (see above) we ascend to the left (E.), with a fine view of the Cirgue d'Oô, and in $1^1/_2$ hr. pass the *Lac d'Espingo* (6150 ft.; guide 10 fr.; quarters at fishermen's hut), whence the Pic Quaïrat and the Pic de Hourgade may be ascended (p. 170). In $^1/_2$ hr. more we reach the *Lac de Saousat* (6430 ft.), where we leave the path to the Portillon d'Oô (see below) on the left. The pyramid in front is the Tuc de Montarqué (p. 170). Our path, to the right, is very steep; 1 hr. farther on it skirts a small lake, and then the Pic de Spijoles (see below). We next come to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Lac Glacé d'Oô* (8760 ft.), where the region of perpetual snow begins. From this lake is made the ascent of the *Pic de Spijoles* (10,055 ft.; guide 25 fr.; fine view). To the N.W. of the lake we may cross the *Col des Gourgs-Blancs* to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) the *Lac de Caillaouas* (see above). Beyond the Lac Glacé the ascent is easier to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) **Port d'Oô** (9520 ft.), the col between the *Pic du Port-d'Oô* (10,055 ft.; 25 fr.; right) and the *Seil de la Baquo* (10,215 ft.; 25 fr.; left). The view is striking; on every side are snow-clad mountains and glaciers. On the other side of the Port d'Oô we descend in $4\text{-}4^1/_2$ hrs. to Vénasque (p. 175), by the Cabane de Turmo and the Pont de Cuberre (p. 176). With the Port d'Oô excursion may be combined the ascent of the *Pic Posets* (11,045 ft.; p. 176); descent to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Cabane de Paoul, where the Port de Vénasque route is reached (p. 176).

To the Portillon d'Oô, $9^1/_4$ hrs. from Luchon (guide and horse as for the Port d'Oô). To the ($6^1/_4$ hrs.) *Lac de Saousat*, see above. We ascend to the left between the Tuc de Montarqué and Pic Quaïrat (p. 170). Superb view. We pass the *Cascade Michot*, and to the right of the *Lac du Portillon* (2 hrs.; 8695 ft.). The last part of the ascent is difficult. The **Portillon d'Oô** (1 hr.; 9685 ft.) affords a similar view to that from the Port d'Oô (see above). Chamois are sometimes seen here. — From the Lac

du Portillon we may ascend the *Tuc (Tusse) de Montarqué* (9500 ft.; 1 hr. W.; guide 20 fr.; easy; *View of the Cirque d'Oô), the *Pic des Crabioules* (10,225 ft.; 30 fr.; 1¾ hr. E., rather difficult; fine view) and the **Pic Perdighero* (10,560 ft.; 30 fr.; 2½ hrs. S., fairly easy; vast panorama).

Ascent of the Pic de Hourgade, 4½-5 hrs. from the Lac d'Oô (guide 25 fr.). To the (1½ hr.) *Lac d'Espingo*, see p. 169; thence we may make the difficult ascent of the *Pic Quaïrat* (10,035 ft.; 4 hrs. S.E.; guide 25 fr.). A little short of the lake we turn to the W. into the *Val d'Arougé*, ascend thence to the *Col de Nère-Arougé* (9020 ft.; 2½ hrs.), near a small lake, and then without difficulty to the top. The **Pic de Hourgade** (9730 ft.), adjoined on the N. by the *Pic de Belle-Sayette* (9235 ft.; guide 25 fr.), affords an excellent view of the range between the valleys of Oô and Clarabide and of the peaks to the S. We may descend N.W. to Luchon in 5 hrs. by the *Lacs de Nère*, the Pas de Couret (see below), and the valleys of Esquierry and Oô (p. 169), or we may descend in 4 hrs. to *Loudenvielle* (p. 130) by the *Vallée d'Aube* and the *Cabanes de l'Hourtiga*.

Ascent of the Pic de Cécire, 4-4½ hrs. S.W. (guide 12, horse 10 fr.). We first go to *Cazeaux* (p. 168), then take an easy path to the S., which beyond (40 min.) *Les Bordes-de-Labach* ascends direct to the peak, by the *Col de la Coume-de-Bourg* (7380 ft.). A shorter but more trying route is by Superbagnères (p. 171), then W., up an arête. The **Pic de Cécire** (7875 ft.) affords one of the finest views near Luchon. To the S. rises a grand amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks. Descent in 3½ hrs. by the Lys valley (p. 171).

Ascent of the Pic de Monségu, 6 hrs. S.W. (guide 12, horse 10 fr.). To (4½ M.) *Cazeaux*, see p. 168. We go on for 1½ M. more, passing (5½ M.) *Garin*, then diverge to the left by the route to (7 M.) *Gouaux-de-Larboust*. We ascend thence to a slate-quarry, turn to the left, and reach (2 hrs.) a little col with a spring. Lastly, 2 hrs. more to the top. To return by the Esquierry valley, we dismount ½ hr. from the spring and send the horse, S., to the Pas de Couret. The **Pic de Monségu** (7890 ft.) affords an excellent view of the central Pyrenees. At the foot of the truncated peak is an echo which repeats eight syllables. Descent S.S.E., in ¾ hr., to the *Pas de Couret* (6990 ft.); then by a path, E., through the Val d'Esquierry, to the Granges d'Astau (2 hrs.; p. 169).

Ascent of the Montné, 4½ hrs. N.W. (guide 12, horse 10 fr., or 12 fr. when the ascent is made at night in order to see the sunrise; carr. to Bourg-d'Oueil 30 fr.). We follow the Lac d'Oô road to (3 M.) the *Chapelle St-Aventin* (p. 168), and there turn to the right into the pretty *Vallée d'Oueil*, where we pass a series of villages: *Benqué-Dessous* and *Benqué-Dessus*, whence a path to the left ascends the *Montagne de l'Espiaup*, with its cromlechs; then *St-Paul-d'Oueil*, with an old mansion on the right, *Mayrègne* (Rest. Terminus), and *Bourg-d'Oueil* (4440 ft.; 8½ M.). We then ascend to the right to (2 hrs.) the top of the **Montné** (7045 ft.; fine view), rising between the plain and the highest range.

Ascent of the Pic d'Auténac, 3¼ hrs. N.N.W. (guide, needless, 10 fr.; horse 7, at night 10 fr.). To (1½ hr.) *St-Paul-d'Oueil*, see above. We ascend to the right by a steep bridle-path into a bare valley. From its head, by a (1½ hr.) spring, we ascend E. to the *Col de la Serre*. The **Pic d'Auténac** or *Antenac* (about 6530 ft.), with its three peaks, affords a view of the Monts Maudits and a fine outlook towards the Garonne. We may return by the crest of the

hill, S., and descend either into the Oueil valley at *Saccourvielle*, opposite Benqué-Dessous (p. 170) or, farther on, into the Larbousl valley at *Trébons*, near the Chapelle St-Aventin (p. 168).

To Superbagnères, S.W., by rack-and-pinion railway from the Allées d'Etigny, $3^1/_2$ M., in 38 min.; 12 cars daily (4, return 6 fr.). Walkers (3-$3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 8 fr.) ascend either direct from the town or by a path to the left at the first bridge on the Lac d'Oô road (p. 168); but both routes are hard to find. Riders (horse 7 fr.) go to ($3^1/_2$ M.) St-Aventin (p. 168), and then ascend to the left to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Granges de Gourron.* Crossing the brook beyond the hamlet, they turn to the left, and ascend through pine-woods to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) pastures and plateau of **Superbagnères** (5895 ft.; Splendide-Hôtel, to be opened in 1914. June-Sept. and Jan.-March, R. from 6, in winter from 10, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8, wine extra, P. from 15 or 20 fr.). This is a kind of terrace of the *Pic de Céciré*, 1980 ft. above it, which may be scaled in 2 hrs. more (with guide; see p. 170). The plateau, which commands a charming view (indicator), is visited for winter-sports also. We may descend E. into the Vallée du Lys.

*To the Vallée du Lys and Rue d'Enfer, a favourite excursion; road to the (8 M.) head of the valley, then a bridle-path ($1^1/_2$ hr.). Carr. and pair 20, with 4 horses 30 fr.; guide (needless) 6, horse 7 fr.; brake, see p. 166. We at first follow the road to Spain, crossing the Pique by the *Pont Lapadé;* we leave on the right the Luchon reservoir, and on the left the Port de Vénasque route (p. 173), and recross the stream by the *Pont de Ravi* (3 M.; buvette). We now enter the **Vallée du Lys,** narrow at first and flanked with woods. The torrent forms several cascades, the chief of which is the *Trou de Bounéou* (fee), between huge rocks. The valley soon expands; in front of us is the ***Cirque du Lys,** shut in by grand ice-clad peaks, notably that of the Crabioules (p. 170). Two inns here: the *Pavillon des Cascades,* on the right bank, near the fall (3600 ft.; R. 4, B. 1, L. or D. 4, P. 10 fr.), and the *Hôtel des Délices,* on the left bank (May-August; R. 3-4, B. 1, L. or D. 4, P. 10 fr.). The **Cascade d'Enfer** is a copious fall in a sombre gorge, but is only partially visible. To the Gouffre d'Enfer ($^3/_4$ hr.; guide needless) there are two paths, which unite at a bridge above. One, steep and stony, to the left, behind the Pavillon des Cascades, ascends in zigzags to the bridge in 25 min.; the other, longer but easier, ascends on the left bank. In $^1/_4$ hr. from the bridge we reach the grand ***Gouffre d'Enfer,** best viewed from the foot of the steps descending into it (50 c.), or from the *Promontoire Julien-Sacaze,* above the steps. We next cross (10 min.) the *Pont Nadié* and continue to ascend on the left bank of the torrent. In 40 min. (or $1^1/_2$ hr. from the hotel) we reach the ***Rue d'Enfer** (5050 ft.), a mighty chasm in a mountain of slate. Refuge de Pratlong, see

below. — From the Pavillon des Cascades we may visit the smaller *Cascade du Cœur* (1/4 hr.), formed by an affluent of the Pique on the left bank.

To the Lac Vert, 4 1/2 hrs.; road to the head of the Vallée du Lys, then bridle-path (guide 15, horse 10 fr.). From the (1/4 hr.) Cascade du Cœur (see above) we ascend through woods to the (25 min.) *Cascade de Solage*, then pass the *Cascade de Trégon*, on the left, and (1 3/4 hr. from the Pavillon des Cascades) reach the *Cirque des Graoués*, an ancient lake-bed. Turning to the right here, we come to (1/4 hr.) the pretty horseshoe-shaped **Lac Vert** (6430 ft.), bounded on the E. by high rocks. The lake is fed by a cascade on the S. with the waters of the *Lac Bleu*, which lies 40 min. higher. The Rue d'Enfer path (p. 171) goes on to (1 hr.) the *Refuge de Pratlong* (6100 ft.; guide 14 fr.), on the N. arête of the Pic de Maupas, 2 1/2 hrs. from the Pavillon des Cascades. Interesting also to make this excursion in the reverse direction. From the refuge we may ascend the *Tuc (Tusse) de Maupas* (10,205 ft.; 3 1/2-4 hrs.), the *Pic Intermédiaire* or *du Passage* (10,170 ft.; 3 1/2-4 hrs.), and the *Pic de Boum* (10,040 ft.; 4 hrs.; difficult).

Ascent of the Pic de Bacanère and Pic de Burat, 4-5 hrs. N.E. (guide 12, horse 8 fr.), a fine excursion. We go first to *Juzet* (p. 168), then ascend N.E. to (3 M.) *Sode* (2990 ft.). Through woods we reach (5 M.) *Artigues* (4075 ft.) and (1 1/4 hr. E.) the *Rochers de Cigalère*, a fine point of view. We next skirt the mountain to the left, and in 1 1/4 hr. more gain the top of the **Pic de Bacanère** (7200 ft.). The view embraces the valley of Luchon and its side-valleys, the Montné and the Pic du Midi, the Monts Maudits, etc. About 1/2 hr. N. rises the **Pales** or **Pic de Burat** (7055 ft.; aub.; guide 15 fr.), which affords a splendid view like that from the Montné or the Pic d'Auténac (p. 170). We may descend W. to *Gouaux-de-Luchon*, 2 M. from Cier-de-Luchon (p. 166).

Ascent of the Poujastou, 4 1/2 hrs. E. (guide 8, horse 7 fr.). The route leads by (20 min.) *Montauban* (p. 168), through a small wood, across the (1 1/2 hr.) *Prairies d'Erran* (fine view), and through the (10 min.) *Forêt Sésartigues*, where we turn to the right. Then to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Fontaine Rouge*, a chalybeate spring, and (1/2 hr.) the *Col des Courets* (6990 ft.). Lastly a climb of 1/2-3/4 hr., over slippery turf, to the top of the **Pic de Poujastou** (6335 ft.), on Spanish territory. Fine view of the Aran valley and of the glaciers of the Vallée du Lys.

To the Vallée d'Aran. 1. By St-Béat. Railway from Luchon to Marignac (9 1/2 M.; p. 166; 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 10, 70 c.); omn. thence to Viella (24 1/2 M.; 4 fr.). Tramway being laid from Marignac to the Pont du Roi. Carr. and pair from Luchon to St-Béat 25, to the Pont du Roi 30 fr.; horse to Viella 12 fr. — 2 1/2 M. (from Marignac) **St-Béat** (Hôt. du Commerce & de la Terrasse, L. or D. 3 fr.), on the Garonne, at the entrance to a picturesque defile, with a church and a château dating from the 11th cent., and old marble quarries. To the N. rise the *Pics du Gars* and *Saillant*. — We follow the Garonne to (6 M.) *Fos*, where we cross the river. — 9 1/2 M. *Pont du Roi* (1915 ft.), on the Garonne (Spanish douane). Here begins the **Valley of Aran**, the upper Garonne valley. — 12 M. *Lès* (hotel), with sulphur-baths. — 14 1/2 M. *Bosost* (2505 ft.), with a 12th cent. church. Farther on the Portillon route diverges to the right. — We cross (17 1/2 M.) the Garonne de Joucou, near *Las Bordes*, where the valley of *Artigue de Lin* diverges to the right. (Pas de Mountjoyo and de l'Escalette, see p. 174.) — 22 M. *Aubert*. Beyond, on the right, is the chapel of *Mitg-Aran*, on the site of a famous monastery. — 24 M. *Viella*

(3200 ft.; Fonda de los Pireneos), capital of the valley. Farther up, a cart-track and bridle-path. — 28½ M. *Artiès* (3735 ft.), beyond the baths of that name. — 30½ M. *Salardu* (4160 ft.; inn, fair), the last village. Pretty lakes near it, especially in the dale of *Colomès*, beyond the *Baths of Trédos* (2 hrs.; 5665 ft.).

2. By the Portillon, 8 M. to Bosost, whence we may return by the preceding route. Carr. to the Portillon 30-35 fr., and back by St-Béat 50 fr. — The road ascends the Pique valley, crosses the river at (½ M.) *St-Mamet*, and not far from Castelvieil (p. 168) enters the *Vallée de Burbe* to the left. — 2½ M. *Cascade Sidonie.* — 6 M. **Portillon** (4290 ft.), a col on the frontier (douane). Then a rapid descent in windings to the Garonne valley near Bosost (8 M.; p. 172).

*To the Port de Vénasque and Port de la Picade *(Pic de Sauvegarde)*, very interesting, taking a whole day.

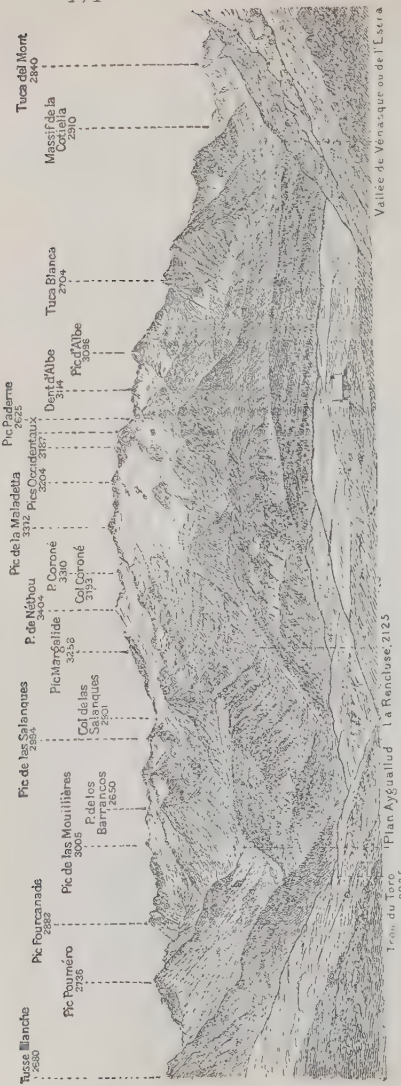
We may ride all the way, or drive as far as the (6½ M.) hospice. Guide (not indispensable) to the Port de Vénasque 12 fr.; with ascent of the Pic de Sauvegarde or return by the Picade 14 fr. Horse to the hospice 5, to the Port de Vénasque 8 fr.; with ascent of the Pic de Sauvegarde 9, return by the Picade 10 fr. Carr. and pair to the hospice 25, with 4 horses 35 fr.

We take the road to Spain as far as the *Pont de Ravi* (p. 171). We then continue to ascend the Pique valley, passing (¾ M.) the *Granges de Labach* or *de Castainy*. A road diverging here to the right (old road over the Col de la Glère, see p. 174) leads to (20 min.) the *Cascade des Demoiselles*, in a deep gorge, whence a path ascends to the (1 hr.) hospice, by the *Cascade du Parisien*. Our road goes straight on through the *Bois de Charuga*.

6½ M. **Hospice de France**, *de Luchon*, or *du Port de Vénasque* (4460 ft.), an inn (L. 4 fr.) and 'fruitière', where the road ends. Paths lead hence to the Port de Vénasque in the middle, to the Col de la Glère to the right, and to the Ports Mountjoyo and de la Picade on the left.

Beyond the Hospice the valley divides at the foot of the *Pic de la Pique* (7850 ft.; ascent dangerous; guide 20 fr.). To the left is the *Val de la Frêche;* to the right is the desolate *Val du Port-de-Vénasque*, through which our toilsome bridle-path ascends to the (3½ M.) Port. — 7½ M. *Le Culet*, a spot covered with the débris of avalanches. — 8½ M. *Vallon de l'Homme*. Farther on, to the left, is the *Trou des Chaudronniers*, where nine tinkers were buried in the snow. Then, above five small lakes, on the right, the path mounts in zigzags. — 10½ M. ***Port de Vénasque** (7930 ft.), a dip in the frontier-rocks, between the *Pic de la Mine* (8880 ft.; guide 15 fr.) on the left and the *Pic de Sauvegarde* on the right. A superb view of the Monts Maudits is suddenly revealed here (see the Panorama, p. 174). Hannibal is supposed to have crossed the Pyrenees by this col (comp. p. 195). — The view is still finer from the ***Pic de Sauvegarde** (9145 ft.; 1 hr. from the Port; 1 fr. for use of path).

On the other side of the col is a small Spanish inn. Bearing to the left along the *Peña Blanca*, we pass the springs of *Peña*



Blanca and *Coustères*, and reach (12 M.) the **Port de la Picade** (7905 ft.; fine view). We now enter, to the left, the (12½ M.) *Pas de l'Escalette* (about 7875 ft.), whence we may descend S.E. to the valley of Artigue de Lin (p. 172). From the Pas we may return to the (17½ M.) Hospice de France by the *Pas de la Mountjoyo* (which also leads to the valley of Artigue de Lin), and descend to the left into the Val de la Frêche (p. 173).

To the Col de la Glère, 4 hrs. S. of Luchon (guide 12, to the Sacrous 15 fr.; horse to the cirque 8 fr.). The old road diverges at the Granges de Labach (p. 173); the new road starts from the Hospice de France (p. 173). The two unite in the *Cirque de la Glère*, from which we may easily ascend to the **Col de la Glère** (7620 ft.), an old pass into Aragon; view limited, but very fine from the *Lac de Gorgutes*, 10 min. below it. — The *Pic Sacrous* (8785 ft.; view), to the W., may be ascended from the col in ¾ hr.

Ascent of the Pic de l'Entécade, 4 hrs. S.E. (guide, not indispensable, 10, horse 8 fr.). To the hospice, see p. 173; then to the left, for

$^3/_4$ hr. more, by the Port de la Picade path, and to the left again, through pastures and past the ($^1/_2$ hr.) Spanish shepherds' hut of *Pouylané*. Passing the little *Etang des Garses*, we reach (10 min.) a col with a view of the Maladetta and (20 min.) another col overlooking the Aran valley. The top of the **Pic de l'Entécade** (7285 ft.) is gained in 10 min. more. Magnificent view, including the Monts Maudits, the peaks to the W. as far as the Pic du Midi, the Vignemale, and Mont Perdu; to the E. the Spanish peaks beyond the Aran; and to the N. the plains.

Ascent of the Pic de Néthou, S.S.E., two days, long and costly, but without difficulty for experts. Best season between July 20th and Sept. 1st. Advisable to take two guides (35 fr. each), with ice-axes, ropes, and provisions. We may ride as far as the (7 hrs.; horse 15 fr.) Rencluse, where the night is usually spent. To the *Port de Vénasque* and the *Peña Blanca* spring (5 hrs. from Luchon), see p. 173. We then turn to the right to the (1 hr.) *Plan des Etangs;* farther on, to the right again, to (1 hr.) the *Chalet de la Rencluse* (6970 ft.). Near it is the *Gouffre de Turmon*, where the *Esera*, the torrent of the Maladetta glacier, becomes subterranean, to reappear in the Vénasque valley. The torrent of the Néthou glacier disappears into the *Trou du Toro*, $^1/_2$ hr. from the Rencluse route, near the top of the Plan des Etangs. We start very early on the second day, to ensure a clear view from the Néthou. We ascend S.S.E. to ($^2/_2$ hrs.) the *Portillon* (9540 ft.) between, right and left, the Maladetta and the Néthou Glaciers. Then (using the rope) we ascend the latter from N.W. to S.E., as far as the (1 hr.) *Lac Coroné* (10,410 ft.) at the foot of the *Dôme du Néthou*, which we scale with difficulty ($^1/_2$ hr.). Next comes the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Pont de Mahomet*, the most trying point for persons subject to giddiness, a ridge 80 ft. long and only 3 ft. wide, with an abyss on each side. This brings us to the top of the **Pic de Néthou** or *d'Aneto* (11,170 ft.), the highest peak of the Pyrenees, and the centre of the granitic **Monts Maudits**, a group to the S. of the main range, in Spanish territory. This group is attached to the main range by the Pic Margalide (p. 176), from which branch off the peaks of *Las Salanques* (9825 ft.; guide 15 fr. per day), *Las Mouillères* (9860 ft.; 15 fr. per day), *Fourcanade* (9455 ft.; 35 fr.), *Los Barrancos* (8695 ft.), and *Poumèro* (8975 ft.). – The top of the Néthou is a platform of 75 by 26 ft.; view very extensive, but often obscured by mist. (Register of visitors on the summit.) We may descend by the *Col Coroné* (10,475 ft.), and thence either to the Malibierne valley (see below) or over the (2 hrs.) *Col de Gregonio* (9605 ft.) to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Lac de Gregonio* (8715 ft.), one of the largest in the Pyrenees, and thence through the Gorge de Gregonio to the *Bains de Vénasqué* (see below), 5 hrs. from the top.

Other ascents from the Rencluse: *Pic d'Albe* (10,160 ft.; $^3/_2$ hrs.), or *Dent d'Albe* (10,215 ft.), by the *Lac Paderne; Pics Occidentaux de la Maladetta* (10,510 and 10,455 ft.; $^4/_2$ hrs.), by the *Col d'Albe* and the slopes of *Gregonio; Pic de la Maladetta* (10,865 ft.; $^3/_2$ hrs.; guide 35 fr.), by the N. glacier; *Pic Coroné* (10,860 ft.); *Pic du Milieu* (10,965 ft.); *Pointe d'Astorg* (11,005 ft.), by the Portillon and the Néthou glacier.

The other peaks of the Monts Maudits are scaled from the Malibierne valley. From the *Port de Vénasque* (p. 173) we descend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Hospice de Vénasque* (5770 ft.), and then follow the pretty Vénasque (or Esera) valley. About 2 hrs. from the Port, 20 min. to the left, are the *Bains de Vénasque*, with warm sulphur-springs similar to those of Luchon. In $^1/_4$ hr. more we pass, on the left, the Gorge de Gregonio (see above), then ($^1/_2$ hr.) diverge to the left from the road to (1 hr.) *Vénasqué*, a small fortified town. We now ascend the *Vallée de Malibierne*, with its cascades and fine woods, to the *Ribereta Hut* (6655 ft.), 11 hrs. from Luchon, or to the *Llosas Hut*, 1 hr. farther. We may thence ascend, with

a good guide, the *Pic Maudit* (10,990 ft.), by the *Vallon d'Eroueil* and the difficult arête of the Col de Gregonio, or by the S. chimney leading to the Pointe d'Astorg. The path up this dale leads past the *Lac Supérieur d'Eroueil* (9070 ft.) to the Col Coroné, where it joins the Néthou route (p. 175). The Llosas hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Pic des Tempêtes* (10,790 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide 15 fr. per day), the *Pic Margalide* (10,690 ft.; 3 hrs.; superb view), and the *Pic Russell* (10,500 ft.; $3^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 15 fr. per day). Passing the *Lacs de Malibierne* (where chamois abound), we may climb the *Pic Oriental de Malibierne* (10,065 ft.) and cross thence by a sharp arête to the *Pic Occidental* (10,025 ft.).

The Ascent of the Pic Posets (long and toilsome, seldom made) takes 2-3 days, the nights being spent at the Turmo hut (to which we may ride), or better at the Paoul hut. Guide 40 fr.; horse 15 fr. per day. (Ascent by the Port d'Oô, see p. 169.) We follow the route last described, down the Vénasque valley and past the mouth of the Malibierne valley, to the ($7^1/_2$ hrs.) *Pont de Cuberré*, 2 M. short of Vénasque (p. 175). We then ascend the *Astos* valley, N.W., with its fine waterfalls, to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Turmo Hut* (5510 ft.) and the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Cabane de Paoul* (6775 ft.). At least an hour is saved by leaving the Vénasque road opposite the Baths and ascending W. into the *Val de Literola* or *de Litayrolles*, and thence into the Astos valley, below the Turmo hut. This hut lies $5^1/_2$ hrs. below the top. We turn first to the S., then S.W., mounting several rocky terraces to the glacier, which we reach at the (4 hrs.) *Col de Paoul* (about 9500 ft.). Here we join the route coming up (in $2^1/_2$ hrs.) from the Cabane de Paoul. Crossing the glacier to the W. we reach (1 hr.) a rocky wall, the scaling of which (20 min.) is the chief difficulty of the ascent. The **Pic Posets**, or *Punta de Lardana* (11,045 ft.), the second highest peak in the Pyrenees, forms, like the Néthou on the E., the centre of a nearly isolated mass. Immense panorama. We may return by the *Port d'Oô* (p. 169), $3^1/_2$ hrs. from the Paoul hut; there is no path, and the descent to the Lac d'Oô is fatiguing, but the view to the N. is superb. — From the Pic Posets we may follow the crest to the (2 hrs.) *Pic de las Espadas* (10,910 ft.). The other peaks of the group, *Pic de las Tourets* (9850 ft.), *Pic Béraldi* (9930 ft.), *Pic Central d'Eristé* (10,025 ft.), and *Pic Sud* (9930 ft.), are ascended by Vénasque and the Vallon d'Aïgueta de Eristé or d'Aïgueta de la Vall; and they afford a finer view to the S. than the Pic Posets.

26. From Boussens *(Toulouse or Tarbes)* to Aulus viâ St-Girons.

Comp. the Map, p. 117.

Railway to ($20^1/_2$ M.) *St-Girons* in about 1 hr. (3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.). Omnibus in the season from St-Girons to ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Aulus* in 3 hrs. (3 fr.); also private omn. (1 fr. up, 2 fr. down); carr. for 4 pers. 25 fr.; motor-car in $1^1/_4$ hr., 5 fr.; hotel carriages also meet the trains. Trans-Pyrenean railway under construction between St-Girons and Oust; also an electric tramway between Oust and Aulus.

Boussens, see p. 131. Our line crosses the Garonne, and ascends the *Salat* valley. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Mazères-sur-Salat.*

6 M. *Salies-du-Salat* (Hôt. Raufast, Feuillerat), a small town dominated by a ruined castle (13th - 14th cent.), has saline and sulphur springs. — The valley contracts.

$19^1/_2$ M. *St-Lizier* (pop. 1280), a decayed little town, picturesquely situated on a hill to the left, the ancient *Lugdunum Consoranorum*, still has a large part of its Roman walls, with twelve towers. The church, with its cloisters, is of the 12th-13th centuries.

20½ M. **St-Girons** (1285 ft.; Hôt. de l'Union, de France; pop. 5929), an industrial town, at the confluence of the Salat, Lez, and Baup, is convenient for excursions among the Pyrenees. The church of *St-Girons* has a tower of the 14th cent., that of *St-Vallier* has a porch of the 12th. To the N.E. of St-Girons (3 M.; omn.) is *Audinac*, a hamlet with mineral springs and baths.

Trans-Pyrenean railway under construction from St-Girons to *Lérida*, in Spain, viâ the Port de Salau (p. 178).

From St-Girons to Foix, 29 M., railway in 1 hr. 10 to 1 hr. 20 min. (5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 30 c.). The line ascends E., up the valley of the Baup. — From (7 M.) *Lescure* a road leads to (10½ M.) *Le Mas-d'Azil* (p. 131) and (30 M.) *Pamiers* (p. 179). — Leaving the Baup valley by a tunnel, we next pass (8½ M.) *Rimont*, with its castle, and (12½ M.) *Castelnau-Durban* (aub.), with a ruined castle. — 17½ M. *La Bastide-de-Sérou* (1395 ft.; Hôt. Vives; pop. 2528), with old ramparts, lies picturesquely on the Arize. Near it is the *Grotte de la Garosse*. To the S.E. lies *Alzen*, with copper and silver mines. — 23 M. *Baulou*. We cross the *Viaduc de Vernajouls*, 120 ft. high, and join the Toulouse line in the valley of the Ariège. — 29 M. *Foix* (p. 179).

From St-Girons to Castillon and Sentein, 15½ M.; electric tramway to Castillon (1 fr. 45 or 85 c.), to be prolonged to Sentein. — The road and tramway ascend the valley of the Lez. — 2½ M. *Aubert*, with a fine grotto. — 3 M. *Moulis*, with a castle-ruin. — 8 M. *Castillon* (hotel), with the Romanesque chapel of St-Pierre. From Castillon a road leads, by (8 M.) *St-Lary*, up the valley of the *Bellongue*, across the *Col de Portet* (11 M.; 3525 ft.; view) and the (14½ M.) finely situated *Pont de Henne-Morte*, to *Aspet* (20½ M.; p. 131). — Our road goes on to (10 M.) *Les Bordes-sur-Lez*, with prehistoric burial-places. We leave on the left the pretty *Vallée de Bethmale*, whose inhabitants wear a picturesque costume, and enter the *Vallée de Biros*, one of the finest in this region, with zinc and lead mines. To the left diverges the route to the Pic du Montvalier (see below); to the left also lies the *Vallée d'Orle*. 15½ M. **Sentein** (2495 ft.; Hôt. Aragon), with a fortified church of the 14th cent. and a spring containing iron and arsenic. To the S., 6 hrs., is the *Port d'Urets* (8355 ft.), leading to the valley of Aran in Spain and commanded by the *Pic de Maubermé* (9450 ft.).

From St-Girons to Tarascon, 36 M., by road; electric tramway between the Pont de Kercabanac and Massat projected. — To (7½ M.) the *Pont de Kercabanac*, see below. The road crosses the bridge and ascends the pretty valley of the *Arac*. — 10 M. *Castet*. On the right bank lies *Soulan*. Then a rocky defile. — 17 M. **Massat** (Hôt. Lapène, good; pop. 3058), a decayed town, with prehistoric grottoes near it. — We leave (20½ M.) to the left the Foix road (p. 180). — 25 M. *Le Port* (4100 ft.; poor shelter-hut), a col between the *Tuc de l'Homme-Mort* (5490 ft.; on the left) and the *Pic d'Estibat* (5475 ft.; on the right; 1 hr. from the col; fine view). — 31 M. *Saurat* (hotel). Omn. to Tarascon (50 c.). — 33 M. *Bédeilhac-et-Aynat*, with a ruined castle and a stalactite grotto, containing prehistoric remains. — 36 M. *Tarascon* (p. 180).

The ascent of the conical and isolated **Pic du Montvalier** (9315 ft.), S.W. of St-Girons, is best made from *Les Bordes* (10 M.; see above) and the pretty *Vallée du Ribérot*, with its fine cascades. At the E. end of the valley, 8 hrs. from Bordes and 2 hrs. from the top, is the *Refuge des Estagnous* (7220 ft.). Extensive view from the summit.

The Road to Aulus ascends the fertile valley of the Salat, which narrows to a defile. — 3½ M. *Lacourt*, with a donjon of the 14th cent. and a ruined castle of the 16th. — 7½ M. *Pont de Ker-*

cabanac, at the union of the Salat and Arac. Road to Tarascon, see p. 177. — Our road now turns to the S. (short tunnel). -8 M. *St-Sernin*. The valley expands. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Soueix*.

The Road to Couflens ($5^1/_2$ M.) diverges to the right from the Aulus road, a little farther on, and continues to ascend the Salat valley. — $2^1/_2$ M. **Seix** (Hôt. Courtade; pop. 2805), an ancient town, with baths and marble quarries. On a hill (4175 ft.) are the ruins of the *Château de Mirabal*. — From ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Couflens-de-Betmajou* we may ascend the *Pic du Montvalier* (p. 177; 7-$7^1/_2$ hrs.; guide from Seix); we ascend the valley of *Estours* to the (4 hrs.) huts of *Aula*, where we may sleep; then over the *Col de Peyreblanque* ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) and through a gap, where we pass under a rock, the only difficult point. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Pont-de-la-Taule*, E. of which lies *Ustou* ($4^1/_2$ M.; 2430 ft.), a village whose chief industry was formerly the training of dancing bears, one of which was the usual dowry of a bride. — Our road next passes through a gorge, dominated by the ruined *Château de la Garde*. -$8^3/_4$ M. *Couflens* (hotel). Higher up is ($2^1/_2$ M.) the village of *Salau* (aub.), 1 M. from which are the *Neuf Fontaines*, the sources of the Salat, near the mouth of the Trans-Pyrenean tunnel (comp. p. 176). Bridle-path from Salau to the *Port de Salau* (6730 ft.; $3^1/_2$ hrs.), on the frontier, and thence down the Spanish valley of *Noguera Pallaresa*.

We ascend the Garbet valley. To the right is the Montvalier (p. 177). — $10^1/_2$ M. *Oust* ('Augusta'). — $15^1/_2$ M. *Ercé* (pop. 2634).

$20^1/_2$ M. **Aulus.** — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel*, open the whole year, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr., and *Hôtels du Parc & du Casino*, near the Etablissement, first-class; *Hôt. de France, George, Crouzat* (meublé), and *des Bains*, in the new quarter; *Hôt. du Midi*, in the village, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris*, farther off, P. 6-$7^1/_2$ fr. — Etablissement Thermal. Buvette, 10 fr. for 3 weeks; baths and douches, $1^1/_2$-2 fr. — Casino du Parc, at the Hôt. du Parc.

Aulus (2500 ft.) is a pretty village on the Garbet, in a dale enclosed by grassy and wooded mountains. Its mineral *Springs* (50-59°; sulphate of lime and iron) are charged with soda and magnesia, and are purgative and diuretic. Season May 15th to Oct. 15th.

Excursions (guide 3-5 fr.). The *Caïzardé* (4595 ft.), $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. N., reached by a path skirting the church-wall, affords an admirable survey. — The **Cascade d'Arse*, $1^1/_2$ hr. S.E. of Aulus, is one of the finest in the Pyrenees. We cross the bridge opposite the Hôtel du Midi, follow a broad mule-track to the valley of the Arse, cross the torrent ($^3/_4$ hr.), and mount by a steep path to the foot of the fall (360 ft. high; three leaps). From the fall we may climb the *Pic du Pouech* (5700 ft.; $2^1/_4$ hrs. N.). — The *Cabane d'Agneserre* (3725 ft.), a shepherd's hut 2 hrs. S.E., reached by a stony track up the valley of the Garbet, is the starting-point for the following excursions: *Lac de Garbet* (5480 ft.), 2 hrs. S., in the upper valley of the Garbet (waterfall); *Pic du Pouech* (see above), $1^1/_2$ hr. E.; *Port de Salteix*, or *Col de Coumebière* (5910 ft.; splendid view), 2 hrs. N.E., whence we may descend to *Vicdessos* ($2^1/_4$ hr.; p. 180).

27. From Toulouse to Foix, Tarascon, Ussat, and Ax.

From Toulouse to *Foix*, $51^1/_2$ M., Railway in 1 hr. 35 to 2 hrs. 40 min. (9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 10 c.); to *Tarascon*, 61 M., in 2 hrs. 15 to 3 hrs. 25 min. (11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 85 c.); to *Ussat*, $63^1/_2$ M., in 2 hrs. 25 to 3 hrs. 30 min. (11 fr. 50, 7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 5 c.); to *Ax*, 77 M., in 2 hrs. 55 to 4 hrs. 25 min. (14 fr., 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.).

Toulouse, see p. 77. Leaving the Gare Matabiau, we follow the Tarbes line to (7½ M.) *Portet-St-Simon* (p. 131). — Beyond (8½ M.) *Pinsaguel* we ascend the valley of the *Ariège*. — 25 M. *Cintegabelle* (pop. 2109) has an interesting church with a 14th cent. spire.

30½ M. *Saverdun* (pop. 3449), an old town, one of the chief places in the County of Foix in the middle ages, was the birthplace of Benedict XII., the third Avignon pope (1334-42).

40½ M. **Pamiers** (Hôt. de la Poste, good, R. 3-4, L. or D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Catala; pop. 10,017), an industrial town on the Ariège, and seat of a bishop, is noted for its iron-foundries.

The town sprang up around an abbey and castle of the 12th cent., and its founder, Roger II. of Foix, named it after the Syrian town of Apamea in memory of the First Crusade. It often suffered from the rivalry among the Counts of Foix, the abbots, the bishops, and the townsfolk. In 1553 it was ravaged by the plague; and in 1628, having become Protestant, it was sacked by the Prince de Condé.

The Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame-du-Camp*, modern in part, has a crenellated brick façade (14th cent.). The Rue des Nobles ascends to the modernized *Cathedral*, with its transitional portal, concealed by a modern brick tower and other parts in the Græco-Roman style (17th cent.). We may then ascend to the left to the *Castela*, a promenade on the site of the old castle (view).

From Pamiers to *Le Mas-d'Azil* and *Lescure*, see p. 177.

From Pamiers to Moulin-Neuf, 20½ M., narrow-gauge line in 50-70 min. (3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.). — 16 M. **Mirepoix** (Hôt. du Commerce, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Rigaud; pop. 3558) is a pleasant town on the Hers, once the seat of a bishop. *St-Maurice*, formerly the cathedral, dating mainly from the 15th cent., has a fine nave and stone spire. On the right bank is a ruined castle. 20½ M. *Moulin-Neuf* (p. 100).

46 M. *Varilhes*. The valley contracts, and we cross the Ariège. — 48½ M. *St-Jean-de-Verges*. The scenery improves. To the right are a modern château and the Vernajouls viaduct (p. 177).

51½ M. **Foix** (1310 ft.; Hôt. Benoit, R. 3-4, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. Lacoste; pop. 6806), the chief town of the department of the *Ariège*, is finely situated at the confluence of the Ariège and Arget, and is dominated by its picturesque castle.

In the middle ages Foix was the capital of the Counts of Foix, one of whom, Raymond (1188-1223), successfully resisted Simon de Montfort's attack on his castle during the Albigensian crusade (comp. p. 79). The countship passed in 1229 under the suzerainty of the Kings of France; but, owing to differences between Roger Bernard III. and Philip the Bold, it was invaded in 1272 by the latter, who captured the castle only by threatening to blow up the rock on which it stood. The territory was united later to Béarn and annexed to France under Henri IV.

The ruined *Castle* looks very picturesque from a distance. It stands on a rock 190 ft. high, and still has two square towers, partly of the 12th cent., and a round tower, 140 ft. high, of the 14th. To enter the castle (fee) we skirt the rock to the right.

At the foot of the rock are the *Palais de Justice*, containing a small *Musée*, and the church of *St-Volusien*, of the 12th cent., recently restored.

To the E., near the village of (5½ M.) *L'Herm*, is a large cavern interesting to geologists.

Line from Foix to *St-Girons*, see p. 177.

From Foix to Massat, 22½ M., very picturesque; motor-omnibus to Serres 70 c. (returning by *Bénac*, *Brassac*, and *Ganac*, a round of 12½ M.; 1½ fr.). — We ascend the pretty *Vallée de la Barguillère*. — 5½ M. *Serres*. To the S. are the great forests of Brassac and Ganac. 7½ M. *Burret* (2755 ft.). We ascend to the right to the *Col des Marrous* (3610 ft.; 10½ M.); then, S.W., to the grassy plateau of *Caplong* (13½ M.) and the *Tour Lafont* (16 M.; 4525 ft.; *View). From the col we may ascend, 1 hr. E., the *Pic de Fontfrède* (5320 ft.; view). — The road now descends rapidly and joins the Tarascon and St-Girons road, 3½ M. from *Massat* (p. 177).

From Foix to Quillan, 38½ M., by road (railway projected). Motor-omn. daily in 3¼ hrs. (6½ fr.). — Beyond (7 M.) *Celles*, to the left, is the ruined *Château de Roquefixade* (13th-16th cent.). The road traverses a hilly and wooded region. 17 M. **Lavelanet** (Hôt. d'Espagne, du Parc; pop. 3532), a cloth-making town, prettily situated on the Touyre, which has formed a defile through the hills of the *Plantaurel*. Picturesque environs. Railway to Bram, see pp. 101, 100. To the S., 7 M., are the ruins of the *Château de Montségur*, destroyed in the Albigensian war (1244). — 21 M. **Bélesta** (Hôt. Delpech; pop. 2021), prettily situated on the Hers. On the right bank, ¼ hr. upstream (opposite the pilgrimage-chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Val-d'Amour), is the intermittent *Fontaine de Fontestorbes*, with a grotto above it. Farther up the Hers we may pass through the wild *Gorges de la Frau* (5½ M. from Bélesta), 2 M. long, and at (12½ M.) *Prades* join the Quillan and Ax road (p. 182). Our road ascends. Fine views. On the right is the *Forest of Bélesta*. — 28½ M. *Puivert*, with the ruins of a castle (12th-14th cent.). In the village is the *Gorge du Blau*. — 33 M. *Nébias*. Farther on is the Ax road, on the right (p. 182). We now descend in windings (view) to the banks of the *Aude*. — 38½ M. *Quillan* (p. 185).

The train passes under the bridge of Foix and ascends the right bank of the Ariège. Best views to the right. — 55½ M. *St-Paul-St-Antoine*. Beyond a tunnel we have a view of the gorge of the Ariège, spanned by an old fortified bridge.

61 M. **Tarascon** (Hôt. Francal), a small old town, lies very picturesquely at the confluence of the Ariège and Vicdessos. Tarascon-le-Vieux, to the left, is built round a rock, crowned with a tower, the relic of a castle destroyed in the 17th century. Iron-foundries and gypsum quarries.

Grottoes abound in the limestone mountains of this district, such as the superb *Grotte du Pounchet*, in the Montagne de Sabart, those at Bédeilhac-et-Aynat (p. 177), Le Mas-d'Azil (p. 131), etc.

From Tarascon to Vicdessos, 9½ M., by steam-tramway, which goes on to *Auzat* (see below). To Vicdessos in 1¼ hr. (1 fr. 15 or 85 c.). — The road leads S., up the narrow valley of Vicdessos, flanked with bare mountains. — 2½ M. *Niaux*, with the stalactite *Grotte de la Calbière*, containing two small lakes. — 4½ M. *Capoulet*, near the ruined *Château de Miglos* (13th cent.). We pass through the *Forêt de Teillet* (fine scenery). — 9½ M. **Vicdessos** (2280 ft.; Hôt. du Parc, Fabre), to the S.E. of which is the *Montagne de Rancié*, with valuable iron-mines. From Vicdessos to *Aulus*, see p. 178.

From Vicdessos we may ascend, S.W., the Montcalm (7¾ hrs.) and the Pic d'Estax (8½ hrs.); guide necessary. We may ride to the Pla Subra (p. 181). We continue to ascend the Vicdessos valley, viâ (¼ hr.) *Auzat* (2430 ft.; hotel), with its chemical works, terminus of the Tarascon

tramway, and past the (1/2 hr.) fine *Cascade de Bassiès*, on the right, to *Marc* (1 hr.; guide, Pierre Rauzy, 'Pierrou'). Here we enter the lateral valley on the right, then another on the left, and ascend steeply by the *Cabanes de Pigeol* (5585 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.) to the *Cabanes du Pla Subra* (3/4 hr.; 6265 ft.). Thence a climb of 3 hrs., toilsome at first, to the crest (9335 ft.) between the valleys of Subra and Rioufred, and 3/4 hr. more to the top of the **Montcalm** (10,105 ft.). View very extensive; to the S. it is partly blocked by the **Pic d'Estax,** or *Pique d'Estats* (10,305 ft.), which may be scaled in 3/4 hr. from the Montcalm.

We cross the Viedessos and continue to ascend the Ariège valley.

63 1/2 M. **Ussat-les-Bains.** — Hotels. *Hôt. des Bains & du Parc*, on the right bank, near the Etablissement, R. from 2 1/2, L. 2 1/2, D. 3, P. from 6, omn. 1/4 fr.; *Hôt. Modèle* (meublé), on the right bank, R. from 2 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. Vergé*, farther on, to the right, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3 1/2, P. from 6 1/2, omn. 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. de la Renaissance* (open the whole year) and *Hôt. de France*, left bank; *Hôt. Menville* (meublé), beyond the Etablissement (whole year). — Baths, 70 c.-1 1/2 fr.; douches, 60 c.-1 fr. — Casino, next the Hôtel des Bains. — Telegraph Office in the season.

Ussat-les-Bains (1590 ft.), named after *Ussat-le-Vieux*, a village on the right bank of the Ariège, is noted for its copious springs (bicarbonate of lime), supplied by a subterranean lake in the rocks bordering the valley. The water (103°) is sedative, and is efficacious in nervous and feminine complaints. The *Etablissement Thermal* is on the left bank of the Ariège, beyond a small park. The *Thermes Ste-Germaine* and the *Bains St-Vincent* are on the right bank. Season from June 1st to Sept. 15th.

The **Grotte de Lombrives,** 1/2 hr. from Ussat, is one of the largest caverns in this region (2 1/2 M. long); its mouth is seen on the hill on the left bank, opposite the station. (Apply to the farmer, opposite the station; adm. 1 1/2 fr.; the visit takes 2 1/2 hrs.)

67 1/2 M. *Les Cabannes* (Hôt. d'Espagne). On a hill to the right is the *Château de Gudane*, and at the head of a dale rises the *Pic de Riez* (8500 ft.). To the left, farther on, are the Pic de St-Barthélemy (p. 182) and the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Lordat* (13th-14th cent.). — 71 1/2 M. *Luzenac-Garanou*, whence a road leads to the (9 1/2 M.) Col de Marmare (p. 182).

77 M. **Ax-les-Thermes.** Hotels. *Hôt. Sicre*, at the Etablissement du Breilh, R. from 2 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 7 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. de France*, Av. Théophile-Delcassé, with rest., R. from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 8 1/2, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix*, Av. Adolphe-Authier, R. from 3, L. 3, D. 3 1/2, P. from 8 fr. Baths. 80 c.-1 1/2 fr.; douches, 90 c.-1 3/4 fr.; buvette, 15 c. — Casino. — Post & Telegraph Office, Av. Théophile-Delcassé. — Syndicat d'Initiative, at the Mairie.

Ax-les-Thermes (2350 ft.; pop. 1624), an ancient town, is well situated at the confluence of three streams. Its famous sulphur-springs were known to the Romans, as indicated by its name *(Aquæ)*. Ax has no fewer than 61 springs, which vary in temperature (77°-172°), composition, and uses. The waters (used for drinking, for bathing, and for domestic purposes) are beneficial in cases of rheumatism, skin-diseases, scrofula, and catarrh. The climate of Ax is variable; evenings generally cool.

There are four bath-houses, each fed by a different group of springs: the *Couloubret*, to the left, at the end of the Place du Couloubret, 10 min. from the station by the Av. Théophile-Delcassé; the '*Modèle*', on the bank of the stream to the right of the Place du Couloubret; the *Breilh*, in the Place du Breilh, a little farther on, in the shady court of the Hôtel Sicre; and the *Teich*, on the other side of the town, reached by the Rue du Coustou from the end of the Place du Breilh. Behind the Teich is a pretty park, and higher up are some ruins, with a statue of the Virgin (view). — The *Hospital*, in the Place du Breilh, was founded for leprous soldiers by St. Louis in 1260. Near it is the church of *St-Vincent*, dedicated to St. Udaut, 'conqueror of Attila, martyred at Ax in 452'.

From Ax to *Axat*, by the Vallée du Rebenty, see p. 186.

Ascent of the **Pic Saquet**, or *Tute de l'Ours* (7410 ft.), to the S.W., 5½ hrs., easy and interesting. We ascend to the (2¼ hrs.) *Plateau de Bonascre* (4195 ft.) and (1¼ hr.) the *Chalet Forestier de Manseille* (5465 ft.; to which we may ride), whence we reach the top in 2 hrs. more (splendid view). We may return to Ax in 3½ hrs. by the three farms of *Bazerque* and the 'Pont d'Espagne' (½ M. above Ax).

The **Pic de St-Barthélemy** (7705 ft.), N.W., may be ascended in 6 hrs. from *Luzenac* (p. 181; guide 10 fr.; easy and interesting). We ascend N. by *Lordat* (2870 ft.; 1 hr.; castle, see p. 181) to (½ hr.) *Ariat*, with its Romanesque church; then by a stony path, leaving the ravine of the *Sauquet* on the left, to the *Grange Sarrado* (3870 ft.; 1½ hr.), and to the top in 3 hrs. more (famous view).

The **Pic de Tarbézou** (7765 ft.), 5 hrs. E., also interesting and easy, is ascended partly by a cart-track and a bridle-path leading viâ (2½ M.) *Ascou*, the (4½ M.) old *Forge d'Ascou* (3585 ft.), the (6½ M.) *Granges de Montmija*, and the *Métairie del Péré* (8 M.; 4740 ft.; quarters and rfmts.). Here we leave on the left the path to the baths of Carcanières (p. 185; 5¼ hrs., over the Col de Pailhères), and ascend direct to (1½ hr.) the top of the Tarbézou. Superb view. Easier ascent from Montmija, by the right bank of the torrent, and then turning N.

The ascent of the **Puy de Carlitte** (9585 ft.; with guide), to the S.E., may be made, by the *Lac Lanoux* (p. 183), in 2 days from Ax (1 day from L'Hospitalet or from Porté), but better from Les Escaldes (9 hrs. from Ax; see p. 195). We may descend N.E. to Formiguères (p. 185; 4½ hrs.), or S.E. to Mont-Louis (p. 193; 6 hrs.).

From Ax to Quillan, 33½ M., motor-omn. twice daily between Belcaire and Quillan, in 1½ hr. (3 fr.). The road ascends N., by (3 M.) *Sorgeat*, to the *Col de Chioula* (6 M.; 4710 ft.; view), and at the *Col de Marmare* (4460 ft.; 7½ M.) it joins the road from Luzenac (p. 181). It then descends by *Prades* (9½ M.; p. 180) and (15½ M.) *Belcaire* (Hôt. Bayle), joining the Foix road 3 M. short of *Quillan* (p. 185).

From Ax to Bourg-Madame, 34 M., a section of the Route des Pyrénées (p. 193), motor-omn. daily from May to Nov., twice daily from 1st July to 20th Oct. (9 fr.); omn. 7 fr. Motor-omn. to *Font-Romeu* viâ Bourg-Madame, see p. 193. Trans-Pyrenean railway from Ax to Ripoll (p. 194) under construction. — The road leaves the Oriège valley on the left, and ascends (S.) the picturesque valley of the Ariège. — 5 M. *Mérens* (3460 ft.; hotels), with warm sulphur-springs. — 9½ M. *Pont de Saillens*, with a sulphurous spring.

11 M. **L'Hospitalet** (4710 ft.; Hôt. Soulé) lies near the N. entrance of the new Trans-Pyrenean tunnel under the Col de Puymorens (nearly 3½ M. long). — To ascend the *Puy de Carlitte* (see p. 195), we return to the Pont de Saillens, then ascend E. to the (3½ hrs.) *Col de Bésines* (7710 ft.), N.E. of the *Pics Pédroux* (9290 ft.), and descend to the (1 hr.)

Lac Lanoux (7135 ft.; hut), the largest lake in the French Pyrenees. Thence to the top in 3 hrs. more.

Beyond L'Hospitalet the road ascends in three loops (3½ M. in all; short-cuts); from the third the new Andorra road diverges to the right, while ours leaves the Ariège valley. — 17½ M. *Col de Puymorens* (6295 ft.; refuge). The road now descends in windings. — 22 M. *Porté* (5325 ft.; Aub. Michette) is another starting-point for the ascent of the Puy de Carlitte (6 hrs.), by the *Gorge de Fontvives* and the Lac Lanoux (see above). We follow the *Carol* through a short defile, commanded on the right by the ruined *Tour Cerdane* (11th cent.); at its exit we see on the right the S. end of the great tunnel (p. 182). — 23½ M. *Porta* (4950 ft.; aub.), whence the *Pic de Campcardos* (9560 ft.; 4½ hrs.; splendid view) may be ascended. The two picturesque *Tours de Carol* or *Querol* (13th cent.) now come in sight. — 28½ M. *La Tour-de Carol* (4070 ft.; Aub. Pélégry), a pretty village, whence a road diverges to the right to Puycerda (p. 194). — 30½ M. *Enveity*, with an interesting church. The road turns N. farther on, and descends into the *Raour* valley (view). — 32½ M. *Ur*, whence a road leads to the left to Les Escaldes (2½ M.; p. 194). We cross the Raour and then the neutral road to Llivia (p. 194). — 34 M. *Bourg-Madame* (p. 194).

From Ax to Andorra, 40½ M. (25 M. by road to Soldeu; then bridle-path). Guide needless in fine weather, but may be useful as an interpreter. (Horse and man from L'Hospitalet, 15 fr. per day, besides man's food and gratuity.) Inns in the Andorra poor and often dirty (ask charges).

To (11 M.) *L'Hospitalet*, see p. 182. The new Andorra road diverges from the Bourg-Madame road, 4½ M. from Hospitalet, and reaches (3½ M.) the frontier at the *Pas de las Casas* (6810 ft.). — 21 M. *Port de Fray-Miquel*, or *Col d'En-Valira* (8040 ft.), whence we survey the whole region of Andorra. The road descends through ravines into the valley of the Valira. — 25 M. *Soldeu* (6100 ft.; inn), the first Andorran village.

The bridle-path from Soldeu to (15½ M.) Andorra continues to descend the Valira valley. It passes *Canillo* (1¾ hr.; 5180 ft.; inn), the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame de Méritxell* (festival on 8th Sept.), *La Mosquera*, *Encamp* (2 hrs.; 4460 ft.; Hôt. Oros, plain but good), and, beyond a wild gorge, *Las Escaldas* (1 hr.; 3625 ft.; inns of Fr. Plà and of Ant. Font), a smiling village with warm sulphur-springs, in a valley planted with olives and tobacco. Thence to Andorra 40 min. more.

Andorra la Vella (3560 ft.; inns of Juan Arajol and of Calonès; post, telegraph, and telephone office; pop. 600) is the capital of the little republic of Andorra. It is well situated at the foot of the *Anklar* (7635 ft.) and above a fertile and picturesque plain, but is badly built. Its chief attraction consists in the primitive character of the inhabitants and their government. The Romanesque church (12th cent.) contains interesting carved wood. The modest *Casa de la Vall*, or palace (16th cent.), with its tower pierced with loopholes, is the seat of the republican government, serving as a lodging for the members and their horses, and also as a law-court, town-hall, and school. The primitive council-chamber, the chapel with a picture presented by Félix Faure, and the kitchen with its monumental fire-place are objects of interest. The archives contain the privileges of the republic, said to date from the time of Charlemagne and Louis le Débonnaire, and kept in a cupboard with six locks. Near the village rises the Moorish tower of *Carol*.

The *Neutral Valleys of Andorra*, a miniature republic, under the suzerainty of France and Spain, are about 19 M. long from E. to W. and 15 M. broad from N. to S., and have an area of 232 sq. M., with 5231 inhabitants. Their privileges are said to have been accorded to them by Louis le Débonnaire in recognition of the services they had rendered him in his wars against the Moors. In the middle ages the overlordship was held jointly by the Spanish Bishops of Urgel and the Counts of Foix, the latter being succeeded by the Kings of France from 1278 to 1793. Since the Revolution the state has been practically independent.

The French government receives from it a tribute of 960 fr. per annum and the Bishop of Urgel 460 fr. The post and telegraph office is French, the money Spanish, and the language Catalonian. The state is governed by a council of 24 members, 4 from each of the six parishes, who appoint a 'syndic général' as president. The French government and the Bishop of Urgel each appoint a 'viguier', or vicar, the former for life, the latter for three years. These viguiers, each with his 'bayle', form the executive, governing in accordance with the laws and customs of the country. The law of primogeniture still exists; every citizen must serve as a soldier at his own expense; taxes are based on income; education is gratuitous. The chief industry is cattle-breeding, and smuggling is prevalent.

From Andorra to La Seo-de-Urgel, 16 M. to the S., $4^3/_4$ hrs. by a bad bridle-path. We descend the valley of the Valira, passing *Santa Coloma* and *San Julián de Loria* ($4^1/_2$ M.; 3085 ft.; inn), the last Andorran village, a resort of smugglers. The Spanish frontier is crossed 3 M. farther down, $8^1/_2$ M. beyond which is **La Seo-de-Urgel** (2315 ft.; inns of Juan Pallarès and of Andria; pop. 4000). This typical mediæval town, a bishopric since 840, has a fine Romanesque-Gothic cathedral and cloisters (11th cent.). — From La Seo a bridle-path ascends the valley of the Sègre, across the Spanish Cerdagne (p. 193), to *Puycerda* (p. 194). — Routes to Cardona, Barcelona, etc., see *Baedeker's Spain & Portugal*.

28. From Carcassonne to Perpignan viâ Quillan.

$82^1/_2$ M. Railway in 4 hrs. 40 to 7 hrs. 20 min. (15 fr., 10 fr. 15, 6 fr. 55 c.). From Carcassonne to *Quillan*, 34 M., in $1^3/_4$-2 hrs. (6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.).

Carcassonne, see p. 101. The line ascends the valley of the Aude. — 8 M. *Verzeille*. Omn. to (3 M.; $^1/_2$ fr.) *St-Hilaire*, with remains of a famous abbey, including the 13th cent. church, the tomb of St. Hilary (p. 5), 11th cent. bas-reliefs, and 14th cent. cloisters. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Pomas*, with a château (14th cent.).

17 M. **Limoux** (Hôt. Moderne, R. 2-4, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; pop. 7010), on the Aude, lies amidst vine-clad hills, which yield a good white wine known as 'blanquette'. The Gothic church of *St-Martin* (12th-15th cent.) has a tower and spire in red sandstone. To the N., $^3/_4$ M., is *Notre-Dame-de-Marceille* (13th cent.), a great pilgrim-resort, especially on 8th Sept., containing a black statue of the Virgin and a fine altar-screen. Fine view.

From Limoux to *Belvèze* (Bram, Lavelanet, Pamiers), see p. 100.

$22^1/_2$ M. **Alet** (Hôt. des Bains), an ancient little town, was the *Electa* of the Romans, who used its mineral waters. The ruined *Cathedral*, founded in 873, rebuilt in 1018, and destroyed by the Protestants in 1577, has an interesting pentagonal apse. The *Etablissement Thermal* (June-Sept.) has two warm springs (bicarbonate of lime, laxative; 84-86°) and a cold chalybeate spring. — 27 M. *Couiza-Montazels*.

Omn. (1 fr.) daily in summer from Couiza to the village of **Rennes-les-Bains** (1015 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, Hôt. de la Reine, de la Terrasse), $5^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., with mineral springs (chalybeate and saline). There are three bath-houses, the *Bain Fort* (126°), *Bain de la Reine* (113°), and

Bain Doux (91°). Interesting environs. We may ascend the *Pech de Bugarach* (4040 ft.; 1 hrs.; view). — From Rennes a road leads to (17 M.) *St-Paul-de-Fenouillet* (p. 186), by the defile of St-Antoine-de-Galamus.

28½ M. *Espéraza*. — 30½ M. *Campagne-sur-Aude*, with three mineral springs (79-88°) and a bath-house.

34 M. **Quillan** (950 ft.; Hôt. des Pyrénées, R. from 2, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 8-9 fr.; Hôt. Verdier, Boyer; pop. 2725), an industrial town on the Aude, with a ruined castle, is the centre of an important forest-region. 'Pâtés de foie gras' a speciality. A statue of *Abbé Armand* (1742-1823) recalls his services as initiator of the road in the upper Aude valley. To the W. (¾ M.; omn.) lies *Ginoles*, with three springs (sulphates of lime and magnesia).

Interesting excursion, 7 hrs. there and back (carr. 25 fr.; 'car pyrénéen' on Mon., July-Sept., 1 fr.), S.E., to the beautiful *Forêt des Fanges*.

From Quillan to *Foix*, see p. 180; to *Ax*, see p. 182. — The Quillan and Belcaire motor-omn. (p. 182) goes by (15 M.; 2¼ fr.) *Espezel* (Hôt. Limouzy), whence we may visit the Rebenty valley (p. 186), to which a 'car pyrénéen' makes an excursion from Quillan on Thurs. (July-Sept.; 5 fr.).

From Quillan to Mont-Louis, 42 M., by road (a section of the Route des Pyrénées, p. 193), ascending the *Upper valley of the Aude; motor-omn., 1st July to 15th Oct., in 3½ hrs. (10 fr.; to Axat 1½ fr.; to Usson, Carcanières, or Escouloubre 5 fr.), far preferable to the railway between Quillan and Axat. Motor-omn. to *Font-Romeu*, see p. 193.

Beyond (2½ M.) *Belcaire*, whence a path to the left ascends to the Forêt des Fanges (see above), the Aude valley contracts to the **Défile of Pierre-Lys*, 1½ M. long, flanked by lofty limestone cliffs. The road passes through three galleries and three tunnels. The first tunnel is called the *Trou du Curé*, in reference to Abbé Armand (see above). — 5 M. *St-Martin-Lys* (station, see p. 186; 1¼ M. farther we pass the mouth of the Vallée du Rebenty on the right (p. 186). Then, to the left, diverges the Rivesaltes road, over the Col Compérié (p. 186). — 7½ M. *Axat* (p. 186).

Beyond Axat the road leads under the railway viaduct, past large electric works, and through the **Gorges de St-Georges*, with their imposing rocks. — 13 M. *Gesse*, with a fish-breeding establishment. Opposite is a ruin, perched on a bold rock, and to the right rises a rock resembling a donjon. We pass through another defile. Above, on the right, are remains of a wooden gallery, once the sole access to the upper valley. Farther on, to the right, diverges the Axat road (p. 186), beyond which we soon sight the picturesque *Château d'Usson*.

20½ M. **Bains d'Usson** (2540 ft.; hotel, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 8½ fr.), with springs containing sulphur and arsenic, a cure for chest and skin diseases. The old Mont-Louis road ascends hence through a side-valley to *Quérigut* (5½ M.), crosses the *Col des Hares* (8 M.; 5250 ft.), and joins the new road at Puyvalador (10 M.; see below).

23 M. **Bains de Carcanières et d'Escouloubre** (2970-2985 ft.), villages on the right and left sides of the valley, have springs containing sulphur and soda, some of them very hot (138°), used as a cure for catarrh and rheumatism. Bath-houses: *Esparre*, on the right bank (June-Oct.; R. from 2, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 5½-7½ fr.); farther up, *Roquelaure*, on the left bank, near a waterfall; then *Bonnail*, right bank (P. 5-7 fr.), all frequented chiefly by natives of this region.

The Mont-Louis road winds up on the right bank of the Aude, which soon disappears in a gorge. We skirt, for 1¼ M., the fine *Forêt de Carcanet* and then reach a cultivated basin (4515 ft.), where we rejoin the Aude. This basin, called the **Capcir**, 10 by 7½ M., slightly open to the N., is almost always cold and bleak. 31 M. *Puyvalador* (4785 ft.), where we join the old road from Usson (see above). — 33½ M. **Formiguères**

(4855 ft.; Hôt. Merlat, L. or D. 2½ fr.), a centre for botanical and other excursions in the vast forests to the W. of the Capcir. One of the lakes here is the source of the Aude. From Formiguères we may easily ascend the *Madrès* (8105 ft.; 3 hrs. N.E.; view). Puy de Carlitte, see p. 182. — Our road intersects the Capcir, again crosses the Aude, and then leaves this basin by the *Col de Castillou* (38½ M.; 5645 ft.). — 40½ M. *La Llagone* (5540 ft.). We now descend and cross the *Tet*. Opposite us lies Mont-Louis, which we round on the S. side to join the Bourg-Madame road. Extensive view. — 42 M. *Mont-Louis* (p. 193).

Beyond Quillan we continue to ascend the Aude valley. — 36½ M. *Belvianes*. We cross the stream and pass through the Pierre-Lys tunnel (¾ M.). — 40 M. *St-Martin-Lys*, on the right bank, at the end of the Pierre-Lys defile (p. 185). — 41 M. **Axat** (1350 ft.; Hôt. Saurel-Labat), a village overlooked by picturesque ruins.

From Axat to Ax by the Valley of the Rebenty, 33½ M., by road, passing through a succession of wild ravines. The most interesting part extends as far as Niort, 4½–5 hrs. from Axat. Niort is only 3 M. to the S.W., and Belfort 2½ M. to the E., of Espezel (p. 185). — The entrance to the valley is 1¼ M. from Axat, to the left of the Quillan road (p. 185). Passing through (5½ M.) *Marsa* and *Joucou* (8½ M.; 1940 ft.), we reach the ***Défilé de Joucou**, where the road runs high above the rocky bed of the torrent. On the opposite bank the rocks, worn down vertically by the action of the water, form a kind of huge colonnade. The stream and the road now wind round a projecting bluff, pass a mill, and enter the even wilder ***Défilé d'Able**. Farther on (11 M.), a road diverges to the left to *Aunat* (5 M. from Joucou; aub.), going on 6 M. farther to join the Mont-Louis and Quillan road at a point 5½ M. from Gesse (see p. 185). — 12 M. *Belfort* (2345 ft.). Then (¼ hr. farther) the **Défilé de Niort**, with its fantastic rocks. — 14½ M. *Niort* (2725 ft.; aub.). — The upper part of the valley also is interesting. The road ascends past the hamlets of *Mérial* (16½ M.; 3020 ft.; hotel) and *Lafajole* (17½ M.; 3570 ft.). From the latter we may ascend in 2½ hrs. to the *Col del Pradel* (23½ M.; 5515 ft.), dominated on the N.W. by the *Pic de Serembarre* (6085 ft.), and then descend past the *Forges d'Ascou* (28 M.; p. 182) to *Ax* (32½ M.; p. 181).

Motor-omn. from Axat to *Font-Romeu*, see p. 193.

Beyond Axat the line describes a curve to the S. of the village, crosses the valley by a viaduct (view to the right), and ascends its right slope. It then forms a loop, passes above Axat, and ascends to the *Col Compérié* (1675 ft.). Beyond the col it follows the valley of the *Boulzane* (views). — 46 M. *Lapradelle*. On a rock to the S. is the picturesque *Château de Puilaurens* (13th cent.).

56½ M. *St-Paul-de-Fenouillet* (800 ft.; Hôt. des Postes, St-Pierre; pop. 1905), once the capital of the district, is prettily situated on the *Agly*.

To the S., ¾ M., are the little baths of **La Fou**. — To the N., 2½ M., the Agly forms the wild ***Défilé de St-Antoine-de-Galamus**, through which runs a road to Rennes-les-Bains (p. 184). A zigzag path ascends from the gorge to (¾ hr.) the hermitage of *St-Antoine*.

67½ M. *Estagel* (Hôt. Gary; pop. 2588) has a statue of Arago (p. 188). — 75 M. *Espira-Baixas*. To the N. is *Espira-de-l'Agly*, with a 12th cent. church; from *Baixas* (pop. 2524), to the S.W., a tramway runs to Perpignan (see p. 189). — 77½ M. *Rivesaltes*, and thence to **Perpignan**, see p. 187.

29. The Eastern Pyrenees.

Comp. the Map, p. 117.

I. From Narbonne to Perpignan.

40 M. Railway in 1-2¼ hrs. (7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 15 c.).

Narbonne, see p. 104. Beyond (5½ M.) *Mandirac* we skirt the *Canal de la Robine* and pass between the *Etang de Bages et de Sigean* (p. 104; right) and the *Etang de Gruissan* (left), both communicating with the Mediterranean. — 6 M. *Gruissan-Tournebelle*. On the right are the Corbières (p. 103). — 10½ M. *Ste-Lucie*. To the left are salt-marshes.

13½ M. **La Nouvelle** (Hôt. du Commerce, St-Michel, d'Italie; pop. 2018), a modern seaport, owes its importance to its trade with Algeria and to its sulphur-works, supplied from Sicily. Sea-baths at the end of the channel, 1 M. from the town. Line to Lézignan, see pp. 104, 103.

The train runs close to the sea, skirting the *Etang de Lapalme*, and crossing its mouth. — 17 M. *Lapalme* (hotel).

20½ M. *Leucate-la-Franqui*. To the S.E., 2 M., lies *Leucate*, a village probably of Greek origin, near *Cap Leucate*, so called from its white rocks. To the N.W. of the cape, 1 M. from the station (omn.), are the sea-baths of *La Franqui* (Hôt. Excelsior). — We next skirt the *Etang de Leucate* or *de Salces*.

28½ M. *Salces* (Hôt. de la Dorade; pop. 1931), so named from two salt-springs near it, was once a stronghold, with a castle built by Charles V., now a powder-magazine. Salces produces 'macabeu', a highly esteemed white wine.

The train now crosses a broad, fertile plain, where by dint of irrigation two or three crops are produced annually. On the right appear the imposing Canigou (p. 192) and other Pyrenean peaks. — At (35 M.) *Rivesaltes* (hotel; pop. 5714), noted for its Muscatel wine, we cross the broad and often dry bed of the *Agly*.

To *Quillan* and *Carcassonne*, see R. 28. Tramway to *Perpignan*, see p. 189.

40 M. **Perpignan.** — Hotels (omn. 30 c. each pers. or trunk, at night 50 c.). *Grand-Hôtel*, Quai Sadi-Carnot and Rue Lazare-Escarguel, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de la Loge*, Place de la Loge, with rest., R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord & du Petit-Paris*, 2 Rue Font-Froide, good, R. 2½-3½, B. ¾, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 7½ fr.; *Hôt. de France*, Quai Sadi-Carnot; *Hôt. Central*, Place Arago, with good rest., L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste & de la Perdrix*, 5 Rue Fabriques-Nabot, R. from 2½, P. from 8½ fr.

Electric Tramway from the station to the Loge, 10 c.; from St-Martin to the Vernet suburb, 15 c.; to Le Barcarès, see p. 189.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue de la Poste. Syndicat d'Initiative, 25 Quai Vauban.

Perpignan (pop. 39,510), formerly the capital of the *Roussillon*, now that of the department of the *Pyrénées-Orientales*, and the seat

of a bishopric, is a pretty town on the right bank of the Tet, 7 M. from its mouth.

Its importance, now slight, dates from the 12th and especially from the 13th cent., when it was the residence of the Kings of Majorca. On the extinction of their kingdom, Perpignan reverted to Aragon, to which it had been ceded by its last count in 1172, and it remained faithful to its new masters for nearly five centuries. It was captured by Louis XI. in 1475, during his war with Aragon, but was besieged in vain by Francis I. in 1542. A century later, the Spanish governor having violated its privileges, the town invoked the aid of Richelieu, who annexed it to France. Owing, however, to its long connection with Spain, Perpignan is still more Spanish in character than any other frontier town.

The old town consists of a labyrinth of narrow streets; the well-built new quarters occupy the site of the old ramparts. From the station we follow the tramway, crossing the *Basse*, a tributary of the Tet, to (10 min.) the Place Arago, with a statue of the astronomer *François Arago* (1786-1853). To the left is the *Palmarium* café; on the right is the modern *Palais de Justice*.

The Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, to the right, at the opposite end of the square, is prolonged by another street to the Place de la Loge. The *Loge* (Span. 'lonja', covered market), formerly the exchange, a curious building of the end of the 14th cent., is partly occupied by the Mairie and a café. It presents a strange combination of the Gothic and Moorish styles, and its courtyard has Romanesque arcades. The Rue St-Jean leads straight on to the Place Gambetta.

The **Cathedral of St-Jean,** at the N.E. end of the square, dates from 1324, in the reign of Sancho, second king of Majorca, but the E. end was not finished until the end of the 15th cent., during the French occupation. The nave, begun in the 16th cent., is preceded by a porch of the 17th.

In the Interior we are struck by the bold proportions of the nave, 230 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high, and by the gorgeous decoration of the altars in the Spanish taste. The *Reredos of the high-altar (1620) is of white marble, with scenes from the life of St. John, etc., by Soler of Barcelona. In the left transept is the marble tomb of Louis de Montmor (d. 1695), first French bishop of Perpignan. A chapel off this transept, to the left of the choir, contains a curious altar-screen of painted wood (15th or 16th cent.). The stained glass, the organ-case, the mural paintings in the chapels, and a Gothic chapel (with two old reliefs outside) near the porch to the right are worthy of notice.

The Rue Bartissol leads N. to the beautiful **Promenade des Platanes,** with its double avenue and its war-monument for 1870-71. The adjoining *Jardin Public* is adorned with modern sculptures. At the opposite end of the promenade rises the *Castillet*, a massive brick edifice of 1368, restored in the 19th cent.; adjacent is the *Porte Notre-Dame* (1481).

We return by the Rue Louis-Blanc to the Loge, and go straight on to the *Place de la République*, with its covered market. On the E. side is the *Theatre*. We pass to the right of it and then turn to the right to the Place Rigaud, with its statue of *Hyacinthe*

Rigaud (1659-1743), the painter. The Rue Emile-Zola leads on in the same direction to the old building of the University, which contains the civic *Musée* and *Library* (Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 1-5 or 12-4; on other days on application). The Musée contains a picture-gallery, drawings, etc.

At No. 12, Rue Font-Neuve (in line with the Rue Emile-Zola), on the right, is the *Natural History Museum* (Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 2-5 or 1-4). At the end of the street, on the right, is the *Citadel*, now of little interest (adm. only by special leave). The keep, entirely transformed, was once the castle of the Kings of Majorca; the chapel is now an arsenal. Fine view of the Pyrenees.

Near the station, on the bank of the Tet, is the *Promenade de la Pépinière*, with an observatory. To the S.W. are a stud-farm and the grounds of the *Fontaine d'Amour*.

From Perpignan to *Villefranche-de-Conflent*, *Mont-Louis*, and *Bourg-Madame*, see R. 29, II; to *Amélie-les-Bains* and *La Preste*, see R. 29, III.

From Perpignan to Canet, 7½ M., tramway hourly from the Promenade des Platanes (70 c.; return 1 fr. 5 c.). To the left (3 M.) lies the hamlet of *Castel-Roussillon*, with its 12th cent. tower, 65 ft. high. This was the site of *Ruscino*, later *Rousseillio*, whence the name *Roussillon* came to be applied to this region. Hannibal made a treaty here with the Gauls for the free passage of his army; Ruscino then lay near the sea, at the mouth of the Tet. 7½ M. **Canet**. The tramway runs 1¼ farther to the sea-baths (hotels), on a sandy beach. To the S.W., ¾ M., is the *Etang de Canet* or *de St-Nazaire*.

From Perpignan to Le Barcares *(Rivesaltes, Baixas)*, 14½ M. to the N.E., by tramway. — 6 M. *Pia*, where a branch diverges to *Rivesaltes* (3½ M.; p. 187) and *Baixas* (7 M.; p. 186). — 11 M. *St-Laurent-de-la-Salanque* (hotel; pop. 4259). — 14½ M. *Le Barcarès* (hotel) is a small seaport with good sea-baths, 1¼ M. to the S.E. of the Etang de Leucate (p. 187).

Railway from Perpignan to (10 M. to the S.W.) *Thuir* (hotel; pop. 3197), with potteries and a liqueur-distillery, at the foot of the *Aspres* (2600 ft.).

From Perpignan to Port-Bou, 26½ M., railway in 55 min. to 2 hrs. 40 min. (4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.); to *Barcelona*, 131 M., in 5 hrs. 20 min. to 8 hrs. (27 fr. 20, 20 fr. 30, 13 fr. 15 c.). Interesting route; best views to the left. — We pass under an aqueduct built by the Kings of Majorca, and cross the Réart.

8½ M. **Elne** (Hôt. Baille; pop. 3525), a decayed town, with remains of fortifications (fine view), once lay on the sea, which is now 3 M. distant. Elne was the ancient *Illiberis*, a city of the Sardones, under whose walls Hannibal encamped after crossing the Pyrenees (B.C. 218). It was named *Helena* by Constantine in memory of his mother, and it witnessed the assassination of the Emp. Constantius (A.D. 350). Elne was sacked by the Moors in the 8th cent., by the Normans in the 11th, and by the Kings of France in the 13th and 15th. The bishopric was removed to Perpignan in 1602. The Romanesque church of *Ste-Eulalie*, formerly the cathedral, begun in the 11th cent., was altered in the 14th and 15th. The plain crenellated façade (12th cent.) is flanked with two square towers. On the N. are small **Cloisters* in white marble (9th-11th cent.; entered from the Mairie), containing sculptures and inscriptions and three fine sarcophagi. From Elne to Céret, Amélie-les-Bains, and La Preste, see pp. 195-198. — We cross the *Tech*. From (10 M.) *Palau-del-Vidre* we may ascend the (4 hrs. S.) *Neulous* (4125 ft.), the culminating point of the *Monts Albères*, the E. offshoots of the Pyrenees. — Beyond (13½ M.) *Argelès-sur-Mer* (hotel; pop. 2837), now 1¼ M. from the coast, we near the sea.

17 M. **Collioure** (Hôt. de la Gare, plain; pop. 3137), the ancient *Cauco Illiberis*, a small seaport with an old castle, is picturesquely situated.

Fort St-Elme, on the S.E. side, a relic of the fortifications, was built in the 16th cent., under Charles V. Trade in wine and cork.

18½ M. **Port-Vendres** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 2972), the Roman *Portus Veneris*, has an excellent harbour, one of the safest in the Mediterranean. The roads, 40 ft. deep, can accommodate the largest vessels, and the fast steamers from Cette to Algiers touch here. To the S.E. (35 min.) is *Cap Béar* (665 ft.), with a lighthouse (view). — Between Port-Vendres and the frontier we obtain fine glimpses of the Mediterranean.

22 M. **Banyuls-sur-Mer** (Hôt. Roussillonnais, des Bains; pop 3111) is noted for the best Roussillon wines. It lies on a small bay, with pleasant sea-baths, and enjoys a mild climate. — We pass through a tunnel, between two fine bays, to (25½ M.) *Cerbère* (buffet-hôtel), the last French station, 1 M. from *Cap Cerbère*, which from ancient times has marked the frontier of France and Spain. — A tunnel under the *Col des Balistres* (850 ft.) carries us into Spanish territory.

26½ M. *Port-Bou* (buffet; douane). Change trains for (131 M.) *Barcelona* (see *Baedeker's Spain & Portugal*).

II. From Perpignan to Bourg-Madame.

From Perpignan to Villefranche, 29 M., Electric Railway in ¾-1¾ hr. (5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 30 c.). — *From Villefranche to Bourg-Madame*, 35 M., Electric Railway in 2 hrs. 40 to 3 hrs. 5 min. (11 fr. 50 or 5 fr. 5 c.). Bold engineering and picturesque scenery. As the line ascends to a height of 5225 ft., it passes through a great variety of climates. — Instead of returning by the same route, the traveller is recommended to take the motor-omn. from Mont-Louis to Axat and Quillan (see pp. 186, 185). or from Bourg-Madame to Ax-les-Thermes (see pp. 183, 182).

Perpignan, see p. 187. The railway ascends the fertile valley of the Tet. Fine view of the Canigou (p. 192) to the left. — 10½ M. *Millas* (Hôt. Delpech), on the right, once fortified.

14½ M. *Ille* (Hôt. du Midi; pop. 3254) lies in a plain noted for its fruit. — 17 M. *Bouleternère*, with a ruined castle. The valley contracts. — 20 M. *Vinça* (Hôt. St-Pierre), on the left; to the N.W., 1¼ M., are the baths of Vinça, with sulphur-springs.

25½ M. **Prades** (Hôt. Malet, good; pop. 4146), in a fine site. The church (13th-16th cent.) contains altars in the Spanish taste, notably the sumptuous high-altar (14th cent.).

The pretty valley of the *Taurinya*, 2 M. to the S., contains iron-mines and the picturesque ruined abbey of *St-Michel-de-Cuxa* (9th cent.), presented to the state in 1913 by the American artist, Mr. Gray-Barnard.

From Prades to the Baths of Molitg (pron. 'Molitch'), 5 M., omn. (1 fr.) during the season. — The **Baths of Molitg** (1475 ft.; Hôt. de l'Etablissement, Auter; guide, Jean Bruzy) lie in the gorge of the Castellane, in which it was difficult to find room for the three bath-houses. These are supplied by 12 sulphur-springs (77-100°), used for drinking and bathing, in the treatment of mucous and skin diseases, rheumatism, etc.

The Ascent of the Canigou may be made from Prades in about 8 hrs. (but by walkers better from Le Vernet, p. 191). Carr. to Taurinya 5 fr. We start early and ascend the valley of the Taurinya. Beyond (3 M.) *Taurinya* (1925 ft.; guide Jean Limeul; horse or donkey 8-12 fr. per day) we follow a bridle-path, shadeless till the forest of Balatg is reached; short-cuts very steep. At the *Col de Millières*, at the head of the valley, 1 hr. from Taurinya, we join the Le Vernet route (p. 191).

Beyond Prades the valley of the Tet narrows. — 28 M. *Ria*, with iron and marble works.

29 M. *Villefranche-Vernet.* **Villefranche-de-Confient** (1400 ft.; Hôt. Lhoste, plain), a small town, is picturesquely situated on the Tet. It was once fortified by Vauban to defend the narrow valley of the Tet. The *Château*, or fort, commands the valley of Le Vernet also. The extensive caves, used as casemates and magazines, can be visited by special leave only. The *Church* dates from the 12th century.

From Villefranche to Le Vernet, $3^1/_2$ M., omn. from the station (75 c.; hotel motor 3 fr., luggage extra; carr. 6 fr.); electric railway projected. — 2 M. *Corneilla-de-Confient*, on a hill to the left; its Romanesque church has a fine white marble portal and a marble altar-screen of 1845.

$3^1/_2$ M. **Le Vernet.** Hotels (open the whole year; charges exclusive of wine). **Gr.-Hôt. du Portugal*, R. from $5^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 6, D. 7, P. from $16^1/_2$ fr.; **Hôt. du Parc*, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Hôt. des Bains-Mercader*, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr.; **Hôt. Ibrahim-Pacha*, R. from 3, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. de la Préfecture*, *Hôt. des Commandants*, two 'hôtels meublés'.

Bath 2-5 fr.; douche 2-4 fr.; buvette 50 c. per day. — Casino, adm. $1-1^1/_2$ fr. — Post & Telegraph Office, opposite the Hôtel Mercader.

Carriage and Pair 25 fr. per day. — Guide, Jacques Nou, at Casteill. For others, inquire at the bath-house (bargain advisable). — Horse, per hour 4, half day 10, whole day 15 fr.

English Church being built.

Le Vernet, or *Vernet-les-Bains* (2135-2295 ft.), is a village beautifully situated in a mountain-basin, the E. side of which is a shoulder of the Canigou (p. 192). The two *Etablissements Thermaux*, well fitted up, lie in a fine park on the bank of the Cady, a little beyond the village. The sulphurous waters, supplied by the 10 chief springs (54-151°), are used especially for chronic rheumatism and affections of the respiratory organs. The climate being mild, patients may remain during the winter.

Interesting excursion, 1 hr. S., by ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Casteill*, to the ruined, but restored abbey of *St-Martin-de-Canigou* and its 11th cent. Byzantine church, with marble monolithic columns.

The Ascent of the Canigou is most frequently made from Le Vernet. To the Chalet-Hôtel des Cortalets, $13^1/_2$ M. by road (carr. there and back 40-50 fr.), or by the footpath $4^1/_2$-5 hrs. (guide, needless, 15 fr. for one day, 25 fr. for two days). Thence to the top, 2 hrs. more. Riders usually order (by telephone) mules at Taurinya (p. 190) to meet them on the Col des Millières. An early start should be made, luncheon taken at the chalet, and the final ascent made in the afternoon. Those who sleep at the chalet may there witness the sunrise next morning. — The road leads by *Corneilla-de-Confient* (2 M.; see above), *Fillols* (3 M.; reached also in 50 min. by a path over the *Col de la Trouge*), and the *Col de Millières* ($3^1/_2$ M.; path from Taurinya, see p. 190). It then zigzags up the arête between the valleys of Fillols and Prades (steep shortcuts), enters the fine *Forêt de Balaty*, and passes above the upper valley of Taurinya (fine views). Walkers from Le Vernet should ascend direct (follow telegraph-wires), over the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Col de Jouel*, to the foot of the zigzags, leaving Fillols below on the left. We pass (about 3 hrs. from the Col de Millières) the *Maison Forestière de Balaty* ($10^1/_2$ M.; 5905 ft.) and 3 M. farther (short-cut on the right bank of torrent) reach the **Chalet-Hôtel des Cortalets** (7055 ft.; 15th June to 15th Sept.; bed 3, B. 1, L. or D. $4^1/_2$ fr.; telephone), erected by the C.A.F. on a kind of wooded col (extensive view).

The old route, ascending by the Vallée de Cady on the S., is longer and rather monotonous (7-8 hrs. from Le Vernet to the chalet); we may ride to within 1 hr. of the summit (horse 10, guide 10 fr.). This route may be chosen for the descent. The routes from *Velmanya* and *Amélie-les-Bains* (p. 196) also are more suitable for the descent.

A bridle-path ascends from the chalet to the top in 2 hrs. more, passing the *Grand-Etang* and the *Fontaine de la Perdrix*, and then following the crest. The ascent by the glacier and the *Brèche Durier* (1½ hr.) is endangered by falling stones.

The ***Canigou** (9135 ft.), which culminates in a platform of 25 by 10 ft., is the easternmost peak of the Pyrenees. It is a huge mass of greyish limestone, with buttresses radiating 8-12 M. down to the plains, and precipitous arêtes on the N. and E. sides. Superb view: from S.E. to N.E., beyond the Albères and Corbières hills, stretches the Mediterranean coast from Barcelona to Montpellier; to the N. are the Corbières and the plain, bounded by the Aveyron Mts. on the W.; to the N. also rise the Ariège Mts. and to the S. those of Catalonia. The chief nearer peaks are, E., the *Puig Barbet* (9015 ft.), easily reached by the crest of the Canigou; S. the *Puig Sec* (8530 ft.) and *Pic des Treize-Vents* (9065 ft.); and W. the *Quazémi* (7945 ft.).

The Electric Railway to Bourg-Madame ascends the pretty valley of the Tet. Views chiefly to the right. — 3 M. *Serdinya*, with a picturesque old bridge and an aerial ropeway connected with the iron-mines. — 3½ M. *Joncet*, with a similar ropeway and a cable tramway, to the left. On the right are the ruins of the *Château de Labastide*.

6 M. **Olette-Canaveilles-les-Bains** (1995 ft.; Hôt. de la Fontaine, Gaillarde), a village on the right. Upstream, on the right, are two picturesque valleys, whose torrents are crossed by the train. — 7½ M. *Nyers* (2175 ft.). Fine glimpses of the deep *Gorge de Thuès*, once only accessible by steps or 'graüs' (Lat. gradus); we see the village of *Canaveilles* (3060 ft.), high up on the left bank of the Tet. 8½ M. *Thuès-les-Bains* (2590 ft.). The rustic baths of the *Graüs de Canaveille* are supplied by 10 sulphur-springs (95-129°); near them are the more modern *Graüs d'Olette*, or *Bains de Thuès*, with 42 sulphur-springs (81-192°), chiefly used in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, and diseases of the urinary organs. — 10 M. *Thuès* (2710 ft.); on the hill to the left lies *Thuès-entre-Valls*, and on the left bank is *Thuès-de-Llar*.

On the right bank open the picturesque **Gorges de Carança**, through which a path ascends to the *Lac de Carança* (about 6 hrs.; 7435 ft.). Good walkers may cross thence into Spain by the *Col de Neufonts* and the *Ermitage de Nuria* (p. 193).

The train then crosses the Tet by the ***Viaduc Séjourné**, so named after its engineer. This great bridge, 272 yds. long and 215 ft. high in the middle, has 16 arches and consists of two stories at the point where it crosses the torrent. View to the left. — 12½ M. *Fontpédrouse* (3450 ft.; hotel). Striking glimpses of the profound valley of the Tet. — 14½ M. *Sauto* (4010 ft.). — We cross the stream again by the ***Pont Gisclard**, a rigid suspension-bridge, the first of its kind in France, boldly bridging the wild ravine, 265 ft. below. It is 270 yds. in length, the central span measuring 170 yds. Its engineer, Major Gisclard, met with a fatal accident here in 1909. Fine view to the right farther on. — 15½ M. *Planès* (4500 ft.), with a curious triangular church (belated Romanesque, 15th cent.).

17½ M. **Mont-Louis** (4955 ft.; Hôt. de France, R. from 2, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. des Pyrénées), the old capital of the French Cerdagne (see below), a small town on a plateau (5135 ft.), was once an important fortress, built by Vauban in 1681. Above it rises the *Pic de la Tausse* (6685 ft.; view), to the N.E., with a fort. The cool climate attracts many Spanish visitors in summer. The winter is severe.

A road leads N.W. from Mont-Louis to the (8½ M.) huge and grandly situated **Réservoir des Bouillouses** (6625 ft.), from which a fall of 1310 ft. feeds the railway electric works. — Puy de Carlitte, see p. 182.

From Mont-Louis to *Quillan*, see pp. 186, 185; to *Font-Romeu*, see below.

From Mont-Louis to Bourg-Madame by the Solane Road, 17 M. This picturesque road leads viâ (3 M.) *Bolquère* and (6 M.) *Odeillo* (stations, see below), then viâ (8½ M.) *Targassonne* and its fantastic chaos of rocks, and finally viâ (13½ M.) *Villeneuve-des-Escaldes*, ½ M. to the S. of Les Escaldes (p. 191), to (15 M.) *Ur*, where it joins the Ax and Bourg-Madame road (p. 183).

From Mont-Louis to the Hermitage of Nuria (in Spain), 5½-6 hrs., interesting; as the inn is very poor, it is advisable to take provisions. From the old road to *La Cabanasse*, a village ¾ M. to the S. of Mont-Louis, a path to the left leads to (1½ hr.) *Eyne* (station, see below). We then ascend its valley, famed for its flora, to the *Pla de la Bayoude* (1½ hr.; 7455 ft.), and thence to the *Col de Nuria* (1½ hr.; about 8200 ft.), between the *Pic d'Eyne* (9140 ft.; left) and the *Pic de Nuria* (9145 ft.; right). Fine view of the Cerdagne. Descent of 1 hr. to the **Hermitage of Nuria**, or *Nuestra Señora de Nuria* (6300 ft.; inn), a famous resort of pilgrims from the whole of Catalonia, specially interesting on festival-days of the Virgin and on that of St. Gilles, its founder (1st Sept.), to whom is attributed the black wooden Madonna (ca. 700). That saint is said also to have executed the copper basin, called the 'oulle', into which the pilgrims put their heads in order to be cured of all kinds of maladies, particularly sterility. They also ring a small bell (A.D. 618) for the same purpose.

Beyond Mont-Louis we cross the *Col de la Perche* (5175 ft.; view), a slight depression, where the Spaniards were defeated by the French in 1793. — At (18½ M.) *Bolquère-Eyne* the line reaches its highest point (5225 ft.). — 22 M. *Odeillo-Via-Font-Romeu* (5035 ft.).

To the N.W. (2 M.; hotel-motor) lies **Font-Romeu** (5905 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, wine extra, P. from 14 fr.), a new summer resort and centre for winter-sports, with fine views of the Cerdagne. The *Ermitage de Font-Romeu* (5830 ft.) is a great resort of pilgrims on Sept. 8th. — **Route des Pyrénées.** Motor-omn. of the Comp. du Midi start from the Grand-Hôtel thrice weekly (1st July to 15th Sept.) for *Ax-les-Thermes* (p. 181; 20 fr.), and thrice weekly for *Quillan* (p. 185; 20 fr.) viâ *Mont-Louis* (see above) and *Axat* (p. 186).

We pass under the *Col Rigat* (4850 ft.) and emerge into the plain of the Cerdagne.

The **Cerdagne**, the upper basin of the Sègre, an affluent of the Ebro, averages 3900-4900 ft. in height, and is enclosed on three sides by high mountains. These are crossed by roads over the Col de Puymorens (p. 183; N.W.), the Cols Rigat and de la Perche (see above; N.E.), and the Col de Tosas (p. 194; S.E.). France owns one-third of this region, but physically the whole belongs to Spain.

View, S.W., of the *Sierra del Cadi*. — 26½ M. *Estavar* (4355 ft.), on the Sègre, with a Romanesque church (12th cent.) and lignite mines.

A road leads hence to the N., round the hill crowned with its castle, to (1¼ M.) **Llivia**, the centre of a Spanish enclave of 4 sq. M. in area (pop. 1000). This was the Roman *Julia Livia*, and was the capital of the Cerdagne down to the 11th cent., but is now both uninteresting and unsavoury. Being styled a 'town', it was excluded by the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659 from the cession by Spain to France of 33 villages of the Cerdagne. The *Château* of the Counts of the Cerdagne (12th cent.) was destroyed by order of Louis XI. in 1479. The *Church* (late 16th cent.), gaudily decorated in the Spanish style, contains the archives. Smuggling dutiable goods into France is facilitated by the flatness of the country and its extensive frontier. A neutral road, on French soil for nearly 1 M., crosses the road from Ax to Bourg-Madame (p. 183), and connects Llivia with (3 M.) the Pont de la Raour on the Spanish frontier.

The railway rounds the enclave of Llivia (view to the right). — 28 M. *Saillagousse* (4270 ft.; Hôt. Planès), on the Sègre. Romanesque church, and a monument to Oliva, the sculptor (1902).

The **Puigmal** (9545 ft.; 6-7 hrs.), on the frontier to the S.E., is easily ascended from Saillagouse, by (¾ hr.) *Llo*, the (2¾ hrs.) *Cirque de la Culasse*, the (1¾ hr.) *Col de Llo* (8395 ft.), and (1 hr.) the *Pic de Sègre* (9170 ft.). Extensive view to the S. and towards the sea. From the Col de Llo we may descend S.E. to the Hermitage of Nuria (p. 193).

33 M. *Osséja* (4070 ft.; Hôt. Puig), a village with factories, villas of Spaniards, and thriving fruit-culture.

35 M. **Bourg-Madame** (3755 ft.; Hôt. Salvat, R. 2, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.), the terminus of the railway, at the confluence of the Sègre and Raour, is the last French town. The Raour forms the frontier; the French and Spanish custom-houses lie on opposite banks.

Puycerda, Span. *Puigcerdá* (3905 ft.; omn. 50 c.; Hôt. Europa, Tixaire; pop. 2500), ½ M. to the W. of Bourg-Madame, is the capital of the Spanish Cerdagne (p. 193). It was once fortified and was taken several times by the French. It is now a favourite summer resort of wealthy Barcelonians (two casinos). The Plaza Mayor contains a statue of Cabrinety, who defended the town against the Carlists in 1873. The interior of the church of *Santa María* is interesting. *Santo Domingo* (15th cent.) has a fine Gothic porch. *Nuestra Señora de Gracia* contains two paintings on wood (15th cent.).

The first Spanish station of the new Trans-Pyrenean railway (p. 182) is to be at Puycerda.

From Bourg-Madame to *Ax*, viâ L'Hospitalet, see pp. 183, 182. — From Puycerda to *La Seo-de-Urgel*, see p. 184.

From Puycerda to Ripoll, 38 M., by road; omn. in 8 hrs. (12 or 10 fr.). Railway projected. — We cross the *Col de Tosas* (about 5900 ft.; 13½ M.; splendid view). — Beyond a picturesque ravine, we come to (29 M.) *Ribas*, 2 M. from which are the *Baths of Ribas*. — 38 M. **Ripoll** (2230 ft.; Hôt. de l'Univers; pop. 4900), a pretty place in a coal-mining district, with a superb **Church* (once that of a Benedictine abbey), founded in the 9th cent., completed in the 16th, and restored in 1879-93. Richly sculptured façade; heavy nave of 9th-10th cent.; transept and apse of the 11th; tombs, side-chapels, and marble altars all later; choir of 16th cent.; interesting Romanesque cloisters in two stories. — Railway to (67 M.) *Barcelona*.

From Bourg-Madame to Les Escaldes, 4½ M.; omn. during the season (1 fr.), by *Ur* and *Villeneuve-des-Escaldes* (p. 193). — **Les Escaldes**

(aguas caldas, 'hot waters'; 4430 ft.; hotel at the Etablissement) is a French hamlet with 10 sulphur, chalybeate, and other springs (63-108°), chiefly frequented by Spaniards. The bath-house is well managed, and there are shady walks with fine views. — Guide, Jean Durand of Dorres.

Puy de Carlitte. The ascent, best made from Les Escaldes (5 hrs. N.), is not difficult, and we may ride the greater part of the way. We ascend first to the N., and then W. to the pastures of the (1/2 hr.) *Coma Armada*. Crossing an irrigation canal, we next mount to a col to the left of the *Casteilla* (1 1/4 hr.; 6855 ft.). Beyond the col we cross the *Désert de Carlitte*, studded with ponds, and reach the refuge of the *Etang Llat* (1 1/4 hr.; 7055 ft.; quarters at the brothers' Aymar, fishermen and good guides). Passing (1/2 hr.) a spring, we arrive in 1/2 hr. more at the base of the peak, where the mules must be left. A fatiguing climb of 1/2 hr. now takes us to the *Col de Carlitte* (8530 ft.) and 20 min. more to the very narrow crest of the **Puy de Carlitte** (9585 ft.), the highest of the E. Pyrenees. Superb view, embracing the Central Pyrenees and the Mediterranean, the plains of Languedoc, and the distant peaks of Catalonia. — Descent to L'Hospitalet (Ax), Formiguères, or Mont-Louis, see p. 182.

III. From Perpignan to Amélie-les-Bains, Arles-sur-Tech, and La Preste.

Railway to *Arles-sur-Tech*, 30 1/2 M. (5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 40 c.), viâ *Amélie-les-Bains* (28 1/2 M.; 1 hr. 30 to 1 hr. 50 min.; 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 30 c.). — From Arles-sur-Tech to *Prats-de-Mollo*, 12 1/2 M., Electric Railway in 1 3/4 hr. (1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 20 c.); thence to (5 M.) *La Preste-les-Bains*, motor-omn. during the season meeting the trains.

From Perpignan to (8 1/2 M.) *Elne*, see p. 189. The line then turns to the left into the valley of the *Tech*, bounded on the S. by the Monts Albères (p. 189). To the right is seen the Canigou (p. 192).

18 1/2 M. *Le Boulou-Perthus*. Near **Le Boulou** (pop. 1937), on the road to Le Perthus, are (1 1/4 M. to the S.) the *Baths of Le Boulou* (Hôt. de l'Etablissement), with four springs containing bicarbonate of soda and iron (61-67°), used chiefly for liver-diseases.

Omnibus in 3/4 hr. (1 fr.) to the frontier-village of *Le Perthus* (Hôt. Cassagnes), 5 1/2 M. to the S., on the S. side of the Col du Perthus, and dominated by the *Fort de Bellegarde*. The road passes the Baths of Le Boulou, and affords fine views of the Canigou, to the right. The **Col du Perthus** (950 ft.), like the Port de Vénasque (p. 173), is said to have been Hannibal's route across the Pyrenees. — Farther on (4 1/2 M.) is the Spanish village of *La Junquera* (custom-house; inn), 10 M. beyond which is **Figueras** (Hôt. de Paris; pop. 10,700), on the railway from Perpignan to Barcelona (p. 189).

21 M. *St-Jean-Pla-de-Corts*. We cross the Tech by a long and lofty viaduct. To the left is the *Pont de Céret* (early 14th cent.), with a bold arch of 150 ft. span. Fine view to the right.

23 1/2 M. **Céret** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 3921), 1 M. to the S.E., is an old town with remains of ramparts, two gates, four towers, and a fountain (14th cent.). The church (12th cent.) has a marble Gothic portal. Céret is noted for its fruit and nuts.

The valley contracts and takes the name of *Vallespir* ('vallis aspera'). Fine view of the Canigou to the right.

28½ M. **Amélie-les-Bains.** — Hotels (omn. 30 c.). *Hôt. des Thermes-Romains*, R. from 3, B. ¾, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Thermes-Pujade*, R. from 3, B. ¾, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 7½ fr.; *Hôt. Martinet*, R. from 2½, P. from 6¾ fr.; *Hôt. de l'Union*, R. from 2½, P. from 5 fr.; *Hôt. Bocassin*; *Hôt. Bartre*. Post & Telegraph Office, Rue des Thermes. — Syndicat d'Initiative, at the Mairie. — Guides, A. Barbé and J. Piques.

Amélie-les-Bains (795 ft.), formerly *Arles-les-Bains*, received its present name under Louis Philippe in honour of Queen Amélie. It is a thriving little town, prettily situated at the confluence of the Tech and the Mondony, at the foot of the *Fort-les-Bains* (1225 ft.), erected under Louis XIV. As a watering-place it is important, but not expensive.

The *Waters* are derived from 30 copious sulphur-springs (73-145°), used since Roman times as a remedy for rheumatism, skin-diseases, neurasthenia, and especially for affections of the lungs. Owing to the mildness of the climate the baths are open the whole year. The town is well sheltered by the Canigou from N. and N.W. winds, but the E. wind in spring is often trying.

The station is on the left bank of the Tech, near the sheltered *Petite Promenade*, a favourite walk in winter. We cross the river, a little lower down, to the Grand' Rue, which we follow to the right. The Rue des Thermes, diverging to the left, with the Mairie, the church, and the post office, leads to a square, on the right of which are the *Thermes Romains*, a well-equipped modern bath-house on an ancient site. The Roman 'lavacrum' is within the hall, to the left of which is a piscina, with remains of ancient pavement.

At the end of the square are the *Thermes Pujade*, rising picturesquely on the rock at the mouth of the *Gorges du Mondony*, with its cascade. The ravine is accessible from the courtyard of the bath-house, or by going round to the right of the Roman baths.

The Rue de l'Hôpital, opposite the Roman baths, descends to a bridge across the Mondony, where we have a good view of the Thermes Pujade and the mouth of the ravine. On the opposite bank is a shady promenade, with the *Military Hospital* on the left.

Walks and Excursions. To *Palalda* ('Palatium Dani'), a picturesque village on a hill on the left bank of the Tech, 1¼ M. to N.N.E., with relics of ancient buildings. — To *Montbolo* (1890 ft.; fine view), 3½ M. to the N. (guide with mule 6½, with horse 8½ fr.; carr. 8 fr.). — To *Arles-sur-Tech* and the *Gorge de la Fou*, see p. 197. — To the *Serrat-d'en-Merle* (about 1640 ft.; fine view), ½ hr. S., beyond the military hospital. — To *Montalba*, 3½ M. to the S., by the pretty valley of the Mondony (guide with mule 7½, with horse 9½ fr.). — Ascent of the *Pilon de Belmaty* (4195 ft.), 3 hrs. S.S.W., viâ Arles (guide 5, with mule 8, with horse 10 fr.; fine view). — Ascent of the *Roc de France* (4755 ft.), on the frontier, about 5 hrs. S.E. (guide 5 fr.; splendid view).

Ascent of the Canigou (p. 192). We drive to (3½ M.) *Montbolo* (see above), and then walk up to the *Redoute* (1½ hr.; 3840 ft.; fine view). We next ascend to *Roquejalaire*, either on foot or by the mineral railway (having got leave from MM. Valentin frères at Amélie, owners of the mines), and thence to the *Mines de la Pinouse* (canteen) and the *Maison Forestière de Velmanya*. A good path then ascends to the *Chalet-Hôtel des Cortalets* (4½ hrs. from Roquejalaire; p. 191).

30½ M. **Arles-sur-Tech** (910 ft.; Hôt. Pujade, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Gardes; pop. 2403), the Roman *Arulæ*, a quaint little town, is the terminus of the railway. It has an interesting Romanesque church (12th cent.) and cloisters in the transitional style, remains of a Benedictine abbey. The old Catalonian manners and customs, fêtes, and dances are maintained here better than anywhere else in this part of the French Pyrenees.

About ¼ M. from Arles a path diverges to the right from the La Preste road and, 1 M. farther, skirts the *Gorge de la Fou*, a fissure in the limestone rock, nearly 1 M. long, 500 ft. deep, and only 3-16 ft. in breadth, with a torrent at the bottom. (Descent into it requires a good guide.) The path crosses the plateau to the right and leads to the village of *Corsavy* (2580 ft.; view; 4½ M. from Arles).

From Arles-sur-Tech to St-Laurent-de-Cerdans and Coustouges, 13 M.: electric railway to St-Laurent in 1½ hr. (1 fr. 45, 1 fr. 10 c.). — To the (3½ M.) *Pont du Pas-de-Loup*, see below. We diverge here to the left, ascend on the right bank of the torrent, and then turn S. into the valley of St-Laurent. — The railway diverges from the Prats-de-Mollo line at 6 M.) *Manyaques* (see below). 10 M. *St-Laurent-de-Cerdans* (2165 ft.; Hôt. du Midi, R. 1-2, L. or D. 2½-3½ fr.; pop. 3022), picturesquely situated on a bold spur of rock. — 13 M. *Coustouges* ('custodia'), ¼ hr. from the Spanish frontier, has a handsome church of the 12th century.

The Road to La Preste (electric railway, see p. 195) ascends the beautiful wooded valley of the Tech. — 3½ M. *Pont du Pas-de-Loup*, with electric works. The road to St-Laurent-de-Cerdans (see above) diverges to the left.

The La Preste road ascends a picturesque defile. A road soon diverges to the right to *Montferrer* (2690 ft.), a fine point of view. — 6 M. *Manyaques*, junction for the St-Laurent railway (see above). — 7½ M. *Pont de la Vierge-Marie*, on the left, crossed by a road leading to (7 M.) *La Manère*, the southernmost village of France, commanded by the mediæval *Tours de Cabrens*. — 8 M. *Le Tech* (hotel), prettily situated.

12½ M. **Prats-de-Mollo** (pron. 'moyo'; 2615 ft.; Hôt. Maillard, good, L. or D. 2½ fr.; Hôt. du Commerce, Fischbach, Sala; pop. 2751), still partly walled, was once the summer-residence of the Kings of Aragon and capital of the Haut-Vallespir. It lies most picturesquely on the S. slope of the Canigou, and is dominated by the *Fort de la Garde* (2810 ft.), built by Vauban, and by the ruined *Château de Parella*. Interesting Romanesque-Gothic *Church*, with a huge altar-piece. Prats-de-Mollo is a good centre for excursions; owing to its sheltered position it finds favour also as a health-resort, and has a military sanatorium.

Guides (5-6 fr. per day; with horse 10 fr.): M. Colomer, J. Delos, Planeille, G. Xatard.

To the N.W., 4 hrs., up the pretty valley of the Parsigoule, to the right of the Tech valley, is the **Pla Guillem** (7480 ft.; vast panorama), on which lies the *Refuge de Boucacers*. Excursions from the refuge: to the *Pics des Sept-Hommes* (9020 ft.) and *des Treize-Vents* (9065 ft.; p. 192), 2 hrs.; to the *Chalet-Hôtel des Cortalets* (p. 191), 5 hrs.; to *Le Vernet* (p. 191), 8 hrs.

A bridle-path leads from Prats-de-Mollo into Spain over the (2 hrs.) **Col d'Ares** (5280 ft.), once perhaps crossed by Cæsar, in which case the name may be derived from an 'ara' erected by him in honour of his victory over Pompey's lieutenants. The path leads to (2 hrs.) the little Spanish town of *Camprodon* (3215 ft.); omn. thence to (1 hr.) *San Juan de las Abadesas*, connected by railway with Barcelona (see *Baedeker's Spain & Portugal*).

Beyond Prats the road is still very picturesque. On a hill (5055 ft.) to the left (S.) rises the *Tour de Mir* (14th cent.); to the right lies the hamlet of *St-Sauveur* (guides G. Xatard and J. Dunyach); to the left, the *Cascade de Graffouil* (80 ft.); to the right, the hamlet of *La Preste*.

17½ M. **La Preste-les-Bains** (3705 ft.; Hôt. de l'Etablissement Thermal) lies partly on a plateau between the gorges of the Tech and the Llabane. The copious sulphur-springs (113°) are used as a cure for gravel. Season from June 15th to Oct. 15th. Beautiful shady walks.

To the N.W., ¼ hr., is the fine *Grotte de Can-Brixot*, not easy of access. — The *Col Pragon* (5365 ft.) is 1¼ hr. S.; ½ hr. beyond lies the Spanish village of *Espinabell;* then (1 hr.) *Camprodon* (see above).

The **Pic de Costabonne** (8085 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 5½, with mule 9 fr.), on the frontier to the W., is easily ascended by the *Col de la Pale*. *View similar to that from the Canigou (see p. 192).

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30. From Paris to Lyons.

a. Viâ Dijon and Mâcon.

318 M. Railway in 7 hrs. 20 to 10 hrs. 45 min. to the Gare de Perrache (p. 238; 57 fr. 45, 38 fr. 80, 25 fr. 35 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Lyon. — Train de luxe, see p. xiii.

From Paris to (196 M.) *Dijon* (Buffet; Hôt. de la Cloche, de Bourgogne, etc.) and (218½ M.) *Beaune* (Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste, de France), see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

223 M. *Meursault*, noted for its white wines. Farther on, to the right, is *Puligny-Montrachet*, where Montrachet wine is grown.

228 M. **Chagny** (Buffet; Hôt. du Commerce, de Bourgogne; pop. 4531), a commercial town, lies between the *Dheune* and the Canal du Centre (see below).

From Chagny to *Nevers* and *Dole*, see *Baedeker's N. France*.

The Lyons line then enters the valley of the Thalie.

238 M. **Chalon-sur-Saône** (Buffet; Hôt. Moderne, Terminus, Grand-Hôtel; pop. 31,550) is an old manufacturing town on the right bank of the *Saône*, at the mouth of the *Canal du Centre*, which connects this river with the Loire at Digoin (p. 206; 72 M.).

Chalon was the ancient *Cabillonum*, the capital of the Ædui, and afterwards the chief Roman settlement in Gaul. Christianity was introduced by St. Marcel in the 2nd cent., and the town was the seat of a bishopric until 1790. Chalon was once the residence of the Kings of Burgundy; it had counts of its own from the 8th cent. onwards; from 1237 to 1477 it was subject to the Dukes of Burgundy, and it was then united to France by Louis XI.

The Av. de la Gare and Boul. de la République lead to the *Place de l'Obélisque*, the obelisk in which was erected in 1730 on the opening of the Canal du Centre. Close by are the modern *Palais de Justice* and the *Halle aux Grains*. To the E. of the latter begins the Grande-Rue, descending S.E. to the old *Pont St-Laurent* and an island in the Saône. It intersects the old town, whose narrow lanes contain interesting old houses. To the left of the Grande-Rue is the church of *St-Vincent*, once a cathedral, of the 12th-15th cent., with a modern façade and an interesting choir and apse (13th cent.). Below the bridge is a small harbour (steamboats to Lyons, see p. 240). On the left bank is the dockyard of *Petit-Creusot*, for the construction of torpedo-boats. In the Place du Port-Villiers, adjoining the harbour, is a statue of *Niepce* (1765-1833), a pioneer of photography. To the N. are the *Hôtel de Ville* (with a library), the church of *St-Pierre* (1692-1700; fine carved wood in the choir), and the *Musée* (paintings, sculptures, antiquities, and natural history; open on Sun. 12-4, on other days on application).

From Chalon to Auxonne, 42 M., railway in 2¼-2¾ hrs. (7 fr. 40 c., 5 fr., 3 fr. 30 c.). — 8½ M. *Gergy*, on the right bank of the Saône, is united with *Verjux* by a handsome bridge. — 11 M. *Allerey*, on the line from Chagny to Dole. — 22 M. *Seurre* (p. 312). — 42 M. *Auxonne* (see *Baedeker's N. France*).

From Chalon to Bourg, 48 M., railway in 2 hrs. 35 to 2 hrs. 50 min. (8 fr. 65, 5 fr. 85, 3 fr. 80 c.). $2^1/_2$ M. *St-Marcel*, once famous for its abbey, where Abélard (p. 24) died, of which the only relic is the fine transitional church (12th cent.). — $9^1/_2$ M. *St-Germain-du-Plain*, junction for Lons-le-Saunier (see below). — 48 M. *Bourg* (p. 312).

From Chalon to Lons-le-Saunier, 42 M., railway in $2^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.). — To *St-Germain-du-Plain*, see above. - $23^1/_4$ M. *Louhans*, also on the line from Dijon to Bourg (p. 312). — 42 M. *Lons-le-Saunier* (see *Baedeker's N. France*).

From Chalon to Cluny, 31 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr. (5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.), running first W., then S., through vineyards. - 5 M. *Givry*, near the Forêt de Givry, produces good wine and has stone-quarries. — $7^1/_2$ M. *St-Désert*, with a fortified church (14th cent.). - 18 M. *St-Gengoux-le-National*, a very old little town, junction for (17 M.) *Montchanin* (see *Baedeker's N. France*). — 31 M. *Cluny* (p. 206).

Beyond Chalon the Lyons line runs parallel with the Saône. In clear weather the Jura Mts. are seen.

$253^1/_2$ M. **Tournus** (Hôt. de la Gare, du Sauvage, de la Paix; pop. 4772) is a trading and industrial town on the Saône. The abbey-church of *St-Philibert* is a massive building of the Burgundian-Romanesque type, dating from 1009-19, and once used as a fortress. The nave has large round pillars and curious transverse vaulting. In the S. aisle is a mutilated tomb (15th cent.), with a Byzantine statue of the Virgin, in wood (12th cent.). The apse ends in columns with fine capitals, and the outside also is worth noticing. The crypt contains the tomb of St. Valerian, the apostle of the town in the 2nd century. — In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is a marble statue of *Greuze*, the painter (1725-1805), a native of the town. The Hôtel de Ville contains a small library and local museum. A number of mediæval houses may be noted.

$273^1/_2$ M. **Mâcon** (Buffet; Terminus-Hôtel, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 4-6 fr., Hôt. de l'Europe, R. 3, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr., both good; Hôt. des Champs-Elysées; pop. 19,779), the capital of the department of *Saône-et-Loire*, lies on the right bank of the Saône.

Mâcon, the *Matisco* of the Ædui, once a place of importance, fell into decay under the Roman empire. It was repeatedly pillaged by the barbarians who invaded Gaul, and down to the 13th cent. was besieged several times. It was annexed to the crown in the reign of Louis XI. During the Religious Wars (1559-67) it suffered severely. It is now an industrial and trading town, poor in historical buildings.

The Rue Gambetta leads S.E. from the station to the *Quai du Sud*, a promenade adorned with a statue of *Lamartine* (1790-1869), who was born at 18 Rue des Ursulines (Pl. B, 2). Near the statue is a building, partly 18th cent., containing the *Hôtel de Ville* and *Musée* (pictures, natural history, etc.; open on Sun. 2-4, on other days on application). The Saône is crossed, farther up, by an old bridge of 12 arches, leading to the suburb of St-Laurent. Behind the Hôtel de Ville is the modern church of *St-Pierre*.

The Rue Carnot, N.E. of the Place St-Pierre, and beyond it the Rue Dombey lead to the Place de l'Herberie, in which, at the corner to the left, is a curious *Timber House* (16th cent.). Not far off,

21 Rue Sigorgne, is the *Hôtel de Sénecé* (18th cent.). From the Rue Dombey the second street to the left leads to the remains of the cathedral of *St-Vincent*, whose façade with the narthex and towers dates from the 13th-15th cent.; one of the towers still has part of its spire and fine sculptures. The narthex is used as a chapel. The entrance is next the market, where the graceful columns of the church form a kind of screen, and where fragments of sculptures are collected.

Above Mâcon, $2^1/_2$ M., is the *Ile de la Palme*, where the Helvetii were defeated by Cæsar in 58 B.C., when 368,000 of them were crossing the Saône to settle in Gaul.

From Mâcon to *Cluny* and *Paray-le-Monial* (Moulins), see p. 206.

From Mâcon to Bourg, $23^1/_2$ M., railway in 35-60 min. (4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 85 c.). — We leave the Lyons line (see below) to the right and cross the Saône. View of Mâcon to the left. $13^1/_2$ M. *Mézériat*. The Jura Mts. come into sight. — $23^1/_2$ M. *Bourg* (p. 312).

Steamboat to *Chalon* on Mon., Wed., and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.; to *Lyons* on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. at 11.30 a.m. Fare in either direction 3 fr.; return 5 fr.

The train continues to descend the Saône valley. — $287^1/_2$ M. *Belleville* (pop. 2941), a small town 1 M. to the left.

Branch-line to (8 M.) **Beaujeu** (Hôt. du Parc; pop. 2890), which lends its name to the district of *Beaujolais*.

297 M. **Villefranche** (Hôt. de l'Europe, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. or D. 3 fr., Hôt. de Provence, du Beaujolais; pop. 16,388), a trading and industrial town, lies on the Morgon, $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. of the Saône, although it is known as *Villefranche-sur-Saône*. The church of *Notre-Dame-des-Marais* (14th-16th cent.) has a fine façade and tower (restored) and curious gargoyles. The Rue Nationale contains several old houses with interesting courtyards (16th cent.).

Narrow-gauge line to (26 M.) *Tarare* (p. 208).

Narrow-gauge line to ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Bourg* (p. 312), viâ ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Ars*, a village with a church built over the tomb of the curé Vianey (d. 1858), now a pilgrim-resort, and (17 M.) the small town of *Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne* (p. 314).

302 M. *Quincieux-Trévoux*, station for ($1^1/_2$ M.; omn. 30 c.) **Trévoux** (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; pop. 3072), an old town prettily situated on the Saône, and connected with Lyons by another railway (p. 255). Its name points to the three Roman roads which converged here. Septimius Severus defeated his rival Albinus in 198 near Trévoux. In the 18th cent. the town had a famous printing-press, whence issued the 'Dictionnaire de Trévoux'.

The scenery improves. — $305^1/_2$ M. *St-Germain-au-Mont-d'Or* (buffet), junction for the lines viâ Paray-le-Monial and Roanne (R. 30b and c). — 307 M. *Villevert-Neuville*. *Neuville-sur-Saône* (pop. 2935), on the left bank of the Saône, is also on the Trévoux line (p. 255) and the Lyons tramway. — 309 M. *Couzon* has a modern church with an old tower and good sculptures and paintings. — Fine retrospect. — From ($310^1/_2$ M.) *Collonges-Fontaines* steamboats and a tramway ply to Lyons. Pretty wooded hills on the left bank.

313 M. *L'Ile-Barbe*, a pleasure-resort (p. 254). Close to Lyons is *St-Rambert*, with a fine church, now modernized.

315 M. *Lyon-Vaise*, the first Lyons station (p. 238). After a tunnel we cross the Saône (fine view on the left). — 318 M. *Lyons* (Gare de Perrache; p. 238).

b. Viâ Nevers and Paray-le-Monial.

315 M. Railway in 11 hrs. to 14 hrs. 55 min. (55 fr. 80, 37 fr. 65, 24 fr. 55 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Lyon.

From Paris to (158 M.) *Nevers* (Buffet; Hôt. de France, Grand-Hôtel, etc.), see *Baedeker's Northern France*. We now leave the Loire valley for that of the Allier. — 164 M. *Saincaize* (buffet).

From Saincaize to Bourges *(Tours, Orléans)*, 36$^1/_2$ M., railway in 1-1$^1/_2$ hr. (6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 50, 2 fr. 90 c.). — From (6 M.) *La Guerche* lines run to (38 M.) *Cosne-sur-l'Œil* (p. 206) and (43$^1/_2$ M.) *Villefranche-d'Allier* (p. 205), and to (33$^1/_2$ M.) *St-Amand* (p. 258) and (54$^1/_2$ M.) *Châteaumeillant* (p. 38), separating at (9$^1/_2$ M.) *Sancoins*. — 36$^1/_2$ M. *Bourges* (see *Baedeker's N. France*).

174$^1/_2$ M. *St-Pierre-le-Moûtier* has a fine church (12th-13th cent.). — 186$^1/_2$ M. *Villeneuve-sur-Allier*. The broad bed of the Allier is almost dry in summer.

194$^1/_2$ M. **Moulins**. — *Buffet.* — Hotels. **Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. a; B, 2), 21 Rue de Paris, R. from 3$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_4$, L. 3$^1/_2$, D. 4, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. du Dauphin* (Pl. b; B, 3), Place d'Allier, good, R. from 3, B. 1$^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 7, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Allier* (Pl. c; B, 3), Place d'Allier, R. from 3, L. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr. — Cabs. Per drive 1, per hour 2 fr. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Av. Nationale.

Moulins (725 ft.; pop. 21,990), capital of the department of the *Allier*, was the capital of the *Bourbonnais* from 1368 till 1527, when Francis I. confiscated the duchy owing to the treason of the Constable Bourbon, who had gone over to Charles V.

The Place de la République (Pl. C, 4), by the station, has a bronze statue of *Théodore de Banville* (1823-91; Pl. 3), the poet. The fine Av. Nationale, to the left, leads into the town. On the right is the *Post Office* (Pl. B, 3), beyond which rises the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3). To the W. of it is the Rue de la Flèche, which leads, to the right, past the Rue d'Allier (interesting old houses), to the *Tour de l'Horloge* (Pl. 4; B, 3), a square belfry of 1455, and the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3), with a library of 35,000 volumes.

The **Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Pl. B, 3), to the N.W., has its façade, with two fine towers, in the Place du Château. The choir, dating mainly from the late 15th cent., and restored since 1885, was originally the chapel of the château. The nave, in the early-Gothic style, is modern.

In the Interior we note the fine 15th-16th cent. stained glass; a Holy Sepulchre (end of 15th cent.) in the crypt behind the high-altar; a tasteful winding staircase on the right of the choir; and near it a small monument, representing a corpse devoured by worms. The chief treasure is a superb *Triptych attributed to Jean Perréal (ca. 1498), in the sacristy, on the left of the choir. It represents on the outside the Annunciation (grisaille)

MOULINS
1:16,650
100 200 300 400 500 Mètres
1 Hôtel Moret B3
2 Monument aux Morts B3
3 Statue de Th. de Banville C4
4 Tour de l'Horloge B3
A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
Cimetière
Ecole Norm. d'Instituteurs
Institut Dreux Brézé
Hospice Général
Ecole Norm. d'Institutrices
Lycée
Chap.
Palais de Justice
Gendarmerie
Préfecture
Ste Claire
Musée
Usine à Gaz
Abattoir
Cathédr.
Prison
Hôt. de Ville
Théâtre
Poste et Télégr.
Pl. d'Allier
Sacré Cœur
Marché
St Gilles
Temple
Pl. de la Comédie
Hôpital et Militaire
St Pierre
Gare
Beaulieu
Le Pr. Rollin
Lycée de Filles
Av. Alsace Lorraine
Allier Riv.
Bd. de Ravel
Bd. de Strasbourg
Bd. de Nevers
Bd. de Lamartine
Bd. de Pont-Loup
Chemin de Bardon
Chemin de fer de la Gare
Cours de Bercy
Rue du Repos
Rue Delveaux
Rue Danton
Rue Gaspard-Roux
Rue du Progrès
Rue du Pt. Paris
Rue du Jeu de Paume
Rue des Potiers
Rue des Tanneries
Rue de Bourgogne
Rue du Lycée
Rue Régemortes
Rue Pt. Paris
Rue Rte. de Paris
Rue Rte. de Nevers
Rue Rte. de Lyon
Rue Rte. de Decize
Rue Rte. de Bourbon
Rue Rte. de Montluçon
Rue Rte. de Clermont
Rue Rte. de Vichy
Rue Rte. de Varennes
Rue Rte. de Souvigny
Rue Rte. de Chagny
Rue Rte. de Gannat
Rue Rte. de Moulins
Rue Rte. de Bourbonnais

and on the inside the Virgin and Child surrounded by angels, with the donors Pierre II. of Bourbon (d. 1503) and his wife Anne of France or of Beaujeu (d. 1522; daughter of Louis XI.) attended by their patron-saints.

The *Château* of the Dukes of Bourbon stood opposite the Cathedral, but the only parts left are the *Tour Mal-Coiffée* (14th cent.), now a prison, and the *Pavillon d'Anne de Beaujeu* (ca. 1500). The latter contains the **Musée** (adm. free on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 12 to 4 or 5; at other times 1 fr. for 1-2 pers.). It comprises antiquities, paintings, etc., the chief gem being the *Souvigny Bible, a MS. of 1115, with 122 miniatures.

To the N. is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 2), dating from 1656. Beyond it, to the N.W., is the *Lycée Banville* (Pl. A, B, 2), in the chapel of which (concierge 25 c. for 1 pers., 50 c. for a party) is the ***Mausoleum of Duke Henry II. of Montmorency,** beheaded for treason at Toulouse in 1632 (comp. p. 80). It was erected by his widow, the Princesse des Ursins, who rests beside him. The design is by Fr. Anguier.

In the centre is the white marble statue of the duke, with his sorrowing wife (a superb figure) seated by him. To the left is a figure of Hercules; to the right, Charity. The framework has four columns, between which are three niches; the middle one contains an urn which two angels are wreathing with flowers, the others have statues of Mars and Religion. Above are a fine pediment and the Montmorency coat-of-arms.

To the S.W. of the Cathedral is the modern church of the *Sacré-Cœur* (Pl. A, 3), in the Place d'Allier. Lastly, we may glance at *St-Pierre* (Pl. B, 4), in the Rue Delorme, to the S.E., partly Gothic of the 15th cent., containing a fine organ-loft and a Crucifixion (Flemish) of the 16th century.

The fine church of **Yzeure,** or *Iseure*, $1^1/_4$ M. to the E. of Moulins (beyond Pl. C, 3), of the 12th cent., has an interesting crypt, and good carvings and paintings.

From Moulins to Montluçon *(Limoges)*, $50^1/_2$ M., railway in $2\text{-}2^3/_4$ hrs. (9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 10 c., 4 fr.). — The line crosses the Allier. To the right are the *Châteaux de Chartilly* and *de Chassagne* (both 16th cent.). — $8^1/_2$ M. **Souvigny** (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or) was once famous for its Cluniac priory, part of which, restored in the 17th cent., and the *Church* (11th-12th cent., altered in the 15th) still remain. The interior of the church, 275 ft. long, with nave and double aisles, is very striking. By the entrance is part of a Romanesque column with sculptures representing the months, the signs of the zodiac, etc. On the wall is a sort of *Reredos (12th cent.), in three stories, elaborately carved. Right and left are the Old Chapel and the New Chapel. The former contains the tomb of Louis II. of Bourbon, the latter that of Charles I., with their respective wives, splendid monuments with recumbent statues, but mutilated. The sacristy has Louis XIV. wainscoting. — Beyond Souvigny we cross a viaduct. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Noyant-d'Allier*, to the left, with a 15th cent. castle. — Beyond ($28^1/_2$ M.) *Murat* are the extensive ruins of the *Château de Murat* (13th-14th cent.). — $31^1/_2$ M. *Villefranche-d'Allier*, junction for La Guerche (p. 204). — We soon enter the coal-basin of Commentry. — 36 M. *Doyet-la-Presle*, junction for ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Bézenet* (pop. 2411), with its mines, and (45 M.) *Varennes* (p. 207). — 41 M. *Commentry*, and thence to Montluçon, see p. 257.

From Moulins to Cosne-sur-l'Œil, $35^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge railway in $2^1/_4\text{-}2^3/_4$ hrs. (4 fr. 60 or 3 fr. 15 c.). — $10^1/_2$ M. *St-Menoux* has an interesting abbey-church (11th-15th cent.). — 16 M. **Bourbon-l'Archambault** (*Hôt.

du Parc, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8, omn. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. des Bains, R. from 2, L. 3, D. 3½, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. Montespan, de France; pop. 3423), noted for its thermal springs, the *Aquæ Borvonis* of the Romans. The waters are used in cases of scrofula and chronic rheumatism. Ruined castle (13th-15th cent.) of the Sires de Bourbon. Pleasant environs. — 35½ M. *Cosne-sur-l'Œil*, an industrial place on the La Guerche and Villefranche-d'Allier line (p. 204).

The Lyons line turns E. and crosses the *Loire*. — 212 M. *Dompierre-Sept-Fonts. Dompierre-sur-Besbre* (pop. 3206) is an industrial town. To the N.E., 1½ M., is the abbey of *Sept-Fonts* (founded in 1132), now belonging to the Trappists. Branch to Lapalisse, see p. 208. — 217½ M. *Gilly-sur-Loire*, with marble quarries, is the junction for *Auxerre* (see *Baedeker's N. France*). — 229½ M. *Digoin* (Hôt. des Voyageurs; pop. 6422), an old industrial town on the Loire and on three canals, including the Canal du Centre (p. 201).

236 M. **Paray-le-Monial** (Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. des Trois-Pigeons, du Sacré-Cœur, de la Basilique; pop. 4814) takes the latter part of its name from a Benedictine monastery, founded in 973. Marie Alacoque (d. 1690), a nun in the *Convent of the Visitation* here, brought into favour the worship of the Sacred Heart. The **Basilique du Sacré-Cœur*, a great resort of pilgrims, was erected in the 12th cent. by Cluniac monks. The *Musée Eucharistique* contains large collections of paintings, books, etc., relating to the Sacred Heart. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Renaissance style, has a rich façade.

From Paray-le-Monial to Mâcon, 48½ M., railway in 3 hrs. (8 fr. 75, 5 fr. 90, 3 fr. 85 c.). — 10½ M. **Charolles** (Buffet; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, du Commerce; pop. 3740), an ancient town at the confluence of the *Arconce* and *Semence*, once belonged to Burgundy, and gave Charles the Bold his title of Count of Charolais. — We next ascend the valley of the Semence. — 34 M. **Cluny** (Buffet; Hôt. de Bourgogne, good; Hôt. de l'Etoile; pop. 4150) was once far-famed for its Benedictine abbey founded in the 9th cent., which was at its zenith in the 12th. It had 2000 religious houses dependent on it, and was the intellectual capital of Europe until its wealth led to a relaxation of discipline, after which the pre-eminence passed to the Cistercian order under St. Bernard. The Cluniacs were builders of superb churches, but little is left of their *Abbey-Church*, which furnished the type. The other abbey buildings, largely modernized, now contain the *Ecole des Arts et Métiers*. The abbot's palace, now the *Hôtel de Ville* and *Musée*, dates from the 15th-16th centuries. We note also *Notre-Dame* (13th cent.), *St-Marcel*, with a 12th cent. Romanesque tower, several old houses, and remains of fortifications. The chapel of the *Hôtel-Dieu* contains two fine statues of the early 18th cent., intended for a mausoleum of the Duc and Duchesse de Bouillon. — Railway to *Chalon-sur-Saône*, see p. 202.

[From Cluny a line runs to Roanne, 53½ M., in 2 hrs. 50 to 3 hrs. 25 min. (9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 25 c.). — 26 M. *La Clayette-Baudemont* (p. 207). — 32½ M. *St-Maurice-lès-Châteauneuf*. *Châteauneuf* has a picturesque ruined castle and an interesting 12th cent. church. — 38 M. **Charlieu** (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; pop. 5354) originated in a Benedictine abbey, to which the beautiful *Church-porch (11th-12th cent.) belonged. — 41½ M. *Pouilly-sous-Charlieu* (p. 207). — 53½ M. *Roanne* (p. 208).]

Returning a little way by the same line, we ascend to the left. Beyond a tunnel we see the old fortress of *Berzé* on the left. — 41½ M. *St-Sorlin-Milly*. At *Milly*, 2 M. to the right, Lamartine (p. 202) spent his childhood. — 48½ M. *Mâcon* (p. 202).

From Paray-le-Monial to Roanne. $37^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^3/_4$ hr. (6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 95 c.). This line, continuing that from *Chagny* (see *Baedeker's N. France*), turns S. into the valley of the *Loire*, on the left bank of which is the Roanne and Digoin Canal. — $15^1/_2$ M. *Marcigny* (pop. 2558). — At ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Pouilly-sous-Charlieu* we join the line from Cluny (see p. 206). — $37^1/_2$ M. *Roanne* (p. 208).

Beyond Paray-le-Monial the line passes from the basin of the Loire into that of the Rhone and crosses one of the most picturesque parts of the *Cévennes Centrales*.

254 M. *La Clayette-Baudemont*. *La Clayette* (pron. 'clate'; Hôt. de la Poste & du Dauphin) is a picturesque little town. Line from Cluny to Roanne, see p. 206. — Beyond ($258^1/_2$ M.) *Mussy-sous-Dun* (1340 ft.) we cross the great *Viaduc de Mussy* (600 yds. long, 200 ft. high). — $264^1/_2$ M. *Belleroche-Belmont*. Then the Tunnel des Echarmeaux ($2^3/_4$ M.). — From (268 M.) *Poule* (1705 ft.) the line descends into the pretty valley of the *Azergues* in a long loop.

277 M. *Lamure-sur-Azergues* (1270 ft.). $289^1/_2$ M. *Le Bois-d'Oingt-Légny* (805 ft.). We cross the Villefranche and Tarare line, which goes to *Le Bois-d'Oingt*, 2 M. to the N. — 292 M. *Chessy*, with a château and deserted copper-mines. — $293^1/_2$ M. *Châtillon-d'Azergues* has a ruined castle, with a double chapel (12th-15th cent.), containing a painting by Hipp. Flandrin. — At (296 M.) *Lozanne* we join the line viâ Roanne (see below).

From Lozanne to Givors, $25^1/_2$ M., in $1^1/_2$ hr. — 7 M. *Limonest*, connected with Lyons by tramway (p. 240). — 11 M. *Tassin*, on the line from Montbrison to Lyon-St-Paul (p. 255). — $18^1/_2$ M. *Brignais*, also connected with Lyons by tramway (p. 240). $25^1/_2$ M. *Givors-Canal*, and thence to Givors, see p. 261.

303 M. *St-Germain-au-Mont-d'Or* (buffet), where we join the line from Dijon (R. 30a). — 315 M. *Lyons* (Gare de Perrache; p. 238).

c. Viâ Nevers and Roanne.

321 M. Railway in 10 hrs. 40 to 11 hrs. 50 min. (same fares as by R. 30b). No through-service to Lyons by this route; change at St-Germain-des-Fossés or at Roanne.

From Paris to ($194^1/_2$ M.) *Moulins*, see p. 204. We continue to ascend the Allier valley. — $212^1/_2$ M. *Varennes-sur-Allier*.

From Varennes to Commentry, $48^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge line in $6^1/_2$ hrs. (change at Montmarault). — 6 M. *St-Pourçain-sur-Sioule* (Hôt. de France, du Chêne-Vert; pop. 4921), an ancient town with an interesting church. — At (18 M.) *Chantelle* (hotel) is a ruined castle of the Dukes of Bourbon, dismantled by Francis I. in 1527, after the treason of the Constable (p. 204). Adjoining is a Romanesque church, with 11th and 15th cent. cloisters. Branch-line to ($9^1/_2$ M.) *St-Bonnet-de-Rochefort* (Ebreuil; p. 256).

34 M. *Montmarault*. — 41 M. *Bézenet*, and thence to Commentry, see p. 205.

$220^1/_2$ M. **St-Germain-des-Fossés** (840 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. du Parc, de la Gare), where the lines to Clermont-Ferrand (R. 32b) and Vichy (R. 31b) diverge to the right. The interesting little priory church, 1 M. to the S. of the station, dating from the 11th cent.,

contains a 13th cent. Virgin, venerated by pilgrims. — 231 M. *Lapalisse* (1045 ft.; Hôt. de l'Écu; pop. 2913), prettily situated $1^1/_4$ M. to the left, has a castle of the 15th-16th cent., restored in the 19th. Line to (27 M.) *Dompierre* (p. 206). — We cross the Besbre; fine view of Lapalisse, behind us to the left. — Near ($235^1/_2$ M.) *Arfeuilles* the Monts de la Madeleine (see below) appear on the right.

$241^1/_2$ M. *St-Martin-Sail-les-Bains.* Omn. ($1^1/_2$ fr.) in summer to (3 M. to the N.E.) *Sail-les-Bains,* the alkaline waters of which are charged with silicates, iodine, and sulphur. — $253^1/_2$ M. *St-Germain-l'Espinasse.*

To the N.W., $2^1/_2$ M., is **Ambierle** (Hôt. Dalleris), picturesquely situated, with a fine Benedictine *Church* (15th cent.), in which we note the stained glass, and an *Altar-piece attr. to Roger van der Weyden.

$261^1/_2$ M. **Roanne** (930 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. du Commerce, de la Gare; pop. 36,697), an industrial town with spinning and cotton mills, the Roman *Rodumna,* lies on the left bank of the Loire. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small *Musée* of Gallic and Roman-Gallic antiquities (open on Sun. & Thurs., 10-12 and 2-4, but shown on other days at these hours). The principal church is *St-Etienne,* of the 13th-16th cent., rebuilt in the 19th.

Narrow-gauge line to (33 M.) *Boën* (p. 267), viâ (8 M.) **St-Alban** (Gr.-Hôt. St-Louis, etc.), a village with cold mineral springs (aerated chalybeate), esteemed as table-waters. It has also a well-managed bath house and a casino. Fine excursions in the *Monts de la Madeleine,* which command views of the Loire valley.

From Roanne to *Paray-le-Monial* and *Chagny,* see p. 207.

Passing round Roanne, the line crosses the *Loire* at a point where the river has been led into a new channel. — 263 M. *Le Coteau* (pop. 4624), a suburb of Roanne. The line to St-Etienne (R. 31a) diverges to the right, and that to Paray-le-Monial (p. 207) to the left. — The Tarare line ascends the valley of the Rhins, or Reins. — $271^1/_2$ M. *Régny* (pop. 2334), an old village on the Rhins, with a fine modern church, once had a Cluniac priory, and still has remains of fortifications. Cotton goods and drawing-pencils are made here. — $275^1/_2$ M. *St-Victor-Thizy* (buffet).

Branch-line to ($4^1/_2$ M.) **Thizy** (Hôt. Gelay; pop. 4780), picturesquely situated to the N.E., with thriving cotton, silk, and other factories.

Another branch-line runs N., by *Bourg-de-Thizy* (pop. 4594), to ($9^1/_2$ M.) **Cours** (Hôt. Girard; pop. 6013), another industrial place, where cheap blankets are made from wool refuse.

The country becomes hillier as we near the Lyonnais mountains. — 279 M. **Amplepuis** (1410 ft.; Hôt. du Centre, du Commerce; pop. 7000), with cotton, linen, and muslin factories. Branch-line to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *St-Vincent-de-Reins.*

Our line again ascends, passes through a tunnel, and descends rapidly into the basin of the Rhone. Picturesque scenery.

$287^1/_2$ M. **Tarare** (1310 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. de l'Europe; pop. 12,532), an industrial town in the narrow valley of the Turdine, surrounded by mountains, manufactures muslins and silk plush for

hats. Old houses and a ruined castle. Line to Villefranche, see p. 203.

297½ M. **L'Arbresle** (760 ft.; Hôt. Chapet; pop. 3023), an old town, dominated by an old *Castle*, with a keep now restored. Two gateways of the old fortifications and several mediæval and Renaissance houses have been preserved. Quarries of barytes.

Branch-line to *Montbrison* and *Lyon-St-Paul*, see p. 255.

302 M. *Lozanne*, and thence to Lyons, see p. 207.

31. From Paris to St-Etienne.

a. Viâ Roanne.

312 M. Railway in 8 hrs. 30 to 9 hrs. 20 min. (56 fr. 30, 38 fr. 5, 24 fr. 85 c.).

To (261½ M.) *Roanne*, see pp. 207, 208. The Lyons line is quitted beyond (262 M.) *Le Coteau* (p. 208). Hilly country, and numerous tunnels. — Near (274½ M.) *St-Jodard* we reach the Loire, shut in between the hills of the Forez. — Beyond (281 M.) *Balbigny* the valley expands to the right, where it is studded with pools and bordered by the distant Monts du Forez (p. 221).

287 M. *Feurs* (1135 ft.; Hôt. Central, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de Provence; pop. 3995), the ancient *Forum Segusiavorum*, was the capital of the Forez down to 1441, and that of the department of the Loire from 1793 to 1801. The fine flamboyant church is partly modern.

Motor-omn. (railway projected) to *Panissières* (pop. 4228), 9½ M. to the N.E., the birthplace of Bonnassieux, the sculptor (1810-92). Linen factories.

294 M. **Montrond** (Hôt. Terminus, du Geyser, Maillère) is a village ¾ M. to the right, with a ruined castle of the 14th-16th cent., overlooking the Loire. We cross the Lyons and Montbrison line here (see p. 255). The *Source du Geyser* (79°), a mineral spring rising from a depth of 1600 ft., supplies the small baths and is exported also.

300 M. *St-Galmier-Veauche*. **St-Galmier** (Hôt. Danis, de la Poste; pop. 3030), a small town on a hill, 2½ M. (omn. 45 c.) to the left, is famed for its sparkling mineral waters, about 20 million gallons of which are exported for table use. The *Church* (15th-17th cent.) contains a curious 16th cent. tabernacle, and a painted altar-piece. Omn. to Bellegarde (p. 255).

302½ M. *La Renardière*. — At (304½ M.) *St-Just-sur-Loire* (pop. 2409) we join the line from Clermont-Ferrand (pp. 269-266).

From St-Just-sur-Loire to Firminy (*Annonay*), 12 M., railway in 35-50 min. (2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45, 95 c.). 1¼ M. *St-Just-St-Rambert*, station for **St-Rambert-sur-Loire** (Hôt. du Centre; pop. 3026), with remains of fortifications. We reach the *Gorges de la Loire*. — 10 M. *Fraisse-Unieux*, on the Le Puy and St-Etienne line (p. 272). — 12 M. *Firminy* (p. 272).

306½ M. *La Fouillouse* (pop. 2304). We cross the *Furens* and ascend its valley. — 309 M. *Villars* (pop. 2989). On a hill to the left is the Château de St-Priest. We now enter one of the greatest coal-fields in France. Coal-mines and factories become very numerous; tall chimneys rise in all directions, and everything is blackened with smoke. — 310½ M. *La Terrasse* (1580 ft.), a suburban station of St-Etienne. On the left is the arms-factory.

312 M. *St-Etienne* (p. 261).

b. Viâ Vichy and Courty.

From Paris to Vichy, 227 M. in 5 hrs. (by the 'Vichy-Royat Express', p. xiii) to 7 hrs. 25 min. (41 fr., 27 fr. 70, 18 fr. 10 c.). Dining-car in summer on the evening-express. — *From Vichy to St-Etienne*, viâ Courty, 82½ M. in 4½-7 hrs. (14 fr. 90, 10 fr. 5, 6 fr. 55 c.).

To (220½ M.) *St-Germain-des-Fossés*, see R. 30c; the Vichy touts here, and in the train, should be disregarded. The Vichy line continues to follow the valley of the Allier. To the left diverges the line to Roanne; to the right (fine view) that to Clermont-Ferrand (R. 32). — We cross the Sichon. — 227 M. *Vichy.*

Vichy.

Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains (¾-1¼ fr. per pers., ½ fr. per trunk). Railway-omnibus, ½ fr. per pers. or trunk by day, ¾ fr. at night. Cabs, see p. 212.

Hotels (mostly open May-Oct.). Rue Cunin-Gridaine (Pl. C, 2-4), facing the park, beginning at the Etablissement Thermal: **Gr.-Hôt. des Bains* (Pl. a), P. from 15 fr.; **Carlton Hotel* (Pl. b), R. from 6, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 18 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Amirauté* (Pl. c), P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. Velay & des Anglais* (Pl. d), P. from 9 fr.; *Royal-Hôtel* (Pl. e), R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Mombrun & du Casino* (Pl. é); *Astoria Palace* (Pl. g), annexe of the International Hotel, open the whole year, R. from 10, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 20 fr.

Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville: *Hôt. Rühl* (Pl. m p; A, B, 4, 5), new, R. from 15, B. 2 fr. — Rue du Parc (Pl. B, 3, 4), on the other side of the park, beginning at the Casino: **Gr.-Hôt. des Ambassadeurs* (Pl. h), R. from 6, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 7 (wine extra), P. from 15 fr., with its annexe, the *Villas des Ambassadeurs*, opposite, in the Boul. de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, R. from 10, P. from 20 fr.; **Thermal Palace* (Pl. i). R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 13 fr.; **Hôt. de Cherbourg* (Pl. j), R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 11 fr.; **Hôt. des Princes* (Pl. k), R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 13 fr.; **Excelsior-Hôtel de la Paix* (Pl. l), R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 11 fr.; **Hôt. du Parc* (Pl. m), R. from 8, B. 3, L. 4, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 18 fr.; **Hôt. Majestic* (Pl. m a), R. from 12, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8 (wine extra), P. from 25 fr.

Between the baths and the new park (Pl. A, B, 2, 3): *Hôt. de la Grande-Bretagne & Queen's Hotel* (Pl. t), in an open site in the Boul. National, R. from 6, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 13 fr.; *Hôt. d'Amérique* (Pl. yy), second-class, good, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr., with its annexe, the *Hôt. du Maroc*, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt. de la Néva* (Pl. xx), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. d'Aix & de Chambéry* (Pl. vv), R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. du Portugal* (Pl. aa), P. from 8 fr. To the N.

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of the Etablissement there are numerous pensions in the Rues Chomel, des Sources, Louis-Blanc, and Av. Victoria. Among others, 19 Rue Chomel (Pl. B, 1), *Villa de Passy & Pavillon Bois* (open the whole year), P. from 6 fr. Av. Victoria, behind the Etablissement: *Hôt. Desfarges & des Nouveaux-Parcs* (Pl. am), R. from 3, B. 1, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 10 fr. — Rue de l'Etablissement-Thermal (Pl. B, 2, 1): *Hôt. de la Grande-Grille & Régina* (Pl. n), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Helder* (Pl. ai). — Rue Lucas (Pl. C, 2, 3): *Hôt. Britannique* (Pl. o), good. P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de la Source-Lucas* (Pl. p), P. from 8 fr. — Rue de Ballore: *Hôt. de Madrid & Métropole* (Pl. q; C, 2). P. from 7 fr. — Rue de Paris (Pl. C, D, 3): to the right on the way to the station, *Hôt. du Louvre & de l'Univers réunis* (Pl. rs), open the whole year. R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Rhône & Savoïa* (Pl. u), R. from 3, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. du Beaujolais* (Pl. v), open the whole year, P. from 8 fr.; on the left, *Hôt. de la Poste* (Pl. z), P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de Brest* (Pl. w), R. from $2^3/_4$, L. $2^3/_4$, D. $3^1/_4$, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. d'Albe & de la Suisse* (Pl. x), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Rome* (Pl. y), R. from 4, B. 1, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr. — Rue de Nimes (Pl. C, 4, 5): *Hôt. de Nice* (Pl. bb), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. cc), P. from 10 fr.; *Splendid Hotel & Hôt. d'Orléans* (Pl. dd), R. from 5, B. 1, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **International Hotel* (Pl. ab), open the whole year, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 15 fr.; *Hôt. de Milan* (Pl. ee), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Palais* (Pl. éé), R. from 3, B. $^3/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes* (Pl. ff), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Genève* (Pl. ag), P. from 8 fr. — Rue Burnol: *Hôt. de Bourgogne* (Pl. ah; C, 3), P. from 7 fr. — No. 8, Boul. Carnot (Pl. C, 4), *Vichy-Hôtel*, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr. — Av. de la Gare, behind the church of St-Louis: *Hôt. de Bade & Notre-Dame* (Pl. ac), R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt. Gallia* (Pl. ad), P. from $7^1/_2$ fr. — Rue du Casino: *Hôt. Molière* (Pl. gg; B, 4), P. from 10 fr. — Boul. de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. B, 4, 5): *Hôt. de Londres* (Pl. kk), *Hôt. de Séville & de Constantine* (Pl. jj), *Hôt. de Rivoli* (Pl. ll), *Hôt. de Lisbonne* (Pl. qq), all second-class, P. from 7 or 8 fr. — Near the Source de l'Hôpital (Pl. 3; B, 5): *Hôt. des Deux-Mondes* (Pl. hh), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Russie* (Pl. mm), P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.; *Villa de l'Union* (meublé; Pl. nn); *Hôt. St-James & des Consuls* (Pl. ae), P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de Venise* (Pl. al), P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de la Porte-de-France* (Pl. oo), P. from $6^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. du Régent & du Bon-Lafontaine* (Pl. pp), P. from $8^1/_2$ fr. — Place de la Marine (Pl. B, 5): *Hôt. Masséna* (Pl. ak); *Hôt. Beau-Site & d'Océanie* (Pl. rr); *Hôt. de Tours & du Sénégal; Hôt. des Charmilles* (Pl. ii), P. from 8 fr. — Boul. National (Pl. A, B, 5, 6), facing the new park: *Hôt. Bellevue* (Pl. ss), P. from 8 fr.; **Pavillon Sévigné* (Pl. B, 5; p. 214), R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7 (wine extra), P. from 18 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Rivage* (pl. zz), R. from 3, B. 1, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de Plaisance & de Bellecour* (Pl. ww), R. from 3, B. $^3/_4$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de la Cloche* (Pl. af), R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr. — Behind the Parc des Célestins (Pl. C, 5): *Gr.-Hôt. de Menton & du Palais-Royal* (Pl. tt), B. $^3/_4$, L. or D. 3, P. from 8 fr., *Hôt. des Célestins* (Pl. uu), R. from 5, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr., two second-class houses in a quiet street. — No. 7, Rue de la Chaume, *Hôt. de Florence & de Mulhouse* (Pl. fl), plain but good, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.

In the Rue de Paris, nearer the station (Pl. D, 3), are several very fair second-class houses: *Hôt. Beauparlant, du Globe, de Naples & des Négociants, des Archers & Parisien, du Lion-d'Or, de Barcelone*, etc.

There are also several modest hotels and many furnished houses in Old Vichy. Living is not so dear at Vichy as one might expect from the fame of the place, and there are hotels to suit every purse.

House Agents. *Bouculat*, 12 Rue Burnol; *Chardonnet*, 17 Rue Sornin.

Restaurants (à la carte). *Hôtel du Parc* (p. 210); *Casino* (p. 212); *International Hotel* (see above); *Rest. Elysée-Palace* (p. 212); *Alhambra-Taverne*, 5 Rue Sornin; *Rest. des Sources*, 19 Rue Sornin. — *Café de la Restauration*, in the park.

Etablissement Thermal, open all the year round (season from 15th May to 30th Sept.). The waters may be drunk at the buvettes gratis, or a carafe may be filled and carried away. Cases of 50 bottles are sold by the company at 30 fr. each. The tariff is posted up in the Etablissement: 1st class bath or douche 1-10 fr.; 2nd class $^3/_4$-$2^3/_4$ fr.; 3rd class 30 c. to 1 fr. 10 c.; water for bathing sent to a private address 3-5 fr.

The Bains Larbaud (p. 214) are open from May 15th to Sept. 30th. Buvette gratis; bath or douche 1 fr., incl. linen. — Bains Lardy (p. 215). Bath or douche $1^1/_4$ fr., incl. linen; sulphur-bath 2 fr. — Hammam de Vichy (with large basin), Rue Burnol.

Physicians. A full list is posted up in the Etablissement.

Cabs. From the station to the hotels, with light luggage, with 1 horse $1^1/_2$, with 2 horses $2^1/_2$ fr., at night (8-6) 1 fr. extra. — Per drive $1^1/_2$ or 2 fr.; at night 2 or 3 fr. — One hour 3 or 4, at night 4 or 6 fr., after which the fare is per $^1/_2$ hr. — To the Côte St-Amand, Hauterive, Les Malevaux, or the Montagne Verte, with 1 horse 7, with 2 horses 10 fr.; to St-Yorre 10 or 14, L'Ardoisière 12 or 18, Château de Bourbon-Busset 15 or 20, Randan 18 or 24, Maulmont 15 or 20, Château de Billy 18 or 24, Châteldon 20 or 28 fr.

Omnibuses start from Place de la Marine (Pl. B, 5); for times and fares, inquire at the Café des Arts. — Tramway to Cusset, see p. 215.

Garages. *Sporting Garage*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Garage Palace*, 14 Rue de Ballore; *Catalpa*, same street; *Moderne*, 5 Rue de Ballore prolongée; *Paris*, 43-45 Boul. National and 9 Rue Callou. For excursions, arrange prices in advance (about 1 fr. per km.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), 161 Rue de Nimes.

Casino (p. 214). Adm. 2 fr. for one day, 10 fr. for a week, 20 fr. for 25 days. Tickets admit to all rooms except the theatre and the gaming-rooms, and include the use of chairs in the promenade and parks. Adm. to theatre 3-5 fr.; to Casino and theatre 4-6 fr.

Casino des Fleurs, behind the Carlton Hotel (Pl. b; C, 3), with entrances in the Rue Lucas and Rue Sornin also. Adm. to the garden 1, to the concerts and theatre 5 fr. — *Elysée-Palace* (Pl. C, D, 3), Rue de Nimes. — *Jardin de Vichy*, Rue de Paris.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, 160 Rue de Nimes; *Société Générale* and *Comptoir d'Escompte*, by the park. — Bookseller. *F. Koehler*, Place St-Louis.

Inquiry Office, 11 Rue du Parc.

Golf Course (18 holes), on the left bank of the Allier, reached by motor-boat (see Pl. A, 3).

During the season are held a *Horse Show* (end of June), *Horse Races* (July and Aug.), *Pigeon Shooting* (July and Aug.), *Regattas* (July), etc.

Anglican Church Service in summer.

Vichy (865 ft.; pop. 16,502) is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Allier*, and has a healthy and temperate climate. It is the chief watering-place in France, attracting nearly 100,000 visitors annually. Except its old quarter, which dates only from the middle ages, the town is modern.

Its waters, though well known to the Romans, who named the town *Aquæ Calidæ*, came into favour only towards the end of the 17th cent., when Madame de Sévigné (p. 214) made them known at the court of Louis XIV.; but they did not become fashionable until the Second Empire. Vichy was visited several times by Napoleon III., whose villa was at No. 5, Boul. National. He was the founder of the Nouveau Parc (p. 214) and promoted the building of the new quarters. The place is indebted for its fame, not only to its excellent waters, but to the admirably managed Etablissement, the property of the State, and leased by a company. The waters, in which bicarbonate of soda and iron are the

main ingredients, are chiefly used for drinking, and about 50 million bottles are exported annually; in the height of the season the company can provide 3500 baths a day.

The Place de la Gare is adorned with a monument of the town of Vichy. The long Rue de Paris leads thence into the new town. The Rue Lucas, in almost the same direction, passes between (right) the *Military Hospital* and (left) the *Source Prunelle* (private property). Farther on is the Rue Cunin-Gridaine to the left, skirting the park, with some of the chief hotels.

The **Etablissement Thermal** (Pl. B, 2, 3) includes the *Nouvel Etablissement*, erected in 1898-1903, and the *Ancien Etablissement*, built in 1853 and enlarged in 1898, on the opposite side of the Rue Lucas. The former now contains the offices and the 1st class baths, the latter the 2nd and 3rd class baths.

The New Establishment is a large edifice in the Moorish style, very plain externally, and somewhat overweighted by the dome above the façade. The two square towers at the back are used as reservoirs. The entrance in the Rue Lucas admits to an imposing hall, flanked with a handsome staircase and a lift. The left wing is reserved for men, the right for ladies. On application at the office visitors are shown the luxurious bath-rooms and the various appliances. At the back of the building is a department containing almost every mechanical device used in modern therapeutics. All the baths are supplied from the *Puits Carré* (111° Fahr.; 1100 gallons per hour), but the water of the other springs is used also, and even that of other spas, with which the New Establishment is always well provided.

On the site of the old 1st class baths now stands a large and elegant *'Drink-Hall'* (1902), supplied by four of the chief springs: the *Source Chomel* (111°; 350 grains of bicarbonate of soda per gallon), the water of which is pumped up; the *Grande-Grille* (108°), the most famous, which bubbles up naturally; the *Source Mesdames* (61°), conducted from the Cusset road; and the *Source Lucas* (84°), the most abundant (1760 gallons per hour), which rises in the Rue Lucas, opposite the hospital. The total supply from the ten springs belonging to the state is over 114,000 gallons daily. The Source Chomel is efficacious for maladies of the digestive organs, the Grande-Grille for liver-complaints, the Source Mesdames for chlorosis, and the Source Lucas for cutaneous diseases.

To the right of the Etablissement is the *Pastillerie* (Pl. B, 2; adm. 2-5 p.m.), in which the Vichy salts and lozenges are prepared. — The Rue Callou leads thence to the *Barrage* (Pl. A, 1), over which a footbridge crosses to the race-course.

The **Park** (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), between the Drink-Hall and the casino, is shaded with fine trees. It is the centre of Vichy, the rendezvous of the visitors during the *Concerts* (8.30 to 9.30 a.m.,

and 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.), and it is still more fre quented in the evening. Two covered and asphalted galleries render walkers independent of the weather. On the right as we come from the Etablissement is the *Source du Parc* (61°), little used, though in some cases preferred to the Sources de l'Hôpital and des Célestins. — Farther on, to the right of the Casino, is the concert-enclosure; to the left are a band-stand and the Café de la Restauration, adjoining which are two 'Salles de Jeux'.

The ***Casino** (Pl. B, 4) is a fine Renaissance building, but rather depressed. It was erected in 1860-65 and enlarged in 1898-1901, when the new *Theatre* was added. The façade, preceded by a small garden, has a veranda in the middle, and on each side a pavilion with a large window between two colossal caryatides by Carrier-Belleuse ('The Seasons'). Within are a spacious festal hall, a reading-room with French and foreign newspapers, a billiard-room, and a card-room. The Casino is open from May 1st to Oct. 15th, but the real season lasts from July 1st to Sept. 15th only. (Adm., see p. 212.)

Behind the Casino, a little to the left, is a fine *Garden* containing a band-stand, and bounded by a semi-circular rotunda with shops. In the centre is a 'Salon de Repos', with a colossal relief, 'The Nymph of the Springs', by Carrier-Belleuse. A passage to the right leads to the Place Rosalie (Pl. B, 5), in which is the *Source de l'Hôpital* (93°). It is chiefly used for gastric disorders, and has a separate bath-house in the square.

The Rue du Pont, descending thence to the bridge over the Allier, crosses the ***Nouveau Parc,** a splendid promenade of 30 acres formed since 1861 on land which the river used to overflow, but which is now protected by a dam nearly 1 M. long. It extends between the river and the Boulevard National, almost the whole length of the town, and has recently been prolonged 660 yards farther up the river. It affords a fine view of the valley.

Old Vichy, to the left (S.E.) of the Rue du Pont, offers little attraction. The Tour de l'Horloge is a relic of a 15th cent. château built by Duke Louis II. of Bourbon; its old chapel is now the church of *St-Blaise*. In the Rue Verrier is the old *Maison du Baillage* (Pl. C, 6), of 1581. In the lower part of Old Vichy are the *Bains Larbaud* (Pl. B, 5; p. 212), which are private property, and a little higher up is the *Pavillon Sévigné* (hotel, see p. 211), the alleged residence of Mme. de Sévigné when she underwent treatment at Vichy in 1676-7.

Farther on are the *Sources des Célestins* (Pl. C, 6), named after a convent of Celestines which existed here till the 18th century. The waters, the richest in bicarbonate of soda, and pleasant to drink, must be used with caution. They are efficacious in cases of gout, gravel, and diabetes. Above the springs is a pretty park, which,

on the other side, adjoins the Rue de Nimes. — Opposite, at 120 Rue de Nimes, is the *Source Dubois* (Pl. D, 5; 52°), private property. At No. 111 is the entrance to the private *Bains Lardy* (Pl. D, 6; p. 212), with pretty grounds.

In the Rue de Nimes, near the Casino, is the modern church of *St-Louis* (Pl. C, 4). The market-place contains a *Monument of the Republic* (1904) and a Roman milestone.

Excursions (carriages, see p. 212). — To Cusset, 2 M. to the E., tramway (20 c., return 35 c.), in 20 min., every 20 min. from St-Louis (see above), passing the railway station. **Cusset** (Hôt. du Globe, de l'Etoile; pop. 6941) is an old town, with a bath-house and two cold springs containing bicarbonate of soda and iron. The baths are a little short of the tramway terminus in the Cours Tracy. The church of St-Saturnin was rebuilt in 1869 in the transitional style. We note several 16th cent. houses. — About $2^1/_2$ M. to the E. is the restaurant of *Les Malavaux*, at the entrance of a wooded gorge, above which are the remains of a Templars' lodge.

To the Ardoisière, $6^1/_4$ M. to the N.E. of Vichy. About $1^1/_4$ M. from Cusset (see above), in the valley of the Sichon, is *Les Grivats*, with a fish-breeding establishment. Then, 3 M. farther, we cross the Sichon, to the left, to the uninteresting *Ardoisière* (slate-quarry; rest.), 3 min. from which is the *Gour Saillant*, a pretty cascade of the Sichon. Above the quarry rises *Mont Peyroux* (1635 ft.).

To the Château de Bourbon-Busset, 8 M. to the S.E. of Vichy. Omn. daily ($3^1/_2$ fr.; p. 212) to (5 M.) *St-Yorre* (p. 216), which may be reached also either by road (5 M.) or by railway. Thence an ascent of 3 M. (views) brings us to the **Château de Bourbon-Busset** and the village of *Busset*. The château (no adm.) became the property of a branch of the Bourbon family in the 18th cent., but dates from the 14th. It is a typical feudal castle, entered by a drawbridge between two large modern towers. The back of the building, the only old part, restored in the 19th cent., is severe and picturesque, with its massive machicolated tower. Or we may go by the Ardoisière (see above), whence the château is $4^1/_2$ M. distant by road.

To Bellerive and Hauterive. At the village of *Bellerive*, on the left bank of the Allier, $^1/_3$ M. above the bridge, is an *Intermittent Spring* which rises to a height of 20 ft. (Adm. 50 c. when it plays, otherwise 25 c.; see bills at the bath-house.) The Gannat road leads thence to ($1^1/_4$ M.) the copious *Source de Boussange*, yielding 58,300 gallons daily. After spouting forth to a height of 70 ft. it is conducted to Vichy, where it is used chiefly for baths and for the preparation of Vichy salts. About $^1/_3$ M. beyond is the race-course (comp. p. 213). — The road from Vichy to Hauterive ($3^1/_2$ M.) turns to the left beyond the bridge and ascends on the left bank of the Allier. It passes near the *Source du Dôme* (142°), the hottest in the whole region. (Omn. three times daily, see p. 212; return 75 c.) At *Hauterive* (rest.), within a fine park, are several other mineral springs. The water, similar to that of the Célestins (p. 214), is used only for exportation.

To the Château de Randan, $9^1/_2$ M. to the S.S.W., by the *Bois de Randan*. Omn. (p. 212) on Sun. and Thurs. ($3^1/_2$ fr.). The **Château de Randan**, in the little town of *Randan* (Hôt. du Parc), is of very early origin, but was rebuilt in 1822 by Mme. Adélaïde d'Orléans, sister of Louis Philippe, and now belongs to the Comtesse de Paris. The park only is open to visitors (Sun. and Thurs., 1-6 p.m.).

The *Montagne Verte* (1300 ft.), $2^1/_2$ M. to the N. of Vichy, and the *Côte St-Amand* (1420 ft.), 3 M. to the S.E., to the left of the Thiers road, are chiefly visited for the sake of the views. From the Montagne

Verte we may go farther N. to St-Germain-des-Fossés (4½ M.; p. 207), passing the ruined *Château de Lauzet* (rest.) and the priory.

Omn. run occasionally (4 fr.; p. 212) to the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Billy*, 9½ M. to the N. of Vichy and 2½ M. to the N. of St-Germain-des-Fossés station (p. 207).

From Vichy to *Thiers* (see below and p. 269), 26 M., railway in 1 hr. 15 to 1 hr. 35 min. (4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.). Excursion-train on Tues. during the season (5, 3½, 2½ fr. return).

From Vichy to *Clermont-Ferrand* (Riom, Royat; pp. 210, 216-218), 46½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 5 to 2 hrs. 55 min.; excursion-train on Thurs. (10, 7, 5 fr.; to Riom 8, 5½, 4 fr.; to Royat 10½, 7½, 5½ fr.).

Beyond Vichy the train follows the right bank of the Allier.

232 M. **St-Yorre** (875 ft.; Hôt. Gay) has several cold mineral springs, similar to those of Vichy. A fine park, to the right a little short of the station, contains the Etablissement. On the left is seen the Château de Bourbon-Busset (3 M.; p. 215).

236 M. *Ris-Châteldon* (925 ft.). *Ris*, near the confluence of the Allier and the Dore, has a fine suspension-bridge over the Allier. *Châteldon* (Hôt. du Centre, L. or D. 3 fr.; pop. 1885), 3 M. to the S.E. (omn.), at the foot of rocky hills, has picturesque 15th cent. houses and an old castle (no adm.). Mineral springs, used for exportation.

We now skirt the Dore. To the right rise the Monts Dôme (p. 227).—240 M. *Puy-Guillaume* (940 ft.).

At (247½ M.) *Courty* (buvette) we join the line from Clermont-Ferrand to Thiers and St-Etienne (p. 269).

32. From Paris to Le Puy.

a. Viâ Roanne and St-Just-St-Rambert (or St-Etienne).

357½ (or 365½) M. Railway viâ St-Just-St-Rambert in 13 hrs. 5 to 15 hrs. 10 min. (63 fr. 25, 42 fr. 75, 27 fr. 90 c.; no through-tickets); viâ St-Etienne in 12 hrs. 45 to 13 hrs. 5 min. (65 fr. 95, 44 fr. 60, 29 fr. 50 c.).

To (304½ M.) *St-Just-sur-Loire*, see p. 209. Thence viâ St-Just-St-Rambert to (10 M.) *Fraisse-Unieux*, on the St-Etienne and Le Puy line, or to (7½ M.) *St-Etienne*, see pp. 209, 210. From St-Etienne or Fraisse-Unieux to (53½ or 43 M.) *Le Puy*, see pp. 272, 273.

b. Viâ Clermont-Ferrand.

352½ M. Railway in 12 hrs. 15 to 14 hrs. 20 min. by night-train (63 fr. 45, 42 fr. 85, 27 fr. 95 c.).—To *Clermont-Ferrand*, viâ Nevers, 261 M., in 7 hrs. 20 to 8 hrs. 40 min., or by the 'Vichy-Royat Express' (p. 210) in 5 hrs. 55 min. (47 fr. 15, 31 fr. 85, 20 fr. 80 c.).

To (220½ M.) *St-Germain-des-Fossés*, see p. 207. The train turns to the W. and crosses the *Allier*.—Beyond (222½ M.) *St-Rémy-en-Rollat* the line ascends, affording a view of the basin

Crocq
Pontaumur
Volvic
RIOM
Pontgibaud
Puy de Dôme
CHAINE DES PUYS
CLERMONT-FERRAND
Giat
Herment
Tauves
Besse
Puy de Sancy
Puy Ferrand
Puy de Pailleret
Bourg-Lastic
Messeix
Ussel
Issoire
Pontaumur
Montaigut
Champeix
Chambon
Orcines
Nohanent
Chamalières
Beaumont
Aubière
Cournon
Pérignat
Lempdes
Mezel
Malauzat
Cébazat
Gerzat
Malintrat
Lussat
Marsat
Chappes
Manerol
Volvic
Châteaugay
Mirefleurs
Vic-le-Comte
Veyre-Monton
Pont-du-Château
Authezat
Aubiat
Ménétrol
Tournoël
Sayat
Nohanent
Montferrand
Durtol
Orcines
Puy de Dôme
Le Cheix

Bort
Champs
Tremouille
Montboudif
Chanterelle
Espinchal
la Godivelle
Mazoires
Ardes sur Couse
St Gervazy
Chambezon
Apchat
Léotoing
St Pierre
Serandon
Champagnac
Madic
Cheyssac
Antignac
St Etienne-Chomeil
Vevrières
Ydes
Saignes
Chartus
Arches
Bassignac
Sauvat
Chastel
Marthac
la Monselie
St Amarin
Condat
Montgreleix
Boutaresse
Anzat
Autrac
Leyvaud
Bleste
Espalem
Grenier Montgon
Marcenat
Lugarde
Sournac
Menet
Bion
Marchastel
St Bonnet
Landevrat
Pradier
Laurie
Molèdes
Jaleyrac
Auzers
Méallet
Trizac
Valette
Apchon
St Saturnin
Vèze
Allanche
Bassiac
le Vigean
Moussages
Cotandre
St Hippolyte
Ségur
Vernols
Molompize
MAURIAC
Inglards
St Vincent
Cheylade
Malliargues
Peyrusse
Bonnac
Salins
le Vaulmier
Suc de Rond
Ferrières
St Mary le Plain
Drugeac
St Bonnet-de Salers
le Clauz
le Limon
Dienne
Chalinargues
Valjouze
Salers
St Paul-de Salers
le Falgoux
la Vigerie
Chavagnac
Jaursac
St Poncy
Vialard
Ste Eulalie
St Martin Valmeroux
Puy Violent
Roc des Ombres
Puy Mary
Laveissière
Chastel
Maussargues
Rézentières
Vieillespesse
Fontanges
la Bastide
Col de Cabre
MURAT
Talizat
Loubegac
St Chamant
Puy Chavaroche
Bredons
la Chapelle
Collines
Lastic
St Cirques de Malbert
St Projet
Mandailles
Puy Griou
le Lioran
Veissenet
Ussel
Coren
Montchamp
Tournemire
St Cernin
Girgols
St Julien de Jordanne
Plomb du Cantal
Albepierre
Andelat
Mentières
Tiviers
St Cirques de Jordanne
St Jacques des Blats
Valuejols
Rollac
SAINT-FLOUR
Freix-Anglards
la Roquerieille
Thiézac
Puy Gros
Tanavelle
Vabres
St Gal
Marmanhac
Paulhac
Villedieu
St Georges
Ruines
Monts du Cantal
Cézallier
Planèze
Aurillac
Aurillac
Mecaze
Brioude

of the Allier and the Monts du Forez (p. 221), on the horizon to the left. The Monts Dôme (p. 227) appear on the right.

235½ M. **Gannat** (Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. de France, at the station; pop. 4932) has an interesting church of the 12th-13th cent. and a château of the 14th (now a prison). Line to Montluçon, see R. 36a. — We next cross the *Limagne*, a fertile plain of the Basse-Auvergne, 80 sq. M. in area, watered by the Allier, and bounded by the Monts Dôme on the W. and the Forez range on the E.

242½ M. **Aigueperse** (Hôt. des Commerçants, du Lion-d'Or; pop. 2065). The fine Gothic church of *Notre-Dame* has a transept, choir, and three chapels of 1259; the rest is of the 14th-15th cent., restored in the 19th. In the interior is a Holy Sepulchre of the 15th cent. and a Nativity by Ben. Ghirlandaio. To the right of the church is the Chapelle des Morts, with an octagonal turret (1415). The Hôtel de Ville, with its 'jaquemart', was once an Ursuline nunnery.

248½ M. *Pontmort*. To the right, the Monts Dôme, dominated by the Puy de Dôme (p. 228).

253 M. **Riom** (Gr.-Hôt. Place-Desaix, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. du Louvre, de la Poste; pop. 10,561). Near the Place Desaix is the modern *Palais de Justice*, with the **Sainte-Chapelle* (1382-8), a relic of the old château of the Dukes of Auvergne. In the Rue de l'Horloge are the *Tour de l'Horloge* (16th cent.) and several interesting old houses. Farther on is the church of *St-Amable*, mainly Romanesque (1077-1120). We may visit also *Notre-Dame-du-Marthuret* (15th cent.), with the fine 'Vierge à l'Oiseau' on the portal. The *Musée Mandet* contains a collection of pictures and sculptures.

From Riom to Châteauneuf, 18½ M. to the N.W., omn. four times daily during the season (4 fr.; carr. 25-30 fr.). — Beyond (3½ M.) *St-Hippolyte* the road leads through a pretty valley, with the *Château de Chazeron* (14th cent.) on the right. — 13 M. *Manzat* (Hôt. de la Poste) has a church with fine Renaissance carved wood. To the N.E., 3 M., is the *Cour de Tazenat* (p. 257). — Lastly, down the Sioule valley to (18½ M.) *Châteauneuf-les-Bains* (p. 257).

From Riom to Volvic-Cratère, 9½ M., narrow-gauge line. — 4½ M. **Volvic** (2595 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 3355), at the foot of the *Puy de la Bannière*, trades largely in lava. Romanesque church, partly restored. To the N., 1 M., are the grand ruins of the **Château de Tournoël* (11th-16th cent.), dismantled by Richelieu in the 17th cent. (fee 50 c.). Huge stone wine-vat on the ground-floor. Fine view from the tower. Beyond the *Gorges d'Enval* or *du Bout-de-Monde* we reach (9½ M.) *Volvic-Cratère* (p. 269), on the Brive and Clermont line.

Tramway from Riom to *Menat* and *St-Eloy* (p. 257) projected.

From Riom to Châtelguyon, 3½ M., railway in 20 min. (90, 60, 40 c.). — 2 M. *Mozac* or *Mozat* has an old Benedictine *Church, with sculptured capitals; in the sacristy are two valuable reliquaries (12th and 16th cent.) and a processional cross in silver (13th cent.).

5 M. **Châtelguyon.** — Hotels (open May-Oct.). **Gr.-Hôt. du Parc*, R. from 7, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 15, omn. 3 fr.; **Splendid Hotel & Nouvel-Hôtel réunis*, near the Etablissement, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 5, D. 6, P. from

12$^1/_2$ fr.; **Hôt. Continental*, R. from 5, B. 1$^1/_4$, L. 4, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel*, R. from 5, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 4$^1/_2$, D. 5$^1/_2$, P. from 12 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Barthélemy & Palace Hotel*, R. from 3$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 3$^1/_2$, D. 4$^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; *Hermitage Hotel*, opposite the Etablissement, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3$^1/_2$, D. 4$^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt.-Villas des Bruyères*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris*, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus: Hôt. de la Restauration*, open the whole year. Etablissements. Bath 1-3 fr.; buvette 20 fr. Physician, *Dr. Reboul* (speaks English). — Casino. Season-ticket 3 fr. — Anglican Church Service in summer.

Châtelguyon (1380 ft.; pop. 2188) is noted for its warm springs (77-99°), containing magnesia, chloride of sodium, bicarbonate of soda, etc., used as a cure for rheumatism, dyspepsia, obesity, and constipation. The church contains a gilded altar-piece (18th cent.). Near the church is the *Calvaire*, a good point of view. To the E., 2$^1/_2$ M., is the church of *St-Bonnet*, with a fine altar-piece and a painting of the Adoration of the Magi. About 2 M. to the N.E. is the church of *Issac-la-Tourette*, containing two Gothic altar-panels in alabaster (13th or 14th cent.; Flemish?).

During the season excursions in 'cars alpins' and motor-cars are organized. Short excursions: *Château de Chazeron* (p. 217), 1 hr. W.; *Gorges d'Enval* and *Château de Tournoël* (p. 217), 2$^1/_2$ and 5$^1/_2$ M. Longer: *Viaduc des Fades*, on the Volvic and Lapeyrouse line (p. 257); *Gour de Tazenat* (p. 217), 13 M. to the N.W.

Beyond Riom we see the Puy de Dôme (p. 228) on the right; on the left are Mont Rognon, with a ruined tower, and the Plateau de Gergovie (p. 230). — 256$^1/_2$ M. *Gerzat* (hotel).

Branch-line to (8$^1/_2$ M.) *Joze*, with mineral springs, and (12$^1/_2$ M.) *Maringues* (Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 2444), an industrial town.

261 M. **Clermont-Ferrand** (buffet; p. 222).

Beyond Clermont the Limoges line diverges to the right. To the right also are seen the Puy de Dôme, the Plateau de Gergovie, and Mont Rognon. — 266 M. *Sarlièves-Cournon*. To the E., 1$^1/_2$ M., lies *Cournon*, with its fine Romanesque church (11th cent., restored in the 19th). — Beyond (267 M.) *Le Cendre-Orcet* (1145 ft.) we reach the Allier, which the train now follows. Undulating country (views to the right), abounding in old castles and ruins, most of them on 'puys' (see p. 227). — To the right of (270$^1/_2$ M.) *Les Martres-de-Veyre* rises the *Puy de Monton* (1920 ft.), crowned with a statue of the Virgin, 70 ft. high. To the E. rises the *Puy St-Romain* (2555 ft.), at the foot of which lies *Busséol*, with its castle-ruin.

272 M. *Vic-le-Comte*, a little town 2$^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. (hotel; omn.; pop. 2093). Its church, the *Sainte-Chapelle*, is a fine edifice in the late-Gothic and early-Renaissance styles. To the N. of the station are the mineral springs of *Ste-Marguerite*.

Farther on, to the left, $^3/_4$ hr. from Coudes, are the grand ruins of the **Château de Buron*, an old castle of the Counts of Auvergne. — To the right, on the Allier, is a ruined toll-tower; higher up lies *Montpeyroux*, dominated by a 13th cent. tower.

276$^1/_2$ M. *Coudes* (1175 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste), on the Allier, to the right.

From Coudes to St-Nectaire, 13 M., motor-omn. twice daily in summer in 1 hr. (4 fr.); omn. twice daily in 3 hrs. (3 fr.); carr. 20 fr. — We ascend

the valley of the *Couse de Chambon*. — 4½ M. *Champeix* (hotel). Motor-omn. to Clermont-Ferrand, see p. 223. — 7 M. *Montaigut-le-Blanc*, with an interesting ruined château (12th-15th cent.). — We leave the Besse road (see below) to the left. 10½ M. *Verrières*, with a curious volcanic rock. — 12 M. *Saillan*, with a waterfall. — 13 M. *St-Nectaire* (p. 237). To Murols and Le Mont-Dore, see pp. 237, 236.

From Coudes to Besse, 17½ M., omn. in 5 hrs. (3-3½ fr.). — To (7 M.) *Montaigut-le-Blanc*, see above. 13 M. *Le Cheix* (aub.), 20 min. S. of which are the **Grottes de Jonas**, a deserted village of 64 dwellings hewn in the volcanic rock, one of the curiosities of Auvergne. [Another route from Le Cheix to Besse, longer but most picturesque, ascends the valley of the *Couse de Compains*.] We continue to ascend the valley of the Couse d'Issoire, leaving the Murols road (p. 238) on the right. — 17½ M. *Besse* (p. 238).

On both sides rise picturesque rocks. We recross the Allier. The Monts Dore (p. 234) bound the horizon to the right.

282½ M. **Issoire** (1265 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste, R. from 2, L. 2½, D. 3, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. de Paris; pop. 5658), a pleasant town situated on the *Couse d'Issoire*, was the scene of many excesses during the Religious Wars. The church of **St-Austremoine*, or *St-Paul*, in the Auvergnat-Romanesque style, dates from the 12th century.

From Issoire to St-Nectaire, 16 M., motor-omn. twice daily in summer in 1 hr. (5 fr.). — We ascend the left bank of the *Couse d'Issoire*. 3 M. *Perrier*, with grottoes, partly inhabited. — 7½ M. *Champeix*, and thence to St-Nectaire, see above.

From Issoire to *Besse* (20½ M.; p. 238), viâ Champeix and Montaigut-le-Blanc (see above), omn. in 5 hrs. (3-3½ fr.).

We cross the Couse. A little to the left is the *Château de la Grange*. — 286 M. *Broc-Beaurecœuil*. To the right, the ruined *Château de Chalus*. — 288½ M. *Le Breuil*, on the *Couse d'Ardes*, near its confluence with the Allier.

Motor-omn. twice daily to (10 M.) *Ardes-sur-Couse* (2100 ft.; Hôt. Paillardin), a picturesque village. We may then traverse the Cézallier (p. 259) to (11¼ M.) *Anzat-le-Luguet*, at the foot of the *Signal du Luguet* (5100 ft.), and *Allanche* (15 M.; p. 259). Above Ardes, between (3 M.) *Rentières* and (9½ M.) *St-Alyre-ès-Montagne*, the Couse forms picturesque gorges.

291 M. *Le Saut-du-Loup* (1310 ft.), with a suspension-bridge across the Allier. We cross the *Alagnon*. On the left is a castle in ruins. After a short tunnel we have a fine view of the Allier to the left. — 294½ M. *Brassac-les-Mines* (pop. 2306), the centre of a small coal-field.

298½ M. *Arvant* (1400 ft.; buffet; hotel). The Aurillac line (p. 278) diverges here.

300½ M. *Laroche-Fangère*. To the right, on a hill, is the *Château de Paulhac* (15th cent.). Farther on, also to the right, diverges the St-Flour line (p. 282). — 302 M. *Beaumont-Lauriat*.

304½ M. **Brioude** (1425 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce, R. 2-4, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Nord, Terminus; pop. 4903), an ancient town, the Gallic *Brivas* ('briva', bridge), lies on the right, a little beyond

the station. The boulevard rounding it to the right, and the third street to the left, lead to the Place Lafayette, near which, to the left, rises the church of **St-Julien*, a fine edifice of the 12th-14th cent., almost entirely Auvergnat-Romanesque in style. The lofty nave and aisles terminate in an apse with a hemicycle of chapels. We note also an altar-screen in wood in the first chapel on the left. The chapel of St-Michel contains a 12th cent. fresco.

We soon leave the valley of the Allier. — 311½ M. *Frugières-le-Pin* (1600 ft.). To the E., 1¼ M., lies *Lavaudieu*, whose 12th cent. church has curious Romanesque cloisters. — On the right are the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Domeyrat* (15th cent.). We cross the *Sénouire* three times.

319½ M. *St-Georges-d'Aurac* (1875 ft.; hotel near the station). We diverge to the left from the Nimes line (R. 40). — The train ascends and makes a long sweep to the S. (views). — To the E. of (322½ M.) *Aurac-Lafayette* is the *Château de Chavaniac*, the birthplace of Lafayette (1757-1834). — 323½ M. *Rougeac* (2250 ft.). To the left rises *Mont Briançon* (3420 ft.), whose wooded slopes we skirt. View to the right. Farther on is seen the village of *Vissac*, on the right, with a ruined castle. — 331 M. *La Chaud* (2946 ft.). Views still more extensive. To the left, in the distance, are the Auvergne Mts.; to the right rise the Cévennes; behind us are the hills of the Cantal. The train ascends the wooded ravine of the Fioule. — 334½ M. *Fix-St-Geneys* (3270 ft.). The line pierces the *Monts du Velay* by a tunnel, 1¼ M. long, whence it descends into the Loire basin. Extensive view to the right, towards the mountains dominated by the Mézenc (p. 278).

339½ M. *Darsac* (2910 ft.; buvette; inns), junction for R. 32c. We cross a plateau, with the station of *Lissac* (extensive view), and enter the beautiful valley of the *Borne*.

345 M. *Borne* (2535 ft.). Omn. to St-Paulien, see p. 277. To the Durande, see p. 277. We cross the stream twice. — To the left is the ruined *Château de St-Vidal*. We pass through a tunnel between two picturesque gorges, and then descend rapidly. To the left lies Espaly with its 'orgues' (p. 277), and on the same side we obtain a striking *View of Le Puy. The train sweeps round the town from W. to E.

352½ M. *Le Puy* (p. 273).

c. Viâ Vichy, Arlanc, and Darsac.

333 M. Railway in 14 hrs. 20 min. (60 fr. 25, 40 fr. 70, 26 fr. 60 c.); only one through-connection daily, changing at St-Germain-des-Fossés and Darsac. Beyond Courty the scenery is very picturesque.

From Paris to *Vichy* and (247½ M.) *Courty*, see R. 31b. — 249 M. *Pont-de-Dore* (buffet; p. 269). We ascend the Dore valley; views to the left of Thiers and the Monts du Forez (p. 221).

256 M. *Courpière* (1035 ft.; Hôt. de France; pop. 3576), an old town on the right, whose church in the Auvergnat-Romanesque style contains a Holy Sepulchre (15th cent.). — We cross the Dore and enter a picturesque defile.

266½ M. *Olliergues* (1440 ft.), a small manufacturing town, picturesquely situated on a hill on the right bank. — The valley expands. — 271½ M. *Vertolaye*, in a pretty valley ½ M. to the left.

About 3 M. to the S.E. lies *Job* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), whence we may ascend (2½-3 hrs.) the **Pierre-sur-Haute** (5380 ft.), the highest of the *Monts du Forez*, which form part of the Cévennes Mts., and separate the Loire and Dore valleys. Descent in 1½ hr. to Chalmazelle (p. 267).

279 M. **Ambert** (1740 ft.; Hôt. de la Tête-d'Or, R. from 2, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de Paris; pop. 7863), an old town to the left, lies at the foot of the hills on the right bank of the Dore, in a narrow and fertile valley between the Monts du Forez and the hills of the Livradois. Its paper-mills have been noted since the middle ages. Other products are bolting-cloth, figured net, and rosaries. Lace-making is a busy industry higher up the valley. During the Religious Wars of the 16th cent. Ambert was besieged several times. The church of *St-Jean*, reached by the Rue du Pont, to the left from the station, is in the Gothic and Renaissance styles (1471-1518), with a fine tower. To make the church appear longer the thickness of the pillars has been gradually diminished towards the choir. The *Allées*, to the right from the church, are adorned with a handsome fountain. Old houses of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Excursions. To the *Signal de Notre-Dame-des-Monts* (3970 ft.), the highest of the Monts du Livradois, 8½ M. to the S.W. (splendid view). — To the wild gorges of *St-Just-de-Baffie*, on the W. slope of the Monts du Forez. They begin at (5½ M.) *Tonvic*, 2½ M. from Marsac (see below). The road goes on, past the *Puy de Loire* (4040 ft.), to (15 M.) *Viverols*.

Beyond (284 M.) *Marsac* we cross the Dore for the last time.

289 M. *Arlanc* (1955 ft.; Hôt. du Prince; pop. 3129), on a hill between the Dore and the Dolore, has a small Etablissement Thermal, with two chalybeate springs. — The line ascends rapidly. — 292 M. *Mayres*. View of the wooded **Gorge of the Dore*, far below on the left. — 301½ M. *La Chapelle-Geneste* (3180 ft.). View, to the left, of La Chaise-Dieu, which we reach by a long loop.

304½ M. **La Chaise-Dieu** (3550 ft.; Hôt. Terminus, R. 2-3, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; pop. 1537), a decayed old town, owes its name to a famous Benedictine abbey, the *Casa Dei*, founded in 1046 by St. Robert (not the founder of the Cistercian order, who died in 1110). Among its members have been Pope Clement VI. (a monk) and the titulary abbots Richelieu, Mazarin, and Card. de Rohan, who was banished to La Chaise-Dieu after the affair of the necklace (1786). The vast buildings were fortified in the 14th-15th cent.; there still remains the *Tour de Clement VI* or *Clémentine*, a square keep erected in 1378-1420 (restored). Near it are two

sides of the *Cloisters*, of the same period. The other buildings are now either in private hands or devoted to public uses. The hospital contains a room with a fine echo.

The **Church of St-Robert**, the chief relic of the abbey, was built by Hugues Morel in 1344-52, by order of Clement VI., but the first three bays and the façade were not completed until twenty years later, in the pontificate of Gregory XI. The ensemble (restored) is imposing, but the sculpture is poor. The façade is approached by a flight of steps, of 1758, and is flanked with two square towers. On the central door-post is a statue of St. Robert.

The Interior (82 by 26 yds., but only 60 ft. high) is majestic, but severe. The nave and aisles are of equal height. The pillars, denuded of their capitals, seem to pierce the vaulting. The aisles are not prolonged round the choir, on which the five recesses open directly. The nave contains a grand rood-loft of the 15th cent., with a Christ of 1603, and above the door is a fine **Organ Case* of 1680. The choir, enclosed by a stone screen, contains the chief works of art. The *Monument of Clement VI.*, erected in 1346-51 by Pierre Roye, was once adorned with 45 marble statues, but the figure of the pope alone remains. The 146 Gothic *Stalls* are of the 15th century. We note also the Arras **Tapestry*, of 1516. Among the mutilated monuments in the ambulatory we observe, in the eighth bay on the right, the supposed tomb of *Renaud de Montclar*, a former abbot (d. 1346). On the left is a famous, but sadly damaged *Danse Macabre* ('dance of death'), a fresco of the late 15th cent. (copy at Le Puy, p. 274).

We next cross a hilly plateau, partly wooded. — 307½ M. *Sembadel* (3575 ft.; Buvette; Hôt. Moderne), junction for Bonson (p. 266). — 314 M. *Allègre* (3285 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare), with a 14th cent. château, the 'Porte de Monsieur' flanked with two round towers, the Oratoire de Notre-Dame, and several old houses. — To the left, farther on, rises the *Mont de Bar* (3830 ft.; ½ hr.), an interesting extinct volcano. — The line now descends rapidly. — At (320 M.) *Darsac* we join the preceding route to Le Puy (see p. 220).

33. Clermont-Ferrand and Environs.

I. Clermont-Ferrand.

Stations. The *Gare de Clermont* (Pl. F, 3; omn.) lies on the E. of the town, nearly 1 M. from the Place de Jaude (Pl. B, 3) and the chief hotels. The *Gare de Royat* (omn.) lies 2 M. to the W. of Clermont, but the railway to Royat makes a circuit of 3 M. (p. 269).

Hotels. At the station: **Hôt. Terminus & Touring-Hôtel*, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. du Midi*, *Hôt. du Globe*, and *Hôt. Moderne*, plainer. — In or near the Place de Jaude (omn. 50 c.): **Grand-Hôtel & Hôt. de la Poste* (Pl. a; B, 3), R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Univers* (Pl. b; B, 3), good, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. e; B, 3), Boul. Desaix, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Lyon* (Pl. d; B, 3); *Hôt. des Minimes* (Pl. c; B, 3). — *Hôt. Richelieu* (Pl. f; D, 3), 11bis Rue Bansac, a family hotel, R. from 2, P. from 7 fr.

Restaurants (L. 3, D. 3½ fr.). **Au Gastronome*, 14 Place Royale (Pl. C, 3); *Brasserie de Strasbourg*, 10 Rue de l'Ecu; *Café Lyonnais*, Place de Jaude.

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Pontgibaud
Clermont
Puy de Chateix
Carrière
Source St Victor
Source St Mart
Pont Viaduc
Av. des Thermes
Sédaiges
Etabl. Thermal
Allée du Parc
Casino
Egl. du Sacré-Cœur
Source César
Source Eugénie
Parc
Boulevard Bazin
Av. de la Gare
Gare
Route de la Vallée
Postes & Télégr.
Nouveau Parc
Tiretaine Riv.
Boulevard Bazin
Temple protest.
ROYAT
1:12.500
0 100 200
Mètres
Eglise
Place des Carmes-Déchaux
Montferrand
Clermont-Ferrand
Avenue de l'Esplanade
Rue Pourcher
St Joseph
R. Jeanne d'Arc
Avenue Charras
Avenue de la Gare
Rouge
Riom
Marché
R. d'Ambert
Rue de Riom
Avenue du Château
Gare
Avenue des Paulines
Pet. Lycée Bardoux (Garçons)
Lycée Jeanne d'Arc
Esplanade de la Gare
CLERMONT-FERRAND
1:12.500
0 100 200 300 400
Mètres
Issoire
MONTFERRAND
1:12.500
0 100 200
Mètres
1 Maison d'Adam et Eve
2 " de l'Annonciation
3 " de l'Apothicaire
Chemin des Fossés de la Rodade
Pl. des Cordeliers
Fossés sous le Séminaire
R. du Puy Martel
Pl. de la Rodade
Place Poly
Rue du Temple
Caserne (Anc. Gde Séminaire)
Poste
R. du Séminaire
Pl. d'l. Mission
St Robert
R. de Languedoc
R. Ste Marie
Rue de Beaujeu
Rue de l'Hôpital
Rue St Antoine
Pl. de la Fontaine
R. St Robert
Clermont
4 Maison du Bailli
5 " des Capucins
6 " des Chanoines
7 " de la Comtesse d'Bavière
8 " Desplats
9 " de l'Eléphant
10 " de Jean de Doyat
11 Maison de Lucrèce
12 " du Lys
13 " du Sire de Beaujeu

Cabs (bargain necessary). Per drive 1½, per hour 3 fr.; many extras (see tariff). — Carriages. *Trinquier*, 4 Place de Jaude; *Bal & Faure*, 4 Rue Blatin. To the Puy de Dôme 25, in winter 20 fr.

Electric Tramways. From the *Station* (Pl. F, 3) to the *Place de Jaude* (Pl. B, 3): 1. Viâ the Place Delille, Rue Montlosier, and Place Gilbert-Gaillard (post office); 2. Viâ the Place Delille and Rue Ballainvilliers (Pyramid). — From the *Place de Jaude:* 3. Viâ the Place Delille to *Montferrand* (beyond Pl. E, 2); 4. Viâ Chamalières to *Royat* (beyond Pl. A, 3). Fare 10 c. per section (20 c. in summer after 10 p.m.), 15 c. with transfer. — Railway up the Puy de Dôme, see p. 228.

Motor Omnibus (thrice daily; 2 fr.) to *Thiers* (p. 268) and *Champeix* (p. 219); to *St-Amand-Tallende*, see p. 230.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 2), Place Gilbert-Gaillard; branch-offices at 1 Av. de la Gare (Pl. D, 2) and at the Préfecture, Square d'Assas (Pl. B, 3).

Theatre (Pl. B, 3), Place de Jaude. — Concerts at the *Eden-Théâtre*, Place de la Chapelle-de-Jaude (Pl. B, 4).

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, Place de Jaude; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 24 Rue St-Louis; *Société Générale*, Place Gilbert-Gaillard; *Banque Chalus*, Place de Jaude. — Baths at 21 Rue Blatin; 2 Rue du Lycée; *Etablissement Thermal de St-Alyre* (p. 224).

Syndicat d'Initiative, 4 Place de Jaude.

Clermont-Ferrand (1175-1335 ft.; pop. 65,386), once the capital of *Auvergne*, and now that of the department of the *Puy-de-Dôme*, is a busy and prosperous town, the headquarters of the 13th army-corps and the seat of a university and a bishop. It stands on a height at the end of the Limagne, which is here bounded by the volcanic cones of the Monts Dôme (p. 227). Its great industry is the manufacture of india-rubber, and it produces also chemicals and preserved fruits ('pâtes d'Auvergne').

Clermont replaces the Gallic *Nemetum*, which succeeded Gergovia (p. 230) as the capital of the Arverni, after the defeat of Vercingetorix by Cæsar at Alesia in 52 B.C. Having been specially favoured by Augustus, it received the name of *Augustonemetum*. It was sacked several times by the barbarians. In the 8th cent. it was called *Castrum Claremunte*, whence its present name; *Ferrand* was added when the little town of *Montferrand* (p. 225) was annexed in 1731. At a Council held here by Pope Urban II. in 1095 the first Crusade was proclaimed; and in 1665 the 'Grands-Jours d'Auvergne' were held at Clermont. Gregory of Tours (544-595) is said to have been a native of Clermont, and it was the birthplace of Pascal (1623-62; p. 224) and of Chamfort (1741-94).

From the station (Pl. F, 3) the Av. Charras leads to the Av. Croix-Morel, near the *Place Delille* (Pl. D, 2), with a fountain, beyond which the Rue du Port passes to the S. of —

***Notre-Dame-du-Port** (Pl. C, D, 2; 'port', market), a church founded in the 6th cent., rebuilt in the 12th, and recently restored, but partly enclosed by houses. It is the most interesting church in Clermont, showing the earliest type of the Auvergne-Romanesque style. The outside of the apse and the long narthex, or vestibule, in front are noteworthy. The nave is borne by engaged columns with curiously sculptured capitals. The stained glass in the choir is from Sèvres. The crypt contains a revered black image of the Virgin.

The Rue Couronne leads hence to the *Place d'Espagne* (Pl. C, D, 2), so called because Spanish prisoners of war were made to work here in 1692. Here and in the *Place de la Poterne* (Pl. C, 2), to which the Glacis de la Poterne ascends, we have fine views of the Monts Dôme. Lower down is the Square Pascal (Pl. B, C, 2), with a statue of *Blaise Pascal*, the philosopher (p. 223).

The Rue André-Moinier leads W. from the Place d'Espagne to the Place Gilbert-Gaillard (Pl. B, 2), beyond which lie the suburbs of *Fontgièvе* and *St-Alyre*. No. 48, Rue de Fontgièvе, has a façade composed of the old rood-loft of the Cathedral. In St-Alyre are the curious *Fontaines Pétrifiantes*, one in the Rue Gaultier-de-Biauzat, at the corner of the Rue du Pérou (Pl. B, 1), the other at 44 Rue du Pont-Naturel (Pl. A, 1; mineral baths). Adm. 25 c. to the two springs.

At the top of the Rue St-Hérem (Pl. B, C, 2) we follow the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville to the *Hôtel de Ville* and *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 2), together forming one large building in the neo-classical style. Farther S. is the —

***Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Pl. C, 3), a fine Gothic building, begun in 1248 by Jean Deschamps. In the 14th cent. the side-portals with their unfinished towers were added. The church then remained unaltered till the 19th cent., when the façade with its two towers was completed by Viollet-le-Duc. The church is built of dark-grey lava from the Puy de Thiolet.

The Interior is of harmonious proportions. The choir, with its plain aisles, is flanked with chapels; the nave has double aisles, also with chapels. The windows, below which is a fine triforium with pointed gables, contain stained glass of the 13th-15th cent., notably the rose-windows in the transepts. The high-altar, in copper, the bishop's throne, and the choir-railings were designed by Viollet-le-Duc. In the second chapel to the right of the choir is a painted wooden reredos of the 16th cent. (lives of St. Crispin and St. Crispinian). On the left of the ambulatory, above the sacristy-door, are remains of fine 14th cent. frescoes, and there are others in two chapels, right and left of the choir. The altar in the apse-chapel stands on a 6th cent. sarcophagus. In the left transept is a 'jacquemart', taken in 1577 at Issoire. — Under the choir is a Romanesque crypt of the 12th cent., adorned with paintings. — The towers command a fine view (1 fr.; for two or more pers. 50 c. each).

In the Place de la Cathédrale rises a *Monument of the Crusades*, with a bronze statue of Pope Urban II. (see p. 223). Here also is the house in which Pascal (see above) was born (between the Rue des Chaussetiers and Rue des Gras). This quarter is one of the oldest in the town, with many interesting old houses.

The Rue des Gras and the Rue Neuve, to the left, lead to the **Place de Jaude** (Pl. B, 3, 4), the liveliest part of Clermont. We enter it between (right) the church of *St-Pierre-des-Minimes* (1630, with modern dome) and (left) the *Theatre*. In the centre rises the large *Monument of Vercingetorix* (1903), and at the S. end is a statue of *Gen. Desaix* (1768-1800).

The Rue Blatin leads W. from the Place de Jaude to Royat (p. 226), passing a *Monument du Centenaire de 1789*. — The Boul.

Desaix leads E., past the *Préfecture* (Pl. B, 3), and is continued S. by the Rue de l'Hôtel-Dieu to the '*Pyramide*' (Pl. C, 4), a fountain erected in honour of Gen. Desaix.

The **Musée** (Pl. C, 4), at the E. end of the Boul. de la Pyramide, and at the corner of Rue Ballainvilliers, built in 1903, is open on Thurs. and Sun., 10-12 and 2-4 (adm. at other times on application).

The Vestibule contains sculptures. — Ground Floor. Room I, to the right, contains Pascal's calculating machine. Room II: *Chinard*, Bust of a child. Room III: Ancient enamels and bronzes; collection of caskets (one in wood covered with leather, 15th cent.); also ivory, pottery, and faience. — Staircase. On the second landing, ancient *Statuette of Mercury and inscription, both in bronze, found on the Puy de Dôme (see p. 229). — First Floor (picture-gallery). Room I: *Chassériau*. Vercingetorix defending Gaul. Room II: *Callet*, Portr. of Louis XVI.; 116. *Corneille de Lyon (?)*, Portrait. Room III contains, besides pictures, handsome Louis XIV. and Louis XV. furniture from the old Evêché. - The Sous-Sol contains the Gallo-Roman collection, notably objects from the tombs at Les Martres-de-Veyre, including the complete costume of a Gallo-Roman lady; also bronzes from the 'Trésor de Manson'.

Behind the Musée is the *Library* (Pl. C, 4), with 110,000 vols. and 693 MSS. — Behind the library is the *Musée Lecoq*, in the Rue Bardoux, containing natural history and geological collections (Thurs. and Sun., 10-3). To the S. lies the **Jardin Lecoq** (Pl. C, 4, 5), a fine public promenade, with a botanical garden. Adjoining, on the W., is the *University*. The faculty of science possesses the collections of Lavoisier, the chemist (1743-94).

The handsome Cours Sablon (Pl. D, 5, 4) leads N., from the E. side of the Jardin Lecoq, to the tasteful **Fontaine d'Amboise**, in Volvic stone, erected in 1515 by Bishop Jacques d'Amboise. The Av. Carnot leads thence to the left to the *Eglise des Carmes* (Pl. C, 3), a fine Gothic edifice of the 14th-15th cent., without aisles.

Montferrand (see Plan, p. 222; tramway, see p. 223; pop. 3556), annexed to Clermont in 1731, contains a number of quaint old houses. The centre of the town is $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of Clermont. On the way we pass the Place Carmes-Déchaux (Pl. D, E, 1), at the N. end of which rises the *Church* of that name (1720), containing a *Sarcophagus of the early 4th cent., used as a high-altar.

We enter Montferrand by the Rue de la Fontaine, which contains several interesting houses, best seen from their courtyards (fee). No. 28, the *Maison de Lucrèce* (Pl. 11; 16th cent.), has a handsome staircase adorned with a Virgin and a relief of Lucretia between Brutus and Tarquinius. Note also No. 20, *Maison de Jean de Doyat* (Pl. 10), 1480; No. 18, *Maison Desplats* (Pl. 8), 1586. Close by, to the left, 1 Rue du Languedoc, is the *Maison de Lys* (Pl. 12), with a mutilated doorway. No. 13, Rue de la Fontaine, *Maison du Sire de Beaujeu* (Pl. 13), is one of the best-preserved. Then, at the corner of the Rue Notre-Dame, the *Maison du Bailli*

(Pl. 4). This street leads to the church of *St-Robert* (13th-16th cent.), with a fine rose-window over the portal, and carved altars, stalls, and pulpit. At the corner of the Rue Notre-Dame and the Rue Kléber, which passes the front of the church, is the *Maison des Chanoines* (Pl. 6), adjoined by the *Maison de l'Eléphant* (Pl. 9; perhaps of 12th cent.). Opposite the S. side of the church is the *Maison d'Adam et Eve* (Pl. 1; 15th cent.), whose open staircase in the court is adorned with a relief of Adam and Eve. On the N. side of the church runs the Rue du Séminaire, continued W. by the Rue de la Rodade. At the corner of the latter and the Rue de la Fontaine is the *Maison de l'Apothicaire* (Pl. 3), in timber, 16th cent., but restored, so named from the figure in the pediment. The Rue de la Rodade is interesting also: No. 11, *Maison des Capucins* (Pl. 5); No. 29, *Maison de la Comtesse de Bavière* (Pl. 7), with a fine doorway of 1480; No. 36, nearly opposite, *Maison de l'Annonciation* (Pl. 2), with reliefs of the Annunciation and St. Christopher. From the W. end of the street we obtain a fine survey of the town.

II. Royat.

Comp. the Plan, p. 222.

From Clermont to Royat, 1½ M. to the W., viâ the Rue Blatin (p. 224); 3 M. by railway (p. 269). Tramway, see p. 223. Omn. from Clermont station to Royat 20 c. (trunk 20 c.). By road and tramway we pass through the village of *Chamalières* (pop. 3740; comp. p. 228), the church of which (11th-12th cent.) is in the Auvergnat-Romanesque style.

Hotels (15th May to 31st Oct.; omn. 2 fr.). Above the park of the Etablissement, with fine view: *Grand-Hôtel & Majestic Palace* (Pl. a), R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; *Royat Palace Hotel* (Pl. b), R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. Continental & Thermal-Hôtel* (Pl. c), R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10 fr.; *Castel-Hôtel* (Pl. d), R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. St-Mart* (Pl. e), R. from 2, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 8 fr. — Facing the park, opposite the Kursaal, *Hôt. du Parc & Métropole* (Pl. f), good, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, P. from 12 fr. — In the Boul. Bazin, beyond the Grand-Hôtel, and partly with view of the valley: *Hôt. Victoria & de Nice* (Pl. g), R. from 3, B. ¾-1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 7½ fr.; *Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. h); *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. i), R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 7 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de Lyon* (Pl. k), R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 8 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. l), R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr. — Lower down, nearer the baths: *Hôt. Richelieu & Excelsior* (Pl. m), R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Central*, with café-rest., P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Louvre*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. César*, R. from 2½, B. ¾, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de France & d'Angleterre*, R. from 3½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ (wine extra), P. from 8½ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Sources*, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de Venise*. — Numerous Villas and Furnished Houses.

Baths, 1-4½ fr.; douches, 60 c.-2½ fr.; inhalation, 1-1½ fr.; buvette, compulsory subscription 10 fr., glass of water 5 c. — A list of Physicians is obtainable at the Etablissement Thermal.

Casino (15th June to 15th Sept.). Adm. 2 fr., with seat in theatre 5 fr.; subscription for 30 days 30 fr., including theatre 50 fr.

Lapeyrouse
Liaugueille, le Mont-Dore
Rochefort Montagne
Le Mont-Dore
Murols
Gannat
St Germain des Fossés
Lezoux
Issoire
Arvant
Loubeyrat
Châtelguyon
St Bonnet
Yssac-la-Tourette
Les Grosliers
Chazeron
Rochebreaud
Mérilhat
Laty
le Bourgnon
Douhady
le Bouy
Sauterre
Villeneuve
Beaumont
Charbonnières-les-Varennes
St Hippolyte
RIOM
Enval
Mozac
Crouzol
Tournoël
Viallard
Moullet
Puy de Pauniat
Marcenat
Lambertèche
Chazelles
Pulvérière
Monicognol
Fraisse
le Pommier
le Chez
Chapdes-Beaufort
l'Etang
Verrière
Et. de Lachamps
Pauniat
Grelière
Puy d'Espinasse
Puy de Tressoux
Puy de la Nugère
Volvic
St Genès-l'Enfant
Marsat
Ménétrol
Tourtoule
Puy de Marcoin
Vinzelles
Malzat
le Chalard
Argnat
Châteaugay
Félignonde
Cébazat
Blanzat
Savat
Nohanent
Puy de Var
Côtes de Clermont
Puy de Chanturgue
Durtol
Montferrand
Chanat-la-Mouteyre
Puy Chopine
Puy de Chaumont
Puy de Lantegy
Gd Sarcoux
Ternant
Puy de Fraisse
Col des Goules
Puy de Côme
Puy de Pariou
Font du Berger
Sarcenat
le Gressigny
Orcines
Puy de Clierzou
Nid de la Poule
Petit Puy de Dôme
Puy Collière
la Baraque
Chamalières
Villars
Puy de Chateix
Fontanat
Puy de Dôme
Petit Suult
Grand Suult
Col de Ceyssat
Enval
Mont Rodeix
Solagnat
Royat
CLERMONT-FERRAND
Aubière
Puy de Montaudou
Puy de Gravenoire
Charade
Puy de Charade
Boissejour
Beaumont
Puy de Mouchier
Laschamps
Puy de Barme
Col de la Moréno
Maison
Puy de Laschamps
Theodé
Montrognon
Puy de Berzet
Ceyrat
Romagnat
St Genès-Champanelle
Beaune
Puy Pelat
Antérioux
Mercœur
Pardon
Nébouzat
Puy de Lossolas
Puy Mey
Puy Pourcharet
Olmont
St Bonnet-près-Orcival
Recoleine
Puy de la Vache
Fontfreyde
Theix
Varennes
Puy Giroux
Opme
Jussat
Gergovia
Saulzet-le-Chaud
Redon
Puy de Montgy
Tunnel
Nadaillat
Chanonat
Puy de Montchal
Puy de Vichatel
la Cassière
Montagne de la Serre
le Crest
Randanne
Aurières
la Taupe
Puy de Charmont
Haut
Rouilhat
Chadrat
Tallende
Vernines
Puy de Boursour
Puy de Combegrasse
Sautevrat
Mt Redon
St Amand-Tallende
Lac d'Aydat
Puy de la Rodde
Fonsalive
Puy de l'Enfer
la Garandie
Aydat
Ponteix
St Saturnin
Espinasse
Phialeix
Puy de Peyronère
Puy de Servières
Lac de Servières
Sauzet-le-Froid
Cournols
Nord
Fohet
Sud
Randolle
Puy de Compéret
Pessade
Puy de Monténard
Chabanne
St Sandoux

Post & Telegraph Office, in the upper part of the park.
Cabs, see p. 223. Carr. to the Puy de Dôme 25 fr.; see tariff posted on the bridge.
Anglican Church Service in summer.
Syndicat d'Initiative, at the post office, open June-September.

Royat (1495 ft.; pop. 1679) lies in the narrow valley of the *Tiretaine*, overlooked on the N. by the *Puy de Chateix* (2240 ft.), and on the S. by the Puys de Gravenoire and de Montaudou (see below). Its higher parts command views of the Puy de Dôme, to the W., and of Clermont and the Limagne to the E.

The three bath-houses, situated at the head of the valley, are the *Grand Etablissement*, well fitted up, fed by the Eugénie spring (96°); the *Etablissement de St-Mart*, rebuilt in 1912, supplied by the St-Mart spring (86°); and the *Etablissement de César*, with the spring of that name (81°). Besides these, there are the springs of *St-Victor* (68°) and *Velléda* (58°). The baths are open from 15th May to 15th Oct., and attract some 6000 patients annually. The waters, charged with carbonic acid gas, contain bicarbonate of soda, iron, lithia, and arsenic. The maladies treated are rheumatism, gout, affections of the respiratory organs and of the heart, and anæmia.

In the park are remains of *Roman Baths*. The village, with its picturesque **Church* (10th-12th cent.), lies farther up the valley.

Above the pleasant *Parc Bargoin*, to the S. of the station, rises the *Puy de Montaudou* (1940 ft.; 25 min.; view). The *Puys de Charade* (1 hr.) and *de Gravenoire* (50 min.; p. 230) also are fine points of view.

III. The Puy de Dôme.

The **Monts Dôme**, rising to the W. of Clermont-Ferrand, consist of 60 puys (Lat. 'podium'), volcanoes of the quaternary era, resting on a much older basis of crystalline schists. The puys mostly present a succession of isolated cones, with craters still easily recognizable. Layers ('cheires') of lava are still distinguishable, notably on the *Puy de Pariou* (p. 229). Other peaks have a rounded form, especially the highest of them all, the *Puy de Dôme* (p. 228). The plateau on which the puys rise averages 2900 ft. in height. On the E. it descends abruptly to the Limagne, but to the W. it is united by gentle slopes with the plateaux of the Combraille and the Limousin. Few of the puys rise more than 300-900 ft. above their pedestal; the Puy de Dôme alone, being more isolated, overtops its environs by nearly 2000 ft. The Monts Dôme, or Chaîne des Puys, form an irregular group, measuring about 20 M. from N. to S., and averaging 3 M. in breadth. The *Gour de Tazenat* (p. 257) is regarded as its northernmost crater, and the *Puy de Monténard* (3870 ft.) as its southern outpost. The volcanic activity of the puys is probably in abeyance only, as is indicated by the escapes of carbonic acid gas at Royat.

Excursions in this picturesque region are organized in summer by the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 223). An excellent local guide-book is 'Le Puy de Dôme et Vichy', by *Marcellin Boule* (Paris, 1901; 4½ fr.).

The Ascent of the Puy de Dôme (8½ M. to the E.) is most easily made by railway from Clermont. 'Cars alpins' also ply in summer from

the Place de Jaude to the Col de Ceyssat (see below). Carr., see pp. 223, 227. — The air at the top is always cold.

a. **Ascent by Railway** ($9^1/_2$ M., in $1^3/_4$ hr.; fare 4, return 5 fr., in July-Sept. 5 and $7^1/_2$ fr.; line on Hanschotte's system, with supplementary horizontal wheels gripping the central rail). Views to the left. The train starts from the Place Lamartine (Pl. A, 3). — $^1/_2$ M. *Chamalières* (p. 226). — $1^1/_2$ M. *Quatre-Routes*, whence we mount to the plateau or basis of the puys. View of the Limagne. — 2 M. *Durtol* (1580 ft.). The train crosses the Volvic line (p. 269) and forms two loops. Fine views, notably at the *Grand-Tournant* (2160 ft.). — $4^1/_2$ M. *La Baraque* (2570 ft.; hotel), a hamlet built on a lava-stream from the Puy de Pariou. — $5^1/_2$ M. *La Font-de-l'Arbre* (2695 ft.), where we reach the Royat and Fontanas road (see below). On a hill to the left are the scanty relics of the *Château de Montrodeix* (8th cent.). — 7 M. *Le Bois-des-Charmes* (3030 ft.). Then an oblique ascent on the slopes of the puy. — 8 M. *Col de Ceyssat* (3785 ft.), 250 ft. above the road (see below). Lastly, the line forms a spiral round the puy itself (superb views). The ($9^1/_2$ M.) terminus is 165 ft. below the summit.

b. **By Road**, $7^1/_2$ or 8 M. ($2^1/_2$ hrs.' drive) to the Col de Ceyssat; thence $1^1/_2$ M. (30 min.) to the top, by a road practicable for light vehicles (10 fr.; donkey 3 fr.). The 'cars alpins' ascend by Fontanas and descend by La Baraque. — 1. Viâ Royat and Fontanas. To ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Royat*, see p. 226. From the tramway terminus we may go either to the right or to the left to reach the W. end of Royat, from which the road ascends to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Fontanas;* in 8 min. more we pass *La Font-de-l'Arbre* (rest.), and 10 min. farther join the La Baraque road. — 2. Viâ La Baraque, nearly the same as the railway route to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *La Font-de-l'Arbre*. Thence $2^1/_2$ M. to the *Col de Ceyssat* (3535 ft.; Hôt. du Coq-au-Vin, open 15th May to 15th Oct., L. or D. 5 fr.; other small inns). Lastly a winding road to the top.

c. **Footpaths.** — 1. Viâ Villars, $3^1/_2$-4 hrs., less interesting than the above, except that it passes parts of the Roman road paved with blocks of lava. It starts from the tramway station at *Chamalières* (p. 226), diverges to the right from the Royat road, passes under the Volvic railway, and ascends a wooded dale to (1 hr. from Clermont) *Villars*. It next passes to the left of *Cheix* ($^1/_4$ hr.), and then to the right of *Fontanas* ($^1/_4$ hr.), where it joins the Royat road (see above). — 2. Viâ the Chemin des Crêtes (best for the descent, for the sake of the view). It ascends to the right from Royat, turns to the left after 200 yds., and skirts the plateau to (4 M.) *Fontanas*, where it joins the carriage-road (see above).

The ***Puy de Dôme** (4805 ft.) is formed of a trachyte peculiar to this mountain and therefore called domite. It is scantily wooded below and grassy elsewhere. On the top, a plateau sloping

towards the S., are some ruins, an observatory, a small inn (Aub. du Temple-de-Mercure, R. 5, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5 fr., well spoken of; inquire beforehand as to beds), and the Rest. de la Gare (L. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.). These two are open from about June 1st to Oct. 15th.

The *Panorama is superb (better in winter than in summer). To the N., the 'Chaîne des Puys', notably the Petit Puy de Dôme, a buttress of the chief peak, and the two Suchets; to the left, the Puy de Côme; to the right, the Puy de Pariou; then, behind the Clierzou, the slender Puy Chopine, the Puy de Chaudron, the Puy de la Nugère, and the Puy de Louchadière. Beyond the northernmost Dômes stretch the boundless plains of the Bourbonnais. To the N.E., Riom and the distant Morvan. To the E., the valley of Royat, Clermont, and the Limagne, and in perfectly clear weather, through a gap in the Forez Mts., peeps Mont-Blanc, 190 M. distant. To the S.E., the Mézenc and part of the Mégal. To the S., a number of wooded volcanic cones, 3600 to 4100 ft. in height; farther away, the Lac d'Aydat. On the horizon are the Monts Dore, with the Puy de Sancy. To the W., the vast plateaux of the Marche and the Limousin.

The scanty Ruins on part of the plateau are those of a *Temple of Mercury* (inscription at Clermont, p. 225), built of enormous lava blocks bound together by iron clamps. Several platforms are still recognizable; on the last of these are small chambers looking towards the S., and ending in hemicycles, mostly with stone seats. Many Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered here. Among the ruins have been found fragments of red and green porphyry and no less than sixty different kinds of marble.

The Observatory, at the top of the plateau, was opened in 1876. Lower down, sheltered from the N., is the dwelling-house, with public telegraph and telephone.

It was on the Puy de Dôme, in 1648, that Pascal caused his first experiments to be made in order to ascertain the weight of air.

Sure-footed walkers may descend in 1 hr. from the top to the carriage-road by following the telegraph-wires. — Travellers who have driven up to the Col de Ceyssat usually send their carriages round to the Col des Goules (see below), on the N. side of the puy, to which they descend past the *Petit Puy de Dôme* (4155 ft.). There are two paths, that to the left shorter but steeper. To the W. of the Petit Puy is a crater called the *Nid de la Poule* (4030 ft.). Farther on, in front, rises the *Puy du Petit-Suchet* (3965 ft.), and to the left the *Grand-Suchet* (4055 ft.). Passing to the right of the former, we may reach the *Puy de Pariou* (3970 ft.) in about 2 hrs. from the top of the Puy de Dôme. It has a crater 340 yds. in diameter and 300 ft. deep, with a 'cheire' or lava-stream on the E. side. The *Puy de Côme* (4120 ft.), the second to the W., has a double crater, with two interesting lava-streams, between which rises the *Puy de Clierzou* (3935 ft.), with curious grottoes (finest on the S. side; light required). We then descend to the Pontgibaud road, where carriages usually wait at the *Col des Goules*, and drive back viâ La Baraque (railway, see p. 228).

From Clermont-Ferrand to Mont Rognon and the Plateau de Gergovie, $4^1/_2$ and 6 M. to the S., 4-5 hrs.' walk there and back (carr. about 15 fr.; excursions, see p. 227). We follow the Av. de Beaumont (Pl. B, 5). Walkers diverge to the right beyond the railway bridge, follow the telegraph-poles, and rejoin the road to the right of *Beaumont* (see below). Another short-cut, to the left, beyond the chapel of Notre-Dame-de-l'Agneau, leads direct to *Ceyrat* (p. 231). at the foot of **Mont Rognon** (1880 ft.; fine views). The top is reached in $^1/_4$ hr. by a steep ascent to the left. The ruined *Castle* was built about 1160. — The **Plateau de Gergovie** (2440 ft. on the W. side), 2 M. to the S.E. of Mont Rognon, is reached direct from Clermont by the road continuing the Av. Rabanesse (Pl. C, 5), passing Beaumont (see below) and ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Romagnat*, and thence by a steep path through a wooded dell. Carriages take a longer route, viâ the *Gorge d'Opme*, on the S. side. The plateau, measuring about 1600 by 650 yds., was the site of the Gallic town of *Gergovia*, which Cæsar besieged after occupying Bourges, but where he was defeated by Vercingetorix. After the submission of Gaul Augustus tried to efface the memory of this defeat by removing the inhabitants to Nemetum, now Clermont, on which he showered his favours, while Gergovia fell to ruin. Its scanty remains consist of heaps of stones by the road-sides, probably indicating the course of the ancient streets, while the enceinte is still traceable all round the plateau. Excavations have yielded rich results, especially on the E. side. The view is more extensive than from Mont Rognon. A fantastic monument to Vercingetorix was erected in 1901 on the E. margin of the plateau. We may descend on the E. side to the Issoire road (steep path), or on the N. to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Aubière* (pop. 2861), 2 M. from Clermont.

From Clermont-Ferrand to the Puy de Charade, 5 M. to the S.W., interesting ('car alpin' in the season). Beyond Royat we follow, to the left, above the cemetery, a shady road skirting a pretty dell, or we may ascend on the opposite bank through the *Bois de la Pauze*. At the head of the dell is the village of *Charade;* in 10 min. more we reach the top of the *Puy de Charade* (2975 ft.; fine view of the Monts Dore). Descent either by the *Puy de Gravenoire* (2700 ft.), to the N.E., or by the *Pepinière* to the N.W. and through Charade.

From Clermont-Ferrand to the Puy de Pariou, 7 M. to the N.W., by the Pontgibaud road to *La Fontaine-du-Berger*, and by a path in $^1/_2$ hr. to the top (p. 229). Or we may take the Puy de Dôme railway to *La Baraque* ($4^1/_2$ M.; p. 228), on the same road.

From Clermont-Ferrand to the Lac d'Aydat, $12^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. 'Car alpin' three times weekly in summer (4-5 fr.), going viâ *Thedde* and the tunnel of La Cassière (p. 231); returning either viâ St-Saturnin and St-Amand-Tallende (see below) or viâ Theix and Ceyrat (p. 231). *Lac d'Aydat*, see p. 231.

From Clermont-Ferrand to St-Amand-Tallende, 12 M. to the S.; motor-omn. six times daily in each direction, from the Place Gilbert-Gaillard ($^1/_2$ hr.; $1^1/_4$ fr.). — *St-Amand-Tallende* (Hôt. Perrier) is $1^1/_4$ M. from *St-Saturnin*, which has a very interesting church (12th or 13th cent.), and a picturesque ruined castle (14th cent.). Thence to the Lac d'Aydat, 7 M., by a good road.

From Clermont-Ferrand to La Bourboule and Le Mont-Dore. a. By railway, $48^1/_2$ M. in about 3 hrs. (8 fr. 70, 5 fr. 90, 3 fr. 80 c.). Views to the right. — To (40 M.) *Laqueuille*, see pp. 269, 270. The Le Mont-Dore branch turns S. and beyond (42 M.) *St-Sauves* ascends the picturesque valley of the *Dordogne*. — $45^1/_2$ M. *La Bourboule* (p. 231). The valley contracts; to the N. rise the Banne d'Ordanche and the Puy Gros (p. 236); to the right, farther on, rises the Capucin (p. 234), and facing us, at the head of the valley, is the Sancy (p. 236). — $48^1/_2$ M. *Le Mont-Dore* (p. 233).

b. By road to Le Mont-Dore $27^1/_2$ M., to La Bourboule $31^1/_2$ M. Carr. for 4 pers. 45 fr.; excursion-car in summer to the Lac d'Aydat, 4-5 fr. We follow the Mont Rognon route (p. 230) to (2 M.) *Beaumont* and ($3^1/_2$ M.)

Roche Tuilière
Puy de Pessade
Pessade
Puy de Montcenard
Prades
Mont-Dore
Les Iombles
Puy de Prétio
Roc Blanc
Roche Sanadoire
Puy Loup
R. Malviale
Puy de l'Aiguiller
Puy de la Vedrine
Mareuge
Font Marcel
Ludières
la Croze
les Granges
la Baune d'Ordancho
Puy Baladou
Puy Cordé
Lac de Guery
Saignes
le Vernet
Cluchat
Le Tenon
Puy Gros
Roc de Montcheilhe
Puy d'Ygarst
Freydefond
Murat-le-Quaire
Tembaine
Puy de la Croix-Morand
Puy Poulet
Beaune
Boissières
St-Nectaire
Tessy
Genestoux
Puy de la Tache
Dyanne
Champsiaux
Chautignat
Bains d'en haut ou de Cornadore
LA BOUR BOULE
Chigolet
Bressouleille
Surain
Varennes
Murols
Roche Vendeix
LE MONT-DORE
Chambon
Lac Chambon
Montagne de Bozat
Puy de Besolles
Pic de Capucin
Bois de la Tour
Plateau de Durbize
Moncau
Noissière
Jassat
Roche Romaine
Puy d'Chergue
Roc de Cuzeau
Puy de Champ-Bourguet
Maisse
Puy de Murat
St-Victor la Rivière
Courbanges
le Breuil
Roussat
la Borie
Chimentes
le Mont
Firasse
le Verdier
Montredon
les Cloux
Puy Redon
Puy de Cacladogne
Puy de Montredon
Puy de Sancy
Puy Ferrand
Puy de Chagourdet
Chastres
Puy de Montredon
le Bazet
Puy de Perdrix
Puy Servaix
Servelaud
Puy Gros
Col du Pacher
Servelx
la Ville Tour
Trossagne
Chastreix
Baffaud
Bois de la Biche
Puy de Chambourguet
le Boudeix
le Rif
Puy de Paillerel
BESSE-en-Chandesse
le Mont
Chauvet
Menial
la Morangiaix
Orgnillier
Puy Pertuzat
Rimat
Augères
Vassiriere
Lac Pavin
Trabouroux
la Veissière
Bois du Domais
Suchère
Chavelre
Chandese
Champs Lignerolles
Puy de Montchalme
Pealat
Anglard

Ceyrat (p. 230), then ascend in zigzags, and beyond (5½ M.) *Saulzet-le-Chaud* pass the hamlets of (8½ M.) *Theix*, with a château and pisciculture, and (10 M.) *Fonfreyde*. To the right appear the Monts Dôme (p. 227), which we penetrate by the *Tunnel de la Cassière*, 200 yds. long. At the exit a road to the left leads to the pretty **Lac d'Aydat** (2 M.; 2710 ft.), 3 M. in circuit. The islet of St-Sidoine in the lake derives its name from Sidonius Apollinaris, a Latin poet and Bishop of Clermont. The main road next crosses the immense *Chaire du Puy de la Vache*, one of the largest lava-streams in this region, and then passes between the *Puy de Vichatel* (3665 ft.; view) and the *Puy de Charmont* (3735 ft.) to the left. — 13½ M. *Randanne* (3165 ft.; aub.), a hamlet with the château of the Comte de Montlosier (1755-1838), a benefactor of the country and a staunch opponent of the Jesuits. The Le Mont-Dore road here diverges to the left from the main road and skirts several other puys. — Beyond (16 M.) *Espinasse* we obtain a superb view of the Chaîne des Puys, and then descend into the valley of the Gorce, skirting the *Puy de Servières* (4050 ft.), with a round crater-lake. After a rapid descent we again ascend to the *Roche Sanadoire* (p. 235), at the foot of which diverges a road to Orcival (p. 270).

20½ M. *Cime du Train* (4290 ft.). Fine view, to the right, of the ravine between the Roches Tuilière and Sanadoire. 23½ M. *Lac de Guéry* (p. 235). To the left, farther on, diverges the Murols road (p. 236). Opposite rise the hills enclosing the valley of Le Mont-Dore, to which we descend in windings, passing near the cascades of Queureilh and the Saut-du-Loup (p. 235) and rounding the N.W. end of the plateau of the Angle, in view of the Puy Gros and the Banne d'Ordanche (p. 236). — 27½ M. *Le Mont-Dore* (p. 233), 4½ M. by road from *La Bourboule* (see below).

From Clermont-Ferrand to *St-Nectaire* (p. 237) and *Besse* (p. 238), viâ Coudes or Issoire, see pp. 218, 219. Fares from Clermont to Coudes, 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 25 c.; to Issoire, 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 75 c.

From Clermont-Ferrand to *Limoges*, see p. 12; to *St-Etienne* and *Lyons* see R. 36 b, I; to *Brive*, see R. 36 b, II; to *Nimes*, see R. 40; to *Nevers* and *Paris*, see pp. 216-218; to *Le Puy*, see pp. 218-220; to *Béziers*, see R. 38; to *Vichy*, see p. 216.

34. La Bourboule, Le Mont-Dore, and Environs.

I. La Bourboule.

Hotels (open from 25th May to 30th Sept.). Most of them new and comfortable, but it is advisable to ask charges beforehand. **Palace Hôtel, Majestic, & Villa Médicis*, R. from 6, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 13 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. de Paris*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 15, omn. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. Métropole*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 7 (wine extra), P. from 13, omn. 2 fr.; *Hôt. Continental*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 11, omn. 1½ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de l'Etablissement*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel*, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. Borghèse*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 13, omn. 1 fr.; *Splendid Hotel & Hôt. d'Angleterre*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12, omn. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. des Iles-Britanniques*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. or D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Richelieu & d'Alger*, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Etrangers*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Cosmopolitain*, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de Russie & de la Bourboule*, R. from 4, B. 1, L. or D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 12, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. du Louvre*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. des Anglais*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. du Parc*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 8, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de Lorraine*,

open the whole year, R. from 4, B. 1, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. des Ambassadeurs*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres; Hôt. du Globe; Hôt. de l'Europe & des Bains*, open the whole year; *Hôt. de l'Univers*, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Venise*, R. from 2½, L. or D. 3, P. from 7½, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. des Sources & du Trocadéro*, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de France; Hôt. des Nations; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. Bellevue.*

Etablissements Thermaux (open from 25th May to 30th Sept.). *Thermes*, bath 3-6, cabine de luxe 5-8, douche 1-3 fr.; *Choussy*, bath or douche 2½ fr.; *Mabru*, bath or douche 2 fr., buvette 12, 10, and 8 fr. for the season. — List of Physicians at the Etablissement des Thermes. — Porters to bath (up to 300 metres), 1 fr., there and back 1½ fr.

Cabs. Per drive 2, per hour 3 fr.; at night, or with two horses, 3 or 4 fr. — Excursions from the Hôtel de Ville daily. — Saddle Horses, 6-10 fr. per day. — Donkeys, ½-1 fr. per hour.

Electric Tramway from the Etablissement to the Funicular. — Funicular to the Plateau de Charlanne (see below), every 15 or 20 min., in 10 min.; return-fare 1½ fr.

Casino in the Parc Chardon, with theatre; adm. 2 fr., incl. theatre 4 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office and Syndicat d'Initiative, Hôtel de Ville.

La Bourboule (2810 ft.; pop. 1905), formerly a mere hamlet, is a rising place owing to the popularity of its waters. In 1911 there were 13,568 visitors. The chief spring, rising on the *Rocher de la Bourboule* (see below), a hill above the town, is the *Source Choussy-et-Perrière* (140°); another, the *Source Croizat* (108°), rises 2½ M. up the Dordogne; a third, the *Source Fenestre* (68°), wells forth at the entrance of the park of that name. They are used in cases of anæmia, rheumatism, lymphatic affections, diseases of the skin and the respiratory organs, diabetes, and intermittent fevers, and are especially strengthening for delicate children. The baths have been organized only since 1876. The waters are highly arsenical and charged with bicarbonate of soda, and possess great radio-activity. La Bourboule is fashionable and expensive.

Pleasant walks are afforded by the small *Parc du Casino* and the larger *Parc Fenestre*. Above the valley lies the *Plateau de Charlanne* (3775 ft.; hôtel-rest.), reached by the funicular in 10, or by a good path in 40 minutes.

Excursions, the same as from Le Mont-Dore, which is easily reached by railway. The finest views near La Bourboule are obtained from the *Plateau de Charlanne* (see above) and the *Rocher de la Bourboule* (¼ hr.), whence, from left to right, we survey the Banne d'Ordanche (see below), the *Tenon* (4570 ft.), and the Puy Gros (see below). — Pleasant walk on the wooded left bank of the Dordogne, by the new road to Le Mont-Dore, to the (¾ hr.) *Cascades de la Vernière* and (¼ hr. farther) *du Plat-à-Barbe*. — To the S.E., 2½ M., rises the **Roche Vendeix** (3845 ft.; view), easily reached by the Latour road. — To the W., ¾ M., is the *Barrage de la Dordogne*, which supplies power for the electric works.

The ***Banne d'Ordanche** (4970 ft.; view-indicator), to the N.E., is ascended on the W. side, in 2½ hrs., by a path indicated by red marks. The ascent on the S. is endangered by the friability of the rock. — From the Banne we may reach in ½ hr. the *Puy Gros* (4865 ft.; good view of the Le Mont-Dore valley).

To *Latour-d'Auvergne*, S.W. of La Bourboule, there are three roads: viâ *Liournat* and *Férérolles*, 7 M.; viâ the *Roche Vendeix*, 8 M., passing near the *Quatre-Départements* (view of four departments); or viâ *St-Sauves* (p. 230) and *Tauves*, 14½ M. — The small town of *Latour-d'Auvergne*

(3310 ft.; hotel), a fine point of view, has a few relics of the château of the Turenne family (but the marshal was born at Sedan in 1611). Near it, N.W., is *Notre-Dame-de-Natzy*, a pilgrim-resort (1st Sun. in Aug.).

II. Le Mont-Dore.

Hotels (June-Sept.). **Mont-Dore Palace Sarciron-Rainaldy*, Place Michel-Bertrand, with the park at the back, R. from 6, B. 1½-2, L. 5, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 15, omn. 3 fr.; **International Palace*, opposite the Casino, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 14, omn. 1 fr.; *Nouvel-Hôtel & Hôt. de la Poste*, Place Michel-Bertrand, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12, omn. 2 fr.; **Hôt. Gallia*, Rue de l'Eglise, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10, omn. 3 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de Paris & du Parc*, Place Michel-Bertrand, good, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Bardet*, opposite the church, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. des Etrangers*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Ramade aîné*, both in the Rue Rigny, near the Etablissement; *Hôt. & Villas Thévenin*, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10, omn. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. de l'Etablissement*, Rue Favart, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. St-Georges*, facing the park, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ (wine extra), P. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix*, Rue Rigny, open the whole year, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9, omn. 1¼ fr.; *Hôt. du Nord & de Londres*, by the park; *Hôt. Richelieu*, Rue Favart; *Hôt. Continental*, Rue Montlosier; *Hôt. de Nice; Hôt. de l'Oise; Modern Hotel*, open the whole year; *Hôt. des Thermes*, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr., *Hôt. de Russie*, both in the Rue Favart; *Hôt. Barbecot*, Rue Favart, open the whole year, good, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 8 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus*, at the station, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.

Etablissement Thermal (June-Sept.). Buvette 12 fr. for 21 days; bath or douche ¾-3 fr.; inhalation ¾-4 fr.; porters 65 c. per 300 metres, 10 c. for each addit. 50 m. — Tariff and list of Physicians in the Etablissement.

Carriages, generally dear, about 20 fr. per day (bargain advisable). — Horses and Donkeys. No tariff; bargain necessary. — Guides, needless for excursions described below: 3-10 fr. per half-day, 5-12 fr. per day.

Funicular up the Capucin (p. 234), from the Pont Meynadier to the Salon. Fare from 7 to 10.30 a.m., up 80 c., down 35 c., return 1 fr.; from 11.30 to 6, up 1, down ½, return 1¼ fr.; children, 50, 25, 60 c.

Casino. Adm. 1 fr.; theatre 1-5 fr. — Golf Course at the foot of the Sancy.

Post & Telegraph Office. Rue Favart, corner of the Issoire road.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Hôtel de Ville; inquiry-office, to the right of the exit from the station.

Anglican Church Service in summer.

Le Mont-Dore (3310-3450 ft.; pop. 2125), on the *Dordogne*, which rises a few miles higher up, lies in a beautiful valley enclosed by the highest of the Monts Dore (p. 234). Its mineral waters, used by the Romans, attract 8000 invalids annually. They are used, both for drinking and bathing, in cases of diseases of the respiratory organs, incipient phthisis, rheumatism, and chlorosis.

The *Etablissement Thermal*, partly rebuilt in 1893, is an attractive and well-managed institution. It contains a few fragments of Roman architecture and sculpture. The building is backed by the *Montagne de l'Angle*, from which issue the mineral springs, and it has an annexe, to the N., for the vapour-baths.

There are eleven springs, varying in temperature from 100° to 117°, charged with bicarbonate of soda, iron, arsenic, and silica. They yield together about 100,000 gallons of water daily. The aerated water of the cold *Ste-Marguerite* spring (53°) has an agreeable taste.

The treatment consists chiefly in very hot baths (104-113°), douches, vapour-baths, inhalation, and hot foot-baths for the reaction. Many of the patients are carried to and from the bath-house in litters, wearing a special flannel costume. The season, nominally from 1st June to 1st Oct., lasts in reality from 15th June to 15th Sept. only, as the climate at this altitude is severe; the valley is moreover exposed to the N., and closed on the S. side by the great wall of the Puy de Sancy. — A number of other visitors now resort to Le Mont-Dore for winter-sports.

III. Environs of Le Mont-Dore.

Le Mont-Dore is the best centre for excursions among the Monts Dore, most of which may be made by carriage or on horseback.

The **Monts Dore** are the volcanic mountains framing the upper valley of the Dordogne. They consist of three groups, named after their chief peaks: the *Groupe du Sancy*, the centre of the whole range, to the S. of Le Mont-Dore; the *Groupe du Puy du Barbier*, immediately to the E.; and the *Groupe de la Banne d'Ordanche*, to the N.W. Between the first and third of these groups lies the *Plateau de Durbize* (about 4600 ft.). The Monts Dore are furrowed by the valleys of the *Dordogne* and the *Couze de Chambon*, called in its upper part *Vallée de Chaudefour* (p. 237). Like the Monts Dôme, the Monts Dore rest on a foundation of crystalline schists, but are older, having been upheaved in the tertiary epoch. After the last eruptions, these peaks, which were much higher than now, were covered with snow and glaciers, the erosive action of which, with the attendant erratic blocks, is chiefly visible on the S. side. In the quaternary era the upheaval of the adjacent Dômes (p. 227) led to renewed volcanic activity in the Dore group, where, however, it now seems to be extinct.

To the Capucin, S.S.W. The funicular (p. 233) ascends in $^1/_4$ hr. to the *Salon du Capucin* (4220 ft.), a forest-clearing (café-rest.); we may walk or ride up to it by a path to the left of the Latour road (see below), in $^1/_2$ hr., crossing the Promenade des Artistes. From the Salon a path ascends in $^1/_2$ hr. to the bare summit of the *Pic du Capucin* (4800 ft.; adm. 25 c.), which affords an excellent view of the Monts Dore.

The Promenade des Artistes (to the S., about 4 M.) is a good, shady, and level path on the E. flank of the Capucin, with fine glimpses of the Dordogne valley. It diverges to the left from the Latour road, 10 min. from Le Mont-Dore. After 5 min. we keep to the left, cross the funicular, and (40 min.) leave to the right the path ascending to the Salon du Capucin. We then descend into the valley, cross (10 min.) the Dordogne, and return to ($^1/_2$ hr.) Le Mont-Dore by the Sancy route (p. 235).

To the Grande Cascade ($^3/_4$ hr. S.S.E.). We follow the new Besse road (p. 238), and then ($^1/_4$ hr.) a path to the right to (25 min.) the foot of the fall; or we may reach the fall by the Plateau de Durbize (p. 236). The *Grande Cascade* falls 100 ft. from a perpendicular rock of trachyte.

To the Cascades du Plat-à-Barbe and de la Vernière. We ascend the Latour-d'Auvergne road on the right bank of the Dor-

dogne. (Latour is 10 M. from Le Mont-Dore; La Bourboule is 7 M. distant viâ the Roche Vendeix, p. 232.) At the top of the hill (1/2 hr.) we take a path to the right, leading to (10 min.) a notice indicating the path to the Cascade du Plat-à-Barbe. We follow this path through the village of *Rigolet-Bas*, and then (20 min.) descend to the left by a stony path to the fine *Cascade du Plat-à-Barbe* (adm. 20 c.), 55 ft. high, so named from the shape of the ravine into which it falls. The *Cascade de la Vernière* (adm. 15 c.), 25 ft. high, is 1/4 hr. downstream. Thence we may go direct to La Bourboule (see p. 232), or we may return to Rigolet-Bas, whence a path to the left descends in 10 min. to a clearing in the wood called the *Salon de Mirabeau*, and thence in 1/4 hr. down to the road between La Bourboule and Le Mont-Dore (about 1 3/4 M. from the latter).

To the Saut-du-Loup, Queureilh, and Rossignolet Cascades (to the N.; about 4 1/2 M. there and back). The Clermont road ascends to the right of the post office, affording splendid views, and (1 1/2 M.) crosses the stream which forms, on the right, the *Cascade du Saut-du-Loup* (55 ft. high; adm. 10 c.) and, to the left, 1/4 M. downstream, the fine *Cascade du Queureilh* (100 ft.). About 1/4 hr. farther N., in another ravine, near a saw-mill, is the *Cascade du Rossignolet*, whence we may reach the Lac de Guéry in 40 min. (see below). Or we may return to (2 M.) Le Mont-Dore by the hamlets of *Prends-t'y-Garde* and *Le Queureilh*.

To the Lac de Guéry and Roches Tuilière and Sanadoire (6 M. to the N.; carr. 15 fr.). We follow the Clermont road to the *Lac de Guéry* (5 M.; aub.; 4135 ft.); 1 M. farther we come to a superb scene: a cirque dominated by two huge masses of rock, the *Roche Tuilière* (4250 ft.), to the left, and the *Roche Sanadoire* (4225 ft.; 'rupes sonatoria'), two phonolithic dikes, far away between which stretches the Rochefort valley (p. 270), towards which a new road descends in windings. The summit of the Sanadoire was once the hold of a body of English adventurers, dislodged in 1386. To Clermont, see pp. 231, 230. Walkers may return by the Rossignolet, Queureilh, and Saut-du-Loup waterfalls (see above). Or we may go on to Orcival (p. 270), 11 M. from Le Mont-Dore.

To the Puy de Sancy, three routes, the first of which is practicable for riders to within 1/4 hr. of the top. 1. Viâ the Dordogne Valley (about 3 hrs.). We leave Le Mont-Dore on the S. side and ascend the right bank of the Dordogne. At the head of the valley appears the Sancy; behind us rise the Puy Gros (p. 232) and the Banne d'Ordanche; on the right are the Capucin (p. 234), then the Cliergue (p. 236), and the mouths of the *Vallée de Lacour* and the wild *Gorge d'Enfer*, dominated by a series of crests and pinnacles. About 2 1/2 M. from Le Mont-Dore we cross the Dordogne and arrive at the foot of the Sancy. (The road goes on into the

cirque, and then turns back towards the Salon du Capucin, p. 234, but was unfinished in 1912.) From the bridge two paths ascend the puy. The preferable bridle-path to the left passes below the fine *Cascade du Serpent* and winds up the hill-side. The steep footpath to the right zigzags up the left bank of the *Dore*, passing a waterfall on the left (below which, $2^1/_2$ M. from Le Mont-Dore, the Dore and the *Dogne* unite to form the Dordogne). Both the paths lead to the *Col de Sancy* (5825 ft.; tethering of horse 25 c.; access to path 25 c.), whence we have a final steep climb of $^1/_4$ hr. —2. Viâ the Grande Cascade and the E. Crests ($3^3/_4$-4 hrs.). To the Grande Cascade, see p. 234. Steps hewn in the rock ascend thence in 5 min. to the *Plateau de Durbize* (pp. 234, 238). We follow a track up the crest, passing the *Roc de Cuzeau* (5380 ft.; 2 hrs. from Le Mont-Dore) and the *Puy de Cacadogne* (5875 ft.; on the left), to the Col de Sancy ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; see above).—3. Viâ the Capucin, the Cliergue, and the S.W. Crests (about $4^1/_4$ hrs.). To the Capucin, see p. 234. Thence a track (S.), past the *Puy de Cliergue* (5470 ft.), which we round to the right, and *Puy Redon* or *de Chabano* (5760 ft.), whence the crest bends S.E. towards the Sancy, marked by a very narrow and rather uncomfortable track. Fine views of the W. face of the Sancy, the distant Cantal, and the jagged rocks of the Gorges de Lacour and d'Enfer (p. 235). — The ***Puy de Sancy** (6190 ft.), the highest peak in Central France, commands an immense *Panorama (view-indicator): N., the Dordogne valley, Puy Gros, Banne d'Ordanche, Roches Tuilière and Sanadoire, and Lac de Guéry; N.E., the Monts Dôme; E., several Alpine peaks; S.E. and S., the Cantal peaks; W. the plateaux of the Limousin and the Marche. Interesting sub-Alpine flora.

From the **Puy Ferrand** (6055 ft.), a plateau $^1/_2$ hr. from the Sancy, the view is almost as extended, except to the W., and it overlooks the Chaudefour valley (p. 237) and Lac Pavin (p. 238).

From the Sancy to *Vassivière* (Besse), see p. 238.

The ***Banne d'Ordanche** (4970 ft.) is more often ascended from La Bourboule (see p. 232). From Le Mont-Dore we follow the La Bourboule road, and, by a ($1^1/_4$ M.) bridge, ascend a path to the right past *Legal* and *Temboine* to the *Puy Gros* (4860 ft.; p. 232; 1 hr. 50 min.), and the top of the Banne (40 min. more).

From Le Mont-Dore to Murols and St-Nectaire, 13 and 16 M. (motor-omn. between Murols and St-Nectaire, 3 M. in $^1/_2$ hr., 1 fr.; omn. twice daily, in 1 hr.). We follow the Clermont road to ($1^1/_2$ M.) the Cascade du Saut-du-Loup (p. 235), and $^1/_2$ M. beyond turn to the right.— $4^1/_2$ M. *Col de Dyanne* or *de Diane* (4380 ft.; view), between the *Puy de la Tache* (5370 ft.; right) and the *Puy de la Croix-Morand* (4965 ft.; left). We descend, passing above the hamlet of *Dyanne* (4000 ft.), over a plateau, at the end of which we see Murols and the Lac Chambon. To the right, the Monts Dore. About $^1/_2$ hr. from Dyanne a short-cut to the left saves about $^1/_4$ hr

10 M. *Chambon* (2925 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste), on the *Couse*, which descends from the Monts Dore, has a curious round Romanesque chapel in the cemetery (10th or 11th cent.).

The upper part of the Couse valley, S.W. of Chambon, called the ***Vallée de Chaudefour**, is a profound rent in the E. flank of the Monts Dore, terminating in a picturesque cirque, with rich flora. *Chaudefour* (hotel), 3½ M. from Chambon, with the 'Source Ste-Anne', is now a small watering-place. From the head of the cirque steep paths ascend to the Puy Ferrand, Sancy, etc.

The road next passes (¼ hr.) the N. side of the *Lac Chambon*, probably formed by the upheaval of the *Tartaret* (3155 ft.), a wooded volcanic cone, across the bed of the Couse.

13 M. **Murols** (Hôt. du Château, good, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de Paris) is famous for its **Castle* (13th-15th cent.), on a hill to the N., once a superb feudal manor (adm. 50 c.). Fine outer machicolated gateway; remains of two contiguous Romanesque chapels; armorial tympanum over the inner gateway. The keep, restored, commands a fine view. Custodian in the village. Road to Besse, see p. 238; Cascade des Granges, to the E., see below. — Farther on, near the hamlet of *Boissières*, the road enters the wooded gorge of the Fredet.

16 M. **St-Nectaire.** — Hotels (June-Sept.). At St-Nectaire-le-Bas: *Hôt. des Bains-Romains*, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt. du Parc*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. or D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Thermes & Hôt. Bauger*, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Univers, Hôt. des Voyageurs*, open the whole year. At St-Nectaire-le-Haut: *Hôt. du Mont-Cornadore*, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ (wine extra), P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de France*.

Etablissements de Bains. Bath 1½-3½, douche 1-2, buvette 15 fr.

St-Nectaire, picturesquely situated on the *Fredet*, possesses a dozen warm mineral springs (charged with chlorate and bicarbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas), and also several cold springs. The waters, which were known to the Romans, are used for the cure of anæmia, scrofula, rheumatism, and maladies of women. At *St-Nectaire-le-Bas* are the *Grands-Thermes*, with the hottest spring (Boïtte, 115°), and the *Bains Romains*, with the most copious spring (Mandon or Gros-Bouillon, 99°; 19,000 gals. daily). At *St-Nectaire-le-Haut*, ½ M. farther up the valley, is the *Etablissement de Mont-Cornadore*, with the spring of that name (111°; 17,600 gals. daily) and the Source du Rocher (109°; 3300 gals.). The picturesque *Church*, in the Auvergne-Romanesque style (11th-12th cent., restored in the 19th), contains a valuable treasury (enamelled binding of the 13th cent., reliquary of St. Baudime and statue of the Virgin of the 12th). Between the two portions of the village are petrifying springs and a dolmen.

Interesting excursions in the *Gorges du Fredet*, in both directions. — Fine view from the *Puy d'Eraigne* (2934 ft.), to the S.W. At its foot, 2½ M. from St-Nectaire-le-Bas, is the **Cascade des Granges* (adm. 50 c.).

—To the N.W. rises the *Puy de Châteauneuf* (3065 ft.), a fine point of view, with nine curious grottoes near the top.—To *Condes* and Issoire, see pp. 219, 218.

From Le Mont-Dore to Besse, to the S.E.—1. Viâ Murols, $20^1/_2$ M. by road: 13 M. to *Murols* (see pp. 236, 237), and $7^1/_2$ M. more to *Besse,* viâ *Besolles* and *St-Victor-la-Rivière.*—2. Viâ the Plateau de Durbize, $13^1/_2$ M. This road diverges a little above Le Mont-Dore from the Sancy road (p. 235) and ascends in a great bend to the *Plateau de Durbize* (p. 234). Beyond the *Col de la Croix-St-Robert* (4640 ft.) it descends into the Vallée de Chaudefour, passing to the left of Chaudefour (p. 237), and ends at ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Besse.*—3. Viâ the Sancy and Vassivière, $12^1/_2$ M., by road and path. To the *Col de Sancy,* see pp. 235, 236. We then pass between the Puys de Sancy and Ferrand, and descend by a tolerably distinct path to *Vassivière* ($7^1/_2$ M., or about 3 hrs. from Le Mont-Dore; Hôt. Notre-Dame, in summer only, L. or D. $3^1/_2$ fr.). The pilgrimage-chapel here contains a black image of the Virgin (festival on the first Sun. after 2nd July), which is removed to Besse for the winter. At the ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Baraque de Vassivière* we join the Condat and Besse road (see below).

Besse-en-Chandesse (3410 ft.; Hôt. de la Providence, good; Hôt. de Notre-Dame, Tournade-Malguy, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. 5-7 fr.), a very old and interesting little town, has remains of fortifications (notably the Beffroi), 15th and 16th cent. houses, and a fine Romanesque church.

Very attractive excursion to the **Lac Pavin,** $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.W., a sombre and sequestered crater-lake, about $^1/_2$ M. across, to which fantastic legends attach. We may ascend thence in 1 hr. the *Puy de Montchat* (4630 ft.; view), to the S., and return to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Besse by the S.E. face, in which there is a curious abyss, the '*Creux de Soucy*'.

From Besse to Condat-en-Féniers, 17 M., omn. in $3^1/_4$ hrs. ($3^1/_2$ fr.).—We ascend the valley of the Couse, leaving the ($2^1/_2$ M.) Lac Pavin on the left. $3^1/_2$ M. *Baraque de Vassivière* (3672 ft.), where the Sancy and Le Mont-Dore road diverges to the right (see above). We then descend the valley of the *Clamouze,* leaving the Bort road to the right (p. 258).—We next pass (7 M.) the *Lac Chauvet,* $^1/_4$ M. to the right.—11 M. *Egliseneuve-d'Entraigues* (3230 ft.; hotel), beyond which the river forms picturesque gorges.—17 M. *Condat* (p. 259).

35. Lyons.

Stations. There are nine passenger-stations, besides those of the 'ficelles' (p. 240), but the chief is the *Gare de Perrache* (Pl. C, 6; good buffet), where all the Paris and Geneva trains stop. The others are the *Gare de Vaise* (Pl. A, 1), on the Paris and Dijon line (R. 30a); *Gare des Brotteaux* (Pl. G, 3), on the Geneva line (p. 256); *Gare de St-Clair,* also on the Geneva line (p. 256); *Gare de la Croix-Rousse* or *des Dombes* (Pl. D, 1, 2; ficelle, see p. 240), for Trévoux (p. 255), Bourg, and beyond; *Gare St-Paul* (Pl. C, 3) and *Gare de Gorge-de-Loup* (Pl. A, 3), for the Montbrison line (p. 255); *Gare de St-Just* (Pl. B, 5; ficelle, see p. 240), for the Mornant and Vaugneray line (p. 255); *Gare de l'Est* (Pl. G, 5), for the

Aoste-St-Genix line (p. 256). – Hotel, family, and motor omnibuses of the P.L.M.Co. meet the trains at the Gare de Perrache. Cabs, see below.

Hotels. At or near the Gare de Perrache, rather out of the way: **Hôt. Terminus* (Pl. b; C, 6). 12 Cours du Midi, first-class, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 5, D. 6 fr. — *Hôt. de Bordeaux & du Parc* (Pl. k; C, 6), Cours du Midi and Rue du Bélier, good, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 11 fr., omn. 60 c.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. j; C, 6), 21 Place Carnot, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 11, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; *Hôt. de l'Univers & de l'Automobilisme* (Pl. i; D, 6), 27-29 Cours du Midi, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; *Hôt. de Nice* (Pl. r; D, 6), 23 Cours du Midi and 18 Place Carnot, unpretending, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, L. $2^3/_4$, D. $3^1/_4$, P. 8-10, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.

In the town (omn. $1\text{-}1^1/_2$ fr.): **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; D, 3), 16 Rue de la République, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 14 fr.; *Grand Nouvel-Hôtel* (Pl. h; E, 4), 11 Rue Grolée and Quai de l'Hôpital, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe & Métropole* (Pl. d; D, 4), 1 Rue Bellecour, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Royal-Hôtel*, Place Bellecour, new, R. 5-30, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), board 8, omn. $1^1/_2$ fr. — **Gr.-Hôt. du Globe* (Pl. e; D, 4), 17-21 Rue Gasparin, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 10 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. f; D, 4), 75 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, good, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10 fr. – *Hôt. des Archers* (Pl. o; D, 4), 15-17 Rue des Archers, R. from 3, B. 1, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de Russie* (Pl. m; D, 4), 4-8 Rue Gasparin, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. $9^1/_2$-$10^1/_2$ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Bayard* (Pl. s; D, 4), 4 Rue Président-Carnot, with good rest., R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. or D. 3, P. from 9 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Etrangers* (Pl. g; D, 4), 3-5 Rue Stella, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Milan*, *Monopole & de la Paix* (Pl. q; D, 4), 1 Rue Quatre-Chapeaux, R. from 3, B. 1, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.

Family Pension. *Mme. Verrier*, 16 Rue Victor-Hugo, P. 5-10 fr.

Restaurants. At the hotels; also, **Café Maderni*, 19 Rue de la République, 1st floor; **Café Neuf*, 7 Place Bellecour; **Morateur*, Rue Président-Carnot. – *Rivier*, 1 Place des Terreaux; *Baptiste*, 1 Place des Cordeliers; **Rest. Universel*, 3 Place des Terreaux; *Farge*, Place des Cordeliers; *Martin*, 7-9 Rue Childebert; **Deguin*, 9 Rue Grenette, 1st floor, L. 3, D. 5 fr.; *Garcin*, 11 Rue d'Algérie; *Gaud*, Quai St-Antoine, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Monnier*, 31 Place Bellecour, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Fillioux*, 73 Rue Duquesne; *Café-Rest. de la Paix*, Place Bellecour, corner of Rue de la République, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Emile*, 20 Rue Terma. Most of the cafés also supply meals at $2^1/_2$-3 fr. — *Bouillons Gailleton* ('Au Rosbif'), 42 Place de la République, 1 Quai de la Pêcherie, and 7 Place Ampère.

Cafés. *Maderni* (see above), *Opéra*, Place de la Comédie, *Maison-Dorée*, Place Bellecour, at these three rest. à la carte; others in the Place Bellecour, Rue de la République, etc.

Brasseries. *Tonneau*, 66 Rue de la République; *Kléber*, 23 Rue Puits-Gaillot; *Taverne du Coq-d'Or*, *Tav. de Lyon*, 77 and 50 Rue de la République; *Archers*, 93 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Guillaume-Tell*, 14 Rue Mulet; *Georges*, 28-30 Cours du Midi, near the Gare de Perrache.

Cabs. For 2-3 pers., $1^1/_2$ fr. per drive, 2 fr. per hour; for 4 pers., $1^3/_4$ or $2^1/_2$ fr.; 50 c. extra at night (12-6). Trunk, 25 c.; for 3 or more, 75 c. – Taximeter Cabs. 800 metres ($^1/_2$ M.) 65 c.; each 400 m. more, 10 c.; for waiting, $1^1/_2$ fr. per hour. – Motor Cabs (stand on the Quai de Retz). For 1-2 pers. in the town, 75 c. up to 900 m., then 10 c. more for every 300 m.; outside the town or for more than 2 pers. in the town, 75 c. up to 750 m., then 10 c. more for every 250 m.; at night, 75 c. up to 600 m., then 10 c. more for every 200 m. Waiting or slow driving $2^1/_2$ fr. per hour.

Electric Tramways. Fare in the town, 1st cl. 15, 2nd cl. 10 c.; no charge for transfers; outside the town the fare is by sections. – From the Gare de Vaise (Pl. A, 1): 1. To *Montchat* (beyond Pl. G, 6), viâ the

right bank of the Saône and the Pont de Tilsitt; 2. To *Villeurbanne* (beyond Pl. G, 3), viâ the left bank of the Saône and the Pont Lafayette. — From the Place Bellecour (Pl. D, 5): 3. To *Le Bon-Coin* (beyond Pl. G, 5); 4. To *St-Fons* and *Vénissieux* (beyond Pl. G, 8); 5. To the *Pont d'Ecully* and *Les Trois-Renards* (beyond Pl. A, 2). — From the Place des Cordeliers (Pl. D, E, 4): 6. To *Croix-Luizet* and *Vaulx-en-Velin* (beyond Pl. G, 2); 7. To *Cusset* (beyond Pl. G, 5); 8. To *Bron* (beyond Pl. G, 5); 9. To *Chassieux* and *Genas* (beyond Pl. G, 5); 10. To the *Cimetière de La Guillotière* and *Montplaisir-la-Plaine* (beyond Pl. G, 8); 11. To *Miribel*, viâ *St-Clair* (beyond Pl. E, 1); 12. To *Jons*, viâ *Villeurbanne*, *Bon-Coin*, and *Meyzieu* (beyond Pl. G, 3). — From the Gare de Perrache (Pl. C, 6): 13. To the *Gare des Brotteaux* (Pl. G, 3), through the centre of the town; 14. To the *Parc de la Tête-d'Or* (Pl. E, 1), viâ La Guillotière and Les Brotteaux; 15. To *La Croix-Rousse* (Pl. D, 1), viâ the centre of the town and Les Chartreux; 16. To the *Gare St-Clair* (beyond Pl. E, 1), viâ the right bank of the Rhone; 17. To the *Archevêché* (Pl. C, 4), viâ La Guillotière, Les Brotteaux, and the Parc de la Tête-d'Or, returning viâ the centre of the town. — From the Gare St-Paul (Pl. C, 3): 18. To *Monplaisir* (beyond Pl. G, 6; see p. 414). — From the Place Sathonay (Pl. D, 3): 19. To *Gerland* (Pl. E, 8). — From the Place du Pont (Pl. E, 5): 20. To the lower station of the *Funiculaire de la Croix-Rousse* (Pl. D, 3), with transfer for the latter gratis, viâ the Pont Lafayette and Place des Terreaux. — From the Place de la Charité (Pl. D, 5): 21. To *Oullins*, *St-Genis-Laval*, and *Brignais*, to the S. (beyond Pl. C, 8), viâ the right bank of the Rhone; 22. To *Chaponost* (beyond Pl. C, 8) viâ the Pont d'Oullins; 22bis. To *Pierre-Bénite* (beyond Pl. C, 8), viâ the left bank of the Rhone. — From the Archevêché (Pl. C, 4): 23. To *Vinatier* (beyond Pl. G, 6); 24. To *Ste-Foy* (Pl. A, 8). — From the Quai de la Pêcherie (Pl. D, 3): 25. Viâ the left bank of the Saône to *Collonges-Fontaines*, *Couzon*, and *Neuville-sur-Saône* (10 M.; steam-tramway, every ½ hr.; 1 fr. or 65 c.). — From the Pont Mouton (Pl. A, 2): 26. To *Ecully* (beyond Pl. A, 2); 27. To *Champagne-Limonest* (beyond Pl. A, 1); 28. To *St-Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or* (beyond Pl. A, 1); 29. To *St-Didier-au-Mont-d'Or* (beyond Pl. A, 1). — From St-Just (ficelle; Pl. B, 5): 30. To *Francheville* (beyond Pl. A, 5). — From La Croix-Rousse (Funiculaire Croix-Pâquet; Pl. D, 2): 31. To *Caluire*, *Le Vernay*, and *Les Marronniers* (beyond Pl. D, 1).

Funicular Railways *(ficelles).* — 1. From No. 4, *Avenue de l'Archevêché (St-Jean;* Pl. C, 4) to *Fourvière* (opposite the church), every 5 min., fare 20 or 15 c. (pay at the top). — 2. From the *Avenue de l'Archevêché* (Pl. C, 4) to *St-Just* (Pl. B, 5), viâ the *Minimes* station, every 6 min. At St-Just this line connects with the Mornant and Vaugneray line (p. 255). — 3. From the *Gare St-Paul* (Pl. C, 3) to *Fourvière* (Pl. C, 4), to the N.W. of the church; electric railway thence to the *Cimetière de Loyasse* (Pl. B, 4), every 6 min.; 20 or 15 c. 4. From the *Rue Terme* (Pl. D, 3) to *La Croix-Rousse* (Pl. D, 2), every 5 min.; 15 or 10 c. — 5. From the *Place Croix-Pâquet* (Pl. D, 2) to *La Croix-Rousse* (Pl. D, 2), every 3 min.; 10 or 5 c.

Steamboats (on the Saône). The Mouches ply between *Perrache* (Pont du Midi; Pl. C, 6), *Vaise* (Pont Mouton; Pl. A, 2; every 7 min.), and *St-Rambert* (Ile-Barbe; every 15 or 20 min.; the St-Rambert boats fly a tricolour at their bows); fare 10 or 15 c. — The Parisiens ply between *Quai St-Antoine* (Pl. D, 4), *Mâcon*, and *Chalon-sur-Saône* (p. 201) on Mon., Wed., and Fri. (returning Tues., Thurs., and Sat.); fare to Mâcon 3 or 2 fr., to Chalon (in about 6 hrs.) 6 or 4 fr. — Steamboats on the Rhone to *Avignon*, see p. 492.

Post Office. The chief office is at 96 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, corner of the Rue des Archers (Pl. D, 4). Branches at 3 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; 37 Rue Thomassin, corner of Rue Président-Carnot; Place St-Jean, corner of Av. de l'Archevêché; 34 Cours du Midi (Perrache); also in the suburbs. Telegraph and Telephone. Central office (Pl. D, E, 5), open day and night, 7 Rue de la Barre.

Theatres (closed in summer). *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. D, E, 3; p. 250), Place de la Comédie (3/4-7 fr.); *Théâtre des Célestins* (Pl. D, 4; p. 244), Place des Célestins (60 c. to 4 fr.); *Eldorado* (Pl. F, 5), 33 Cours Gambetta.

Cafés-Concerts. *Casino-Kursaal* (Pl. D, 4), 79 Rue de la République. *Concert de l'Horloge* (Pl. G, 3), 137-141 Cours-Lafayette, both closed from May to Sept.; *Olympia* (Pl. F, 2), 68 Rue Duquesne, opposite the entrance to the Parc de la Tête-d'Or (in summer). — Théâtres de Guignol, introduced at Lyons by Laurent Mourguet in 1808 (Guignol being a 'canut' or silk-worker): 30 Quai St-Antoine (Pl. D, 4); Passage de l'Argue (near the Place de la République, Pl. D 4). — *Cinéma Pathé*, 6 Rue Grolée.

Baths. *Grands-Bains*, 37 Cours Vitton (Pl. F, G, 2, 3); *Bellecour*, 12 Rue du Peyrat (Pl. D, 5); *Bains des Deux-Ponts*, 5 Quai des Brotteaux; *Chantre*, 71 Rue de la République; *Hammam Lyonnais*, 29 Rue du Plat; *Bains du Rhône*, Quai de Retz and Quai de l'Hôpital (for ladies).

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, 18 Rue de la République; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 11 Rue du Bât-d'Argent; *Société Générale*, 6 Rue de la République.

University Offices, 30 Rue Cavenne. Special French courses for foreigners.

Tourist Agencies. *Lubin, Voyages Universels*, 76 and 3 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. — **Syndicat d'Initiative**, 19 Place Bellecour (Pl. D, 5).

British Consul, *E. R. E. Vicars*, 9 Quai de Retz (office-hours 9 12.30 and 2-3). **American Consul,** *C. B. Hurst*, 2 Place de la Bourse (9-12 and 2-4).

Anglican Church *(Holy Trinity)*, 4 Quai de l'Est (Pl. E, 2); service at 10.30; chaplain, *Rev. R. Baker*, 19 Rue Godefroy.

Lyons (560-1015 ft.; pop. 523,796), Fr. *Lyon*, the ancient *Lugudunum*, once the capital of the *Lyonnais*, and now that of the department of the *Rhône*, is the third city of France. It is also an archiepiscopal see, the headquarters of the 14th army-corps, and the seat of a university, of a school of commerce and weaving, and of a military school of hygiene. It is splendidly situated at the confluence of the *Rhone* and the *Saône*, which are flanked by 12 M. of fine quays, and lies partly on the hillsides. Its fortifications, constructed since 1874, are 50 M. in length.

The greatness of Lyons dates only from 43 B.C., when the consul L. Munatius Plancus began to erect important buildings by order of the Roman Senate. Augustus made it the capital of Celtic Gaul. The Roman town occupied the slope on the right bank of the Saône, now *Fourvière*, a name said to be derived from the Forum Vetus constructed by Trajan. Christianity was first preached here by St. Pothinus in the 2nd century. After the invasion of the barbarians, Lyons was abandoned by the emperors, and underwent many changes of masters, until it gave itself up to the King of France at the beginning of the 14th century. It was again sorely tried by the Italian and Religious Wars (1562). Attached to the ancient régime, Lyons revolted against the Convention, was besieged for two months in 1793, and condemned to demolition. To accomplish this as quickly as possible, Collot d'Herbois, the actor, made use of gunpowder and grape-shot, but was prevented by the fall of Robespierre from completing his work of destruction. Lyons rose again from its ruins under Napoleon I., when it entered on a period of almost continuous prosperity, and became one of the handsomest of modern cities. It was long the greatest centre in the world of the *Silk Industry*, introduced by Francis I. in 1536. The protectionist tariffs of 1897 resulted in the transference of the centre of this trade to Milan. Lyons, however, still purchases 40 million fr. worth of raw silk and exports over 300 million fr. worth of manufactured silk. At and around Lyons over 90,000 silk-looms are at work, employing about 150,000 hands. There are also metal-works, chemical, candle, and soap factories, and a number of breweries. Lyons was the

birthplace of the Emperors Claudius, Caracalla, and Geta, of Sidonius Apollinaris (p. 231), St. Ambrose, Philibert Delorme, Barrême, Coyzevox, Nicholas and Guillaume Coustou, Jussieu (p. 254), Suchet (p. 250), Ampère (see below), Jacquard (p. 250), Hippolyte and Paul Flandrin, Meissonier, and Puvis de Chavannes.

Lyons is divided by the Rhone and the Saône into three parts: the city, on the tongue of land between the rivers, with the old suburb of *La Croix-Rousse* (p. 250) on the hill above; the quarter on the right bank of the Saône, including the hill of *Fourvière* and the old faubourg of *Vaise;* and the quarter on the left bank of the Rhone, with *La Guillotière* and *Les Brotteaux* (p. 253).

a. Quarters between the Rhone and the Saône.

The *Gare de Perrache* (Pl. C, 6; p. 238), the chief station, situated on a huge embankment, owes its name to Perrache, a sculptor of Lyons, who extended the city in 1770 by removing farther S. the confluence of the rivers, which once met near this station. In front runs the broad *Cours du Midi,* leading, right and left, to the handsome *Ponts du Midi.* (Rhone bridge, to the right, see p. 253.)

The **Place Carnot** (Pl. C, D, 6), beyond the Cours, is adorned with a *Monument of the Republic* (1890). A bronze statue of the Republic, by Peynot, 24 ft. high, is preceded by a figure of the City of Lyons and surrounded by Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

The Rue Victor-Hugo leads thence to the centre of the town, passing the Place Ampère, with a statue of *Ampère,* the physicist (1775-1836). A little W. of the square rises the church of ***St-Martin-d'Ainay** (Pl. C, 5), one of the oldest in France; it was founded in the 6th cent., rebuilt in the Romanesque style in the 10th and 11th, and afterwards altered. It is said to occupy the site of a school of rhetoric founded by Caligula (*Athenæum,* whence 'Ainay'). The facade, enriched with red diamond-shaped inlaid work, has three portals with pointed arches, surmounted by Romanesque arcades with windows, and by a square tower with four acroteria at the base of the spire. There is also a low square tower above the crossing, supported by four massive antique columns.

Interior. The nave and inner aisles are vaulted and borne by columns; the outer aisles were added later (12th or 13th cent.). The mosaic inscription in the choir, of the early 12th cent., restored in 1859, commemorates the consecration of the church by Pascal II. in 1106. The apses are decorated with paintings, by *Hipp. Flandrin,* of Lyons (d. 1864), and the cupola with old paintings restored in 1899. In the chapel of the Virgin, to the right of the entrance to the choir, are a carved altar by *Fabisch* and a Virgin by *Bonnassieux.* On the same side is the ancient Chapelle Ste-Blandine, with a crypt restored in 1896. At the beginning of the left aisle is a fine old portal.

Beyond the Place Ampère the Rue Victor-Hugo leads to the **Place Bellecour** (Pl. D, 5; 'bella curia'), the finest square in Lyons, laid out in 1617, measuring 340 by 220 yds., and adorned with an equestrian statue of *Louis XIV.,* by Lemot (1825). This

C
D
E
3
4
Port Neuville
Quai St Vincent
Salle Rameau
Marché
la Martinière (Filles)
la Martinière (Garçons)
R. de la Martinière
R. Catherine
R. Désirée
Pl. Tolozan
Pont Morand
Place Morand
Quai des Brotteaux
Mouches
Parisiens
Quai de Pierre-Scize
Pl. d. l. Miséricorde
Pl. des Terreaux
Hôt. de Ville
R. Puits Gaillot
Pl. G. Théâtre
R. de Sèze
L'Homme de la Roche
Pl. Gerson
St Paul
Archives
Gare & Pl. St Paul
Montée des Carmes
Montée de Montauban
Conservatoire
Palais des Arts
Police
Chap. Evangel.
St Pierre
Rue du Plâtre
Rue du Bât d'Argent
Rue du Plat
Rue Pizay
Rue de l'Arbre Sec
Rue Mulet
Lycée Ampère
Passerelle du Collège
Gare de Corse de Loup
Gare Funic.
Pont du Change
Pl. d'Albon
St Nizier
Banque de France
Pl. d. l. Bourse
Rue Neuve
Rue Gentil
Les Lazaristes
Pl. du Change
Temple Protest.
Tour Métallique
Cimetière de Layasse
Gare
Mairie
Collège
Rue Dubois
Pont
Pl. des Cordeliers
Lafayette
Fourvière
Rue Tupin
St Bonaventure
Square Jussieu
Temple Prot.
N.D. de Fourvière
Hosp. des Chazeaux
Pal. de Justice
Pont du Pal. de Justice
Rue Ferrandière
Rue Thomassin
Scala
Pl. de la Comédie
Pl. des Jacobins
République
Rue Childebert
Pont de l'Hôtel-Dieu
Pl. St Jean
St Jean
Anc. Archevêché
Hospice de l'Antiquaille
Pont Tilsitt
Quai de Retz
Hôtel-
Hosp.
Quai de Bondy
Quai de Serin
Quai de la Pêcherie
Quai St Antoine
Rue Dubois
Rue Gentil
Rue Thomassin
Rue Ferrandière
Rue Childebert
Rue Tupin
Rue Jussieu
Rue Confort
Rue Constantine
Rue Platière
Rue Lanterne
Rue Longue
Rue Mercière
Rue Ste Hélène
Rue Juiverie
Rue Pizay
Rue Neuve
Rue Gentil
Rue Dubois
Rue Thomassin
Rue Ferrandière
Rue Childebert
Rue Tupin
Rue Jussieu
Rue Confort
Rue Constantine
Rue Platière
Rue Lanterne
Rue Longue
Rue Mercière
Rue Ste Hélène
Rue Juiverie
Rue du Bœuf
Rue Romarin
Rue Pas Etroit
Rue Boeuf
Rue Bombarde
Rue Tramassac
Rue Clébert
Rue Monte-à-Regret
Rue Roquette
Rue Casse-Froid
Rue Ste Marie des Chaînes
Rue Port-Pécheur
Rue Port-Mercière
Rue Port-Princesse
Rue Port-Ecclésiastique
Rue Port-Archevêque
Rue Port-Temple
Rue Port-Saint-Jean
Rue Port-Saint-Antoine
Rue Port-Saint-Vincent
Rue Port-Saint-Pierre
Rue Port-Saint-Paul
Rue Port-Saint-Nizier
Rue Port-Saint-Bonaventure
Rue Port-Saint-Jacques

Ancien Grand Séminaire
Synagogue
Pont de la Guillotière
Pont d'Alby
Pont d'Allen
Pont d'Aymard
Pont d'Aymard
Pont d'Aymard

is a favourite promenade, and adjoins the best residential quarter. Military band every afternoon and evening in summer (adm. to the enclosure in the evening, 1 ½-1 fr.). — The Rue Bellecour, to the N.W. of the square, leads to the Pont de Tilsitt (p. 250). In the same direction rises the church of Fourvière (p. 252).

At No. 12, Rue Sala (2nd floor), near the Saône, is the small *Musée de la Propagation de la Foi*, containing curiosities and souvenirs sent home by missionaries (adm. free 9-11 and 1-4, Sun. 1-3).

To the S.E. of the square rise the *Hospice de la Charité* (Pl. D, 5); its church, built in 1617 and restored in 1842, contains modern stained glass. The hospice (1200 beds; no adm.), founded in 1531 by Kléberger (p. 252), was the first of its kind in France.

At the N.E. angle of the square begin two fine streets, the *Rue de la République*, leading to the Place de la Comédie, and the *Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, leading to the Place des Terreaux.

To the E. of the Rue de la République are the large buildings of the *Hôtel-Dieu* (Pl. D, E, 5, 4; 1200 beds). The façade towards the Quai de l'Hôpital, begun by Soufflot in 1741, was not completed until 1842. It is adorned with statues of King Childebert and Queen Ultrogothe, the founders of the hospital (542), which is the oldest in France. The court contains a statue of *Dr. A. Bonnet* (1809-58), professor of surgery. The dome may be ascended for the view (apply to the custodian). — The quay affords a striking survey of the Rhone and its busy bridges. The Pont de l'Hôtel-Dieu and the Pont de la Guillotière lead to the quarter on the left bank (p. 253).

The **Rue de la République** (Pl. D, 4, 3) crosses the small Place de la République, with its monument of *President Carnot*, erected in 1900. In front of the statue is a figure of the City of Lyons; two other statues recall the visits of French sailors to Kronstadt (1892) and of Russian sailors to Toulon (1893). The Rue Carnot leads hence, N.E., to the Pont Lafayette (p. 254).

The **Palais de la Bourse et du Commerce** (Pl. D, 3, 4), farther N. in the Rue de la République, is one of the finest buildings in the city. It was designed by Dardel, in a modern Renaissance style, and erected in 1855-60. The two rather heavy façades have huge pavilions with pointed roofs. The steps on the S. façade are adorned with a relief of the Rhone and the Saône by Vermare (1907). Business is transacted in the square court inside (11-12.30). Around are two-storied arcades; above them are windows flanked with caryatides in wood (by G. Bonnet), which support the painted roof. Under the porticos are the Elements and the Seasons, by Bonnassieux, Fabisch, and Roubaux. The clock is adorned with three statues of the Hours, present, past, and future, by Bonnassieux. As he was leaving this building on 24th June, 1894, President Carnot was assassinated by an Italian anarchist.

The first floor is occupied by the Chamber and Tribunal of

Commerce and the Conseil des Prud'hommes. The second floor contains the ***Musée Historique des Tissus**, founded in 1856 (free on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 11-4; at other times, 9-4, on payment of a fee). Entrance by the N. façade on the Place de la Bourse; stairs to the left. Catalogue of 1902, $3^1/_2$ fr.; summary 50 c.

Gallery I. Textiles and embroidery prior to the 17th cent. (Egyptian, Byzantine, Arabian, Italian, etc.). Then two parallel rooms with textiles of the Far East and lace. — Gallery II, to the right of the second room. Oriental carpets; 477. Altar-front (Bruges, 16th cent.); above, a fine Flemish tapestry; at the end, left, a Spanish cope of 1492. — To the right of the first room is a Small Gallery containing lace. — Gallery III, to the right, at the end of the last. *French Textiles*, mostly from Lyons. — A small adjoining room contains *Pictures in Silk*. — Gallery IV. All the known looms; at the end, Thimonnier's first sewing-machine (1829).

The special *Library* connected with the museum is entered from the Place des Cordeliers (Tues., Wed., Fri., and Sat. 10-4; also, from Oct. to May, 7-10 p.m.).

The S. façade of the Bourse fronts the Place des Cordeliers, in which rises the church of *St-Bonaventure* (Pl. D, E, 4), begun in 1325, but built chiefly in the 15th cent., with a modern façade. — Pont Lafayette, see p. 254.

To the N.E. of the Bourse, on the Quai de Retz, is the *Lycée Ampère* (Pl. E, 3), containing the *Bibliothèque de la Ville* (about 250,000 vols., 871 incunabula, and 5247 MSS.; open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 10-12 and 2-6; in winter 12-5 and 7-10). Entrance, 27 Rue Gentil.

The **Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville** (Pl. D, 4, 3), starting from the Place Bellecour (see p. 243), passes near the *Théâtre des Célestins* (Pl. D, 4; a little to the left), the façade of which is adorned with busts of Scribe, Alfred de Musset, and Victor Hugo, and leads to the *Place des Jacobins* (Pl. D, 4). In the centre rises a pretty marble *Fountain*, in the Renaissance style, by G. André (1886), with statues of Delorme, Gér. Audran, Guill. Coustou, and Hipp. Flandrin (all natives of Lyons), by Degeorge. — In the *Rue Mercière*, to the left of the square, the *Rue de la Monnaie*, leading from the Rue Mercière to the Quai St-Antoine, and other streets in this quarter are several interesting old houses (16th-17th cent.).

Farther N., the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville passes near the *Old Hôtel de Ville* (13 Rue de la Poulaillerie) and reaches the church of **St-Nizier** (Pl. D, 3), once the cathedral, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., except the central portal, an addition of the 16th. The statues on the façade are by Fabisch and Bonnassieux (Virgin). The spire of the tower on the right is modern also. The nave and apse have a very fine triforium with pediments and sculptured balustrades. Over the second altar to the right of the choir is a statue of the Virgin by Coyzevox; over the second on the left is a statue of St. Pothinus (p. 241) by Chinard. The crypt under the choir (6th cent.) is adorned with modern mosaics.

The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville ends at the **Place des Terreaux** (Pl. D, 3), the most important in Lyons after the Place Bellecour. It was laid out on the bed of an ancient Roman canal between the Rhone and the Saône, which had to be filled up with earth ('terreaux'). The **Fontaine Bartholdi* (of 1892, named after the sculptor) is a striking group in lead, with colossal figures of Rivers and Springs hastening to the Ocean.

It was in this square that *Cinq-Mars* and *De Thou* were beheaded in 1642 by Richelieu's orders on a charge of treason, and in 1794 the guillotine was at work here, until it was found too slow and was superseded by grape-shot (p. 241). The revolutionary tribunal was presided over by *Collot d'Herbois*, an actor who had been hissed by the Lyonnais.

The handsome **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. D, 3), on the E. side of the square, built by Sim. Maupin of Lyons (1646-72), burnt down in 1674, was restored in 1702 by H. Mansart, and again in 1853 by Desjardins. The façade is richly decorated with a modern equestrian statue of Henri IV., by Legendre-Héral, and sculptures by Fabisch, Bonnaire, and Bonnet. Behind rises the quaint clock-tower, 160 ft. high. The façade towards the Place de la Comédie (p. 250) is simpler and far more pleasing. It consists of two wings connected by three arcades, above which runs a balustraded gallery. The court contains another gallery of the same kind.

The Interior (open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-11 and 2-4; fee to the concierge, to the left in the vestibule) also is interesting. In the vestibule are bronze statues of the Rhone and Saône, by the brothers Coustou, once a part of the monument to Louis XIV. in the Place Bellecour, destroyed in 1794. We note the *Salle des Fêtes* (chimney-piece and Gobelins tapestry), restored under the Second Empire; the *Salon Louis XIII* (ceiling borne by caryatides), preserved unaltered; the *Salle des Echevins* (ceiling dating from Henri II.); and the *Salle des Travaux* (portraits).

The **Palais St-Pierre** or **des Arts** (Pl. D, 3), on the S. side of the Place des Terreaux, is a large building erected in 1659-80 and restored since 1879. It formerly belonged to Benedictine nuns, whose refectory has been preserved (p. 246). The court in the centre has been transformed into a public garden, and is enclosed by projecting arcades, formerly cloisters.

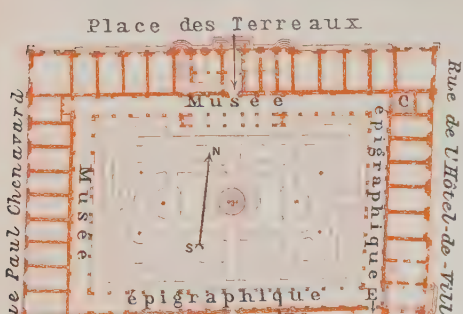
The very valuable **Collections** which the building contains, besides the library (p. 248), comprise a *Collection of Inscriptions*, a *Museum of Sculpture*, a *Picture Gallery*, a *Collection of Antiquities*, a *Museum of Mediæval and Renaissance Art*, and a *Natural History Collection*. The first three and the last are open daily, except Mon. and Sat., 9 to 11.30 and 1 to 4 or 5 (May-Sept.); the others are open at the same hours on Sun. and holidays only. Visitors are admitted at other times on applying at the secretary's office (N. wing, 1st floor) and on showing a passport or visiting-card. The charge for admission is 1 fr. for 1-2 pers., 50 c. for each pers. more (free on Thurs. afternoons and all day on Sun. and holidays). Illus. catalogue of 1899, 1 fr.

GROUND FLOOR.

In the vestibule: Force and Law, by *Diébolt*, bronze reliefs from a statue of Napoleon I. once in the Place Carnot (p. 242).

Collection of Inscriptions *(Musée Epigraphique)*, under the arcades. Ancient inscriptions, fragments of sculpture, stelæ, sarcophagi, altars, vases, etc. Explanatory notices on the pillars. The collection of inscriptions, all from this region, is the most valuable in France, and throws an interesting light on the institutions, public worship, and corporations of Lyons in the Gallo-Roman period. The tablet of Claudius is exhibited on the first floor (p. 248).

The GARDEN contains bronze statues by various artists.



GROUND FLOOR.

Sculpture Gallery, in the S. wing, entrance at the S.E. angle of the cloisters (Pl. E), whence also a staircase ascends to the picture-gallery (Pl. B; p. 247).—ROOM I *(Musée des Bustes)*, to the right, the old refectory of the Benedictine nuns, is admirably adorned with life-size reliefs of saints and Biblical scenes in stucco, by *Sim. Guillaume*, and at the ends and on the ceiling with paintings by *P. L. Cretey*, representing the Miracle of the Loaves, the Last Supper, etc., all of the 17th century. Also busts of Lyons celebrities, mostly modern, and two antique mosaics, the Exercises of the Palæstra and the Fish. Two glass cases contain painted casts and terracottas by *Jean Carriès* and *Chinard*, of Lyons.—The VESTIBULE contains architectural fragments. ROOM II. Mediæval and Renaissance sculptures, architectural ornaments, reliefs, and statues. Right to left: 13. Ex-voto, a relief in painted stone (Lyons, 16th cent.); 14. Madonna with donor (Auvergne, 16th cent.); 15. Medallion bust (16th cent.); 7. Noah, probably from the Moses Fountain at Dijon; 18. Large chimney-piece (16th cent.); 27. *Desiderio da Settignano*, Relief in stucco duro of the Madonna; above, 34. Lion of Venice (1490); 29. *Mino da Fiesole*, Bust of John the Baptist (15th cent.); 19. Chimney-piece (Burgundy, 16th cent.); above, 28. Sculptured tympanum in relief (Venice, 15th cent.); 8. Kneeling abbot (Burgundy, 15th cent.); 20. *Ben. Antelami*, Bust of St. Peter (end of 12th cent.); Medallion of Lodovico Sforza (N. Italy, end of 15th cent.); *25. *School of Donatello*, Angel and boy with musical instruments (terracotta relief; end of 15th cent.); portrait-medallion in marble (Milan, 15th cent.); 35. *Andrea della Robbia (?)*, Madonna and Child (terracotta relief). In the centre, *30. *Ant. Rossellino (?)*, Madonna and Child (terracotta relief; 15th cent.); 5. Tombstone of a woman (14th cent.).—ROOM III. To the right, 2. Mummy-shaped Græco-Phœnician sarcophagi; taurobolic altar; Roman sarcophagi (No. 3, on the left, Triumph of Bacchus); cinerary urns; by the window, Roman (not Greek) altar.—ROOM IV. To the left, 52. *Foyatier*, Girl with a kid; 79. *Truphême*, Girl at the spring; 62. *Legendre-Héral*, Silenus; 71. *Pradier*, Odalisque; 82. *Vietty*, Nymph of the Seine; 31. *Cortot*, Pandora; 70. *Pollet*, Twilight;

19, 14. *Chinard*, Perseus and Andromeda (unfinished); 78. *Schœnewerk*, Aurora; in the centre, 40. *Delorme*, Mercury; 61. *Legendre-Héral*, Eurydice; 2. *Barye*, Tiger devouring a young stag; 39. *Delorme*, Psyche. In the corner to the right, an old well.

The door at the end leads to the Grand Escalier, or Escalier d'Honneur (Pl. A), with 17th cent. decorations after Thomas Blanchet. On the first floor, to the right, is the picture-gallery (main staircase, Pl. B, see p. 246); to the left is the Salle des Dessins and opposite is the Muséum (p. 249).

First Floor.

The ***Picture Gallery** *(Musée de Peinture)* was founded by Napoleon I. The French school of the 19th cent. is well represented, and the Netherlandish collection includes several fine works, notably two by Rubens (p. 249); the most important of the Italians is Perugino (p. 249).

The Salle des Dessins, in the S.W. angle of the building, is reserved for Lyons artists, notably *Puvis de Chavannes*, *P. Chenavard*, *Ponthus-Cinier*, *J. J. de Boissieu*, *Meissonier*, and *Ravier*. Bust of Puvis de Chavannes, by *Rodin*. We return to the Grand Escalier and enter the —

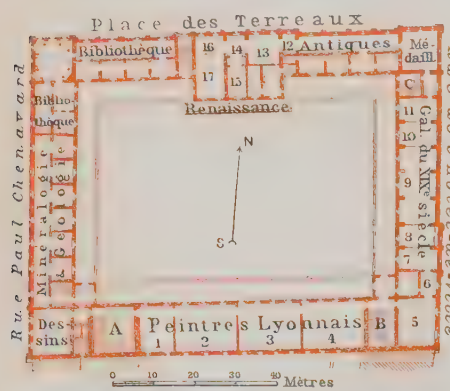
Galerie P. Chenavard, containing works by Lyons painters. Room I. Pictures by *Grobon*, *Ant. Berjon*, etc. On the floors of this room and the following ones are Roman mosaics. — Room II. Works by *Hipp. Flandrin* (513. Dante in Hades), *Paul* and *Aug. Flandrin*, *St-Jean* (flowers), *Ant. Guindrand* (landscapes). — Room III. To the right, *Allemand*, *Ponthus-Cinier*, Landscapes; *Puvis de Chavannes*, *621. Autumn (1864), 625a. The artist's wife (1883); 593. *Meissonier*, Paul Chenavard (1807-95). — Room IV. Works by *Vollon*, *Appian*, *Vernay*, *Ravier*, *Guiguet*, *Roybet* (Lesson in astronomy). — We cross the landing of the S.E. staircase (Pl. B) to the

East Rooms, which contain the paintings of the 19th century. Room V. To the right, *N. Sicard*, 652. Pont de la Guillotière (p. 253), 415. *Jos. Bail*, Kitchen interior; 414. *Ant. Bail*, The village-band. Handsome carved door from Aix-en-Provence (ca. 1720). In the centre, *Chinard*, *Bust of Mme. Récamier. — Room VI. *A. Faivre*, Lady in blue. — Room VII. Casts of sculptures of the Parthenon and of the doors of the Baptistery at Florence. — Room VIII. Paintings by *Seignemartin* (1848-75), of Lyons. In the centre, *Rodin*, *Eve. — Room IX. To the right, 326. *J. P. Laurens*, Hostages; 329. *J. Lefebvre*, Nymph and Bacchus; *Claude Monet*, Landscape and Sea-piece; *Renoir*, Guitar-player; 316. *Henner*, Creole; *A. Sisley*, Landscapes; *253. *Cazin*, After the day's work (1888); *Simon*, Religious ceremony at Assisi. In the centre, a fine antique mosaic (Circus Games); also, *Rodin*, *The shadow, and in a glass case casts of works by the same sculptor. — Room X. To the right, *J. Blanche*, Portr. of a lady; 315. *Henner*, Dead Christ; *Eug. Carrière*, Angel of suffering; *Geoffroy*, Resigned; 364. *Raffaëlli*, At the founder's. In the centre, *Rodin*, Minerva (1905), Temptation of St. Anthony, a bust and a group in marble. — Room XI (Bernard Donation). To the left, 365. *J. Raoux*, Portr. of a lady; 37. *Piazzetta*, Cream-eaters; 172. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 271. *Dagnan-Bouveret*, Bridal pair at a photographer's.

***Collection of Antiquities,** in the N. wing, adjoining the preceding gallery and with a separate (N.E.) staircase in the cloisters, to the left of the entrance (Pl. C). Entrance by the vestibule (p. 248) on non-public days (p. 245). The bronzes are especially noteworthy. — Salle des Medailles. Medals, coins; 7. Small marble frieze, representing suovetaurilia (sacrifices of a pig, sheep, and ox); masks, fragments of statues; *Bronze statue (The orator), found in fragments in 1897 at Coligny (Ain). — Salle des Antiques. To the right, in a glass case, *Terracottas from Tanagra and Asia Minor, incl. a statuette of Artemis (No. 42, in the centre); on the right, next the windows, a small Egyptian collection, vases and objects in bone. In the cabinets by the left wall are glasses, vases (incl. several lecythi with a white ground), statuettes and fragments of utensils in bronze; also an Isis from Cumæ and (No. 1) an **Archaic Statue of*

Venus, with a dove on her right hand (middle of 6th cent. B.C.). In the centre: 1st case, Silver plate; 2nd case, Greek vases; 3rd case, Gold ornaments and cameos; 4th case, Bronze cists from Palestrina and a mirror from Corinth; above (No. 52), bronze statuette of Fortune; 5th case, Gold ornaments, some of them found at Fourvière (p. 252); 6th case, Bronze statuettes (*Winged Victory) and utensils. 70. Portable brazier, from Vienne; 59. Head of Juno; 49. Jupiter. By the windows, 67, 66. Bronze heads of Domitian and Vespasian. — Vestibule, to the left (see p. 247). On the right, 12. **Bronze Tablet*, found at Lyons in 1528, bearing a large part of the speech (quoted by Tacitus, Ann. xxi, 24) delivered in the Roman Senate by the Emp. Claudius in favour of granting Gaul the right of sending representatives to the Senate; in the middle, Fragments of a **Gallic Calendar* engraved on bronze, found in 1897 at Coligny (Ain); on the left, objects discovered in a necropolis near the Place de Trion (p. 253); utensils and mosaics.

Museum of Mediæval and Renaissance Art, occupying the following rooms in the N. wing. — Room XII. To the right, Italian bronzes (16th cent.); French medallions and plaquettes of the 15th-17th cent. (57. St. Martin on horseback, 15th cent.); objects in wrought iron; to the left, Venetian and Oriental glass, incl. an Arabian mosque lamp (14th cent.). — Room XIII. Excellent enamels, mostly from Limoges: 3rd case, 191. Book-cover, with Christ blessing (early 13th cent.); 197. Censer with the Annunciation (Siena, 14th cent.); 199. Ciborium with transparent enamel, by Picinus of Siena (early 14th cent.); on the left, 232. Triptych with 27 plaques; church-plate. On the right, locksmiths' work (15th-17th cent.); Oriental weapons (14th-17th cent.). — Room XIV. *180-185. Swiss stained glass (16th cent.); 65. Gothic candelabrum (15th cent.); furniture (16th cent.). — Room XV, to the left. Wood-carvings; in the middle, 40. Recumbent woman (Spanish, late 16th cent.); 38. Altar-frontal with the Last Judgment (German; late 15th or early 16th cent.); on the left, 85. Three wooden panels, from the Château de Gaillon (early 16th cent.); 90, 91, 96. Carved doors, table (Lyons, 16th cent.); furniture. — Room XVI. Furniture; ivories (6th-10th and 13th-14th cent.); at the end-wall, carved walnut door (Lyons, 16th cent.); right and left, *22, 23. Virgin and the Angel of the Annunciation (Pisa, 14th cent.). — Room XVII. Faience and porcelain from Moorish Spain, China, Japan, Holland, Italy, Persia, Turkey, and France (incl. specimens by Bernard Palissy).



First Floor.

The **Library** occupies the other rooms in the N. wing of the first floor. It contains 83,286 vols. and 350 MSS., treating especially of the arts and sciences, industry, and archæology, and includes 30,000 engravings and drawings. Adm. daily, 10-5, except Sun., holidays, and from Aug. 21st to Sept. 10th. The second floor contains the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*.

The **Natural History Collection** *(Muséum)* is on the first and second floors of the W. wing (entrance by the Grand Escalier. Pl. A). The first floor is devoted to mineralogy and geology, the second to zoology (incl. a mammoth found at Lyons in 1853), anthropology, and palæontology. The botanical collections are in the Parc de la Tête-d'Or (p. 254).

SECOND FLOOR.

Continuation of the Picture Gallery. At the top of the S.E. staircase (Pl. B) are *Paintings by *Puvis de Chavannes:* Sacred Grove dear to the Arts and the Muses, Antique Vision, Christian Inspiration, The Rhone and the Saône.

GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS, to the left of the staircase. Right to left: 220-223. *German School of 15th Cent.*, Scenes from the life of Christ (on wood); 28. *L. Giordano*, Rinaldo and Armida; 60. *Domenichino*, Angelica and Medoro; *15. *Ant. Canale*, View of Venice; 34. *Palma Vecchio (?)*, Portr. of a woman; 13. *Carlo Caliari*, Catherine Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus, entering Venice; 171. *J. van Ruysdael*, Norwegian scene; 197, 196. *Corn. van der Voort*, Portraits; 190. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 7. *Guercino*, Circumcision; 119. *J. D. de Heem*, William of Orange, afterwards William III. of England; 97. *Corn. Janssens van Ceulen*, Portr. of a lady; 115. *J. van Goyen*, Cottage on the shore; 98. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Exhumation of SS. Gervasius and Protasius; 170. *J. van Ruysdael*, The stream; 99. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Easter; 136. *Sal. Koninck*, Sacrifice of Manoah (more probably the young Tobias and his wife); *153. *Jan van Noordt*, Young cavalier; 113. *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape. 84. *F. Bol*, Portrait; 144. *Van Mierevelt*, Portr. of a woman; 130. *Jac. Jordaens*, Visitation; *166. *Rubens*, SS. Francis, Dominic, and other saints saving the world from the wrath of Christ (ca. 1618-20); 143. *Van Mierevelt*, Portr. of a lady; 189. *Terburg*, Portrait; 156. *J. van Oost*, Young man receiving a letter; 131. *Jac. Jordaens*, Adoration of the shepherds. 123. *Van der Helst*, Portr. of a woman; 132. *Jordaens*, Mercury and Argus; 120. *J. D. de Heem (?)*, Fruit; 159. *Paul Potter*, Landscape with cattle (1646); 101. *J. B. de Champaigne*, Adoration of the shepherds; 195. *S. de Vos*, Portr. of himself (study); *167. *Rubens (?)*, Adoration of the Magi (ca. 1618); 187. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Liberation of St. Peter; 109. *A. van Dyck*, Study of heads; 77. *G. Berckheyde*, Groote Markt at Haarlem; 116. *J. van Hagen*, Forest-scene; 179. *Fr. Snyders*, Dead game; *Fr. Goya*, Baptism; 68. *Al. Cano*, Dead Christ; 70. *Ribera*, Saint in ecstasy; 72. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; *58. *Perugino*, The Ascension, one of the master's finest works (ca. 1495), presented to the city in 1816 by Pius VII.; *59. *Perugino*, SS. Herculanus and James the Greater, painted about 1502 for Sant' Agostino in Perugia (comp. pp. 85, 412); 44. *Tintoretto*, Madonna and Child with saints; 11. *Paolo Veronese*, Bathsheba at the bath; 45. *Tintoretto*, Danae; 10. *P. Veronese*, Finding of Moses; 22. *Ag. Caracci* (or *Luca Giordano?*), A canon; 399. *Jean Clouet*, Guillaume de Montmorency; 95. *B. Bruyn*, Portrait. — 232. *Flemish School of late 15th Cent.*, Tree of Jesse; 108. *After Dürer*, Virgin and Child distributing wreaths of roses, with the Emp. Maximilian and St. Catharine kneeling (on the right Dürer himself), an old copy (late 16th cent.) of the picture known as the 'Feast of the Rosary', painted at Venice in 1506, now at Prague; 64. *Ferrarese School of 16th Cent.*, St. Jerome; 229, 230. *Burgundian School of 15th Cent.*, Death and Coronation of the Virgin.

The ROOMS OF THE FRENCH MASTERS are on the other side of the S.E. staircase. To the right of the vestibule is a room (Salle des Dessins) containing engravings, prints, drawings, and pastels (103 and 104 attr. to *Quentin de la Tour*). — Room to the left. On the right, 260. *Courbet*, Portr. of Paul Chenavard; 286. *Detaille*, Episode at the battle of Champigny (1870). — GRANDE GALERIE. To the right: 280. *Desportes*, Game and fruit; 375. *Rigaud*, Portrait; *J. Raoux*, Portr. of a lady. *282. *Desportes*, Animals and fruit; 395a. *S. Vouet*, Portr. of himself; 283. *Desportes*, Boar-hunt; 250. *Le Brun*, Thanksgiving of Louis XIV.; 349.

monument by Bonnaire, in memory of *Jean Kléberger*, 'le bon allemand' (p. 243; d. 1546), a benefactor of Lyons.

The best vantage-ground for a survey of the great city is the **Hill of Fourvière** (Pl. C, 4; see p. 241; funiculaires, see p. 240), a spur of granite, on which, during the glacial period, a moraine of the Rhone glacier was deposited. The oldest of the two churches situated on this hill, the *Chapelle de Notre-Dame-de-Fourvière* (18th cent.), S. of the new church, is a great resort of pilgrims. It contains a black image of the Virgin, and its walls are covered with votive offerings. The tower is crowned with a bronze-gilt statue of the Virgin, by Fabisch (adm. 25 c.).

The church of **Notre-Dame-de-Fourvière**, massive in design, but in doubtful taste, looks imposing when viewed from a distance. It was designed in a modernized Byzantine style by P. Bossan (d. 1888). Begun in fulfilment of a vow made by the clergy of Lyons during the war of 1870-71, it was consecrated in 1896. It stands 400 ft. above the Place Bellecour. The dimensions are 94 by 38 yds., and 125 ft. in height. The apse, with its semicircular gallery (from which the town is blessed annually on 8th Sept., the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin), is flanked by octagonal towers, terminating in a sort of crown. Instead of buttresses there are four square half-towers. The façade also is flanked with towers, so that the whole building looks like a fortress. The *Façade* has a rich portico with four granite monolithic columns, 27 ft. high, supporting a gallery with angels as caryatides, over which is a pediment with sculptures, by Dufraine, relating to the plague of 1643 and the vow made in 1870.

Interior. The nave and aisles, of equal height, are divided into three bays by eight pairs of columns in bluish-grey marble, with bases and capitals in white marble, connected above by arcades with angels as caryatides. The whole building is lavishly decorated with mosaics, painting, and gilding. The choir has ten columns in red marble with gilded capitals; angels adorn the spring of the vaulting. The altar, composed of the most costly materials, has a ciborium and a statue of the Virgin. At the end of the nave is a votive picture (formerly in the Cathedral), presented by the city after the visitation of the cholera in 1832.

The *Crypt* (closed 11-2), dedicated to St. Joseph, extends under the whole church and is also partly adorned with mosaics. — The N.E. tower, to the left of the choir (160 ft. high; 316 steps; adm. 50 c.), commands a magnificent *Panorama (view-indicator), extending over more than 120 M.

The chief points, from N. to E., are Le Mont d'Or (above the Dôme des Chartreux); La Bresse, backed by the Jura; Le Bugey, with the Alps; Mont Blanc, 100 M. to the E., a little to the left of the Pont Lafayette; the Bauges Mts., those of Allevard, and the Grande-Chartreuse; the Pelvoux, the Vercors, the Rhone valley to the S. (beyond the Gare de Perrache); and Pilat in the Cévennes.

The Feast of the Immaculate Conception (8th Dec.) is celebrated by the illumination of the churches of Fourvière and of many private houses, of which the quays, as well as the hill, afford a striking survey.

The shortest descent is by the *Passage du Rosaire* (5 c.), below the church, to the left, a winding path bordered by fifteen small monuments after Bossan, with coloured reliefs by Fabisch, representing the mysteries of the Rosary. The path leads to the carriage-road, the *Montée St-Barthélemy*, beyond which a flight of 242 steps *(Montée des Chazeaux)* descends to the Rue de la Bombarde, near the Palais de Justice (p. 251). — It is preferable, however, to descend on the N. side, following the *Montée des Anges* to the left of the façade. Farther on we leave to the left the station of the St-Paul funiculaire (p. 240), and then the **Tour Métallique** (Pl. C, 4; Café-Rest. Gay), a miniature Eiffel Tower, 280 ft. high (lift 1 fr.; view as from Notre-Dame, p. 252), and follow the 'Passage Gay' (5 c.), which descends past Roman antiquities to the foot of the *Montée des Carmes*, between the Gares St-Paul (pp. 238, 240).

From the square in front of Notre-Dame-de-Fourvière the Rue du Juge-de-Paix leads to the *Porte de Fourvière*, passing relics of the *Roman Aqueduct* which came from Mont Pilat (p. 265; 50 M.). Beyond the gate is the *Place de Trion* (Pl. B, 5), from which the Rue des Fossés-de-Trion leads to the Fort Dubois-Crancé (Pl. A, 5). To the right, behind the barracks, is a better-preserved fragment of the aqueduct (¼ hr. from the Porte de Fourvière). From the Place St-Irénée the Rue des Macchabées leads past the *Place de Choulans* (Pl. B, 5), where there are several large *Roman Tombs* (1st cent. A.D.).

c. Quarters on the Left Bank of the Rhone.

On the left bank of the Rhone lie two large modern quarters, *Les Brotteaux*, an aristocratic quarter adjoining the Parc de la Tête-d'Or, and the uninteresting *La Guillotière*.

The latter is reached by the handsome *Pont du Midi* (Pl. D, 6; 1888-91), E. of the Cours du Midi, or by the *Pont de la Guillotière* (Pl. E, 5), E. of the Place Bellecour and S. of the Hôtel-Dieu (p. 243). The latter bridge, the oldest in Lyons, dates from the 13th cent., but was widened in 1839. Between the two is the *Pont de l'Université* (Pl. D, E, 5, 6; 1903).

Near this bridge are the **University Buildings** (Pl. E, 6); to the S. are the *Facultés des Sciences et de Médecine*, a large modern edifice, preceded by a statue of Claude Bernard (1813-78), the physiologist; to the N. are the *Facultés de Droit et des Lettres*. On the second floor of the latter are a *Musée de Moulages* (casts of antiques) and a *Musée de Géographie*, both open 8-11 and 2-5, except Sun., holidays, and in vacation; ring at the gate. — Farther on, in the Place Ollier (Pl. E, 5, 6), rises a statue of *Ollier*, the surgeon (p. 484), by A. Boucher (1904).

At the end of the Pont de la Guillotière is the Place Raspail (Pl. E, 5), with busts of *Fr. Raspail* (1794-1878), chemist and politician, and *Capt. Ed. Thiers*, who distinguished himself at Belfort in 1870.

The **Préfecture** (Pl. E, 4), farther on, in the Cours de la Liberté, near the *Pont de l'Hôtel-Dieu*, is a large Renaissance building (1885-90). The garden contains statues of two natives of Lyons, the poet *Victor de Laprade* (1812-83) and *Gen. Duphat* (1770-98); also the monument of *Félix Mangini* (1836-1902), a benefactor of the city, by A. Boucher.

A little higher up, on the quay, is a handsome *Protestant Church* (Pl. E, 4), in the Romanesque style. Adjacent is a small square with a statue of *Bernard de Jussieu* (1699-1777), the botanist. Just beyond is the *Pont Lafayette* (Pl. E, 4; 1888-90), above which begins Les Brotteaux (p. 253).—A little N. of the Cours Lafayette, which leads E. from the bridge, rises the monument to the *Victims of the Siege of 1793* (Pl. F, 3; see p. 241).

The handsome *Pont Morand* (Pl. E, 3), farther up, leads to the Place Morand, in which rises a fountain after Desjardins, with genii and the City of Lyons. The modern *Church of the Redemption* (Pl. E, F, 2), in the Place Puvis-de-Chavannes, in the 13th cent. style, contains fine stained glass.

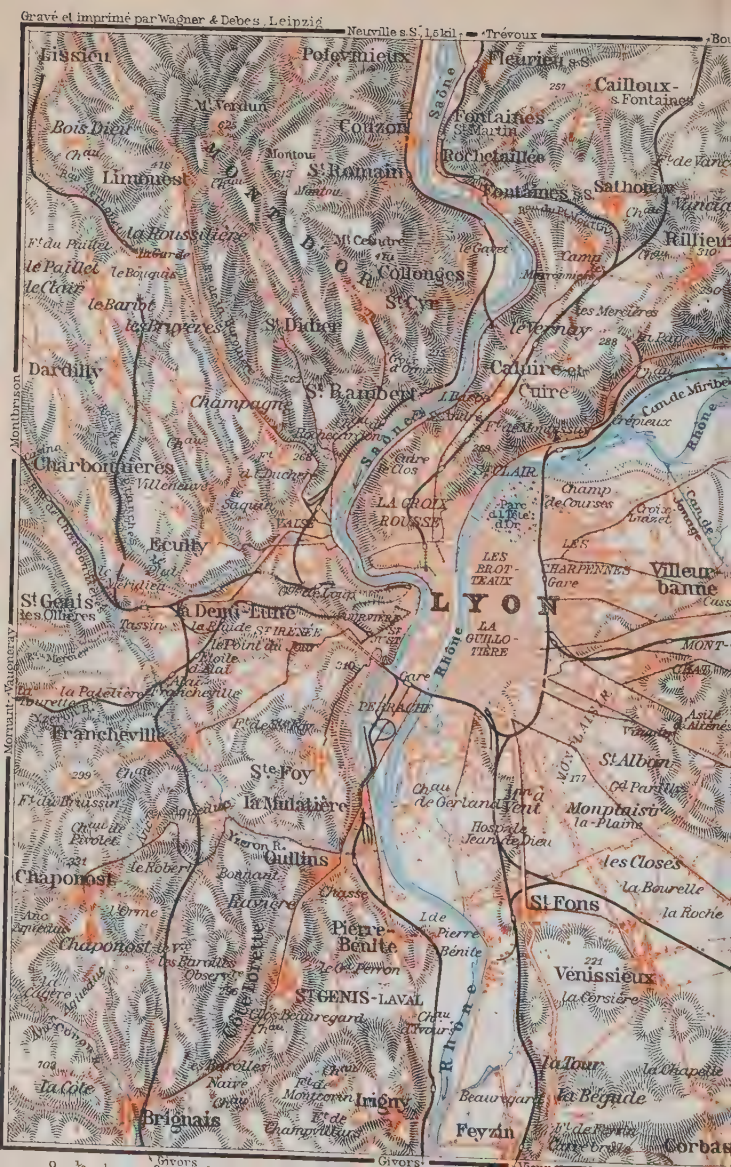
At the 'rond-point' by the entrance to the Parc de la Tête-d'Or (Pl. E, 1) is the *Monument des Légions du Rhône*, erected in memory of the war of 1870-71.

The ***Parc de la Tête-d'Or** (Pl. F, G, 1, 2; tramways Nos. 14 and 17, see p. 240), a fine park of 280 acres, laid out in 1856 on what was once marshy soil, is now protected from the floods of the Rhone by an immense dike, which cost over $2^1/_2$ million francs. In the centre is a large *Lake* with several islands. (Ferry 10 c., row round the lake 30 c.; boat 1 fr. per hour; rest. on the E. side.) On the E. side of the park are *Zoological* and *Botanical Gardens*. The hothouses (open 1-6, in winter 1-4) contain fine collections of orchids, ferns, and palms. The *Conservatoire Botanique*, with the botanical collections of the Muséum (p. 249), is open daily, except Sun., 8-12 and 2-6.

Environs. The prettiest short excursion from Lyons is to the **Ile-Barbe**, $3^1/_2$ M. to the N., reached by steamboat on the Saône, whose picturesque banks are dotted with country-houses. Below the island is a large 'barrage' or dam. On the island itself there are vestiges of an old convent, incl. a small Romanesque chapel, and of a castle (11th-15th cent.). Fêtes ('vogues') are held here on Easter and Whit Mondays. The island is connected by steps with a suspension-bridge which crosses from the left bank to *St-Rambert*, on the right bank, with a Romanesque church. A charming path, shaded in the afternoon, ascends the right bank above the village.—Railway, see p. 204; tramway to Neuville-sur-Saône on the left bank, see p. 240, No. 25.

Charbonnières-les-Bains (770 ft.; Hôt. des Bains, in the park; Gr.-Hôt. Escoffier, Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc), $5^1/_2$ M. to the W. of Lyons by the Montbrison line (p. 255), is another favourite resort of excursionists. The village lies in a valley, partly wooded. It has a cold chalybeate spring (adm. 10 c.) in a small park, with a casino (L. 4, D. 5 fr.) near the railway, beyond the station.

The **Mont d'Or**, 5 M. to the N. of Lyons, culminates in the *Mont*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Neuville s.S., 1,5 kil.
Trévoux
Lissieu
Polevmieux
Fleurieu s.S.
Cailloux-s. Fontaines
Mt Verdun
Bois Dieu
Couzon
Fontaines-St Martin
Rochetaillée
Limonest
St Romain
Fontaines s.S.
Sathonay
Vancia
la Roussilière
Mt Cendre
Rillieux
le Paillet
le Clair
le Bouquis
Collonges
St Cyr
le Gavet
le Barlot
les Bruyères
St Didier
le Vernay
les Mercières
Dardilly
Caluire-et-Cuire
St Rambert
Champagne
Can. de Miribel
Crépieux
Rhône
Charbonnières
Villeneuve
Saône
St Clair
Champ de Courses
Croix Luizet
Can. de Jonage
Ecully
LA CROIX ROUSSE
LES BROTTEAUX
LES CHARPENNES
Gare
Villeurbanne
St Genis les Ollières
la Demi-Lune
LYON
LA GUILLOTIÈRE
Tassin
la Ruide
St IRÉNÉE
le Point du Jour
Etoile d'Alai
Alai
Gare
Rhône
MONT-CHAT
la Patelière
Francheville
PERRACHE
Asile d'Aliénés
Francheville
St Albon
Ste Foy
la Mulatière
Chau de Gerland
Mn à Vent
Monplaisir
la Plaine
Hosp. de Jean de Dieu
Yzeron R.
Oullins
les Closes
Chaponost
le Robert
Bonnant
Chasse
la Bourelle
St Fons
la Roche
Ravière
l'Orme
Pierre-Bénite
Chaponost
Pierre Bénite
Vénissieux
la Corsière
St GENIS-LAVAL
Côte Lorette
Rhône
la Tour
la Chapelle
la Côte
Naive
Irigny
Beauregard
la Bégude
Brignais
Feyzin
Corbas
Givors
Montbrison
Mornant-Vaugneray

Ceindre (1540 ft.), the *Mont*on, or *Mont Thou* (2040 ft.), and the *Mont Verdun* (2050 ft.), all fine points of view. A tramway (p. 240; No. 28, every 20 min., fare 50 or 25 c.) runs in 35 min. to *St-Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or*, whence Mont Ceindre is ascended in 35 min. (rest. at the top). The Monton is 50 min. farther, and Mont Verdun is 40 min. beyond it. We may visit these two hills (summits fortified and inaccessible) direct from *Limonest* (tramway No. 27; p. 240); then descend to *Poleymieux* (Rest. Peytel), and thence by a picturesque road to *St-Germain-au-Mont-d'Or* (p. 203) or to *Neuville-sur-Saône* (tramway No. 25; p. 240).

The **Roman Aqueducts of Bonnand** (or *Beaunant*), to the S.W. of Lyons, may be visited in $3^1/_2$ hrs. These are eighteen arcades of the aqueduct mentioned on p. 253, which cross, $^3/_4$ hr. W. of *Oullins* (tramway No. 21, p. 240; railway, see p. 260), the valley of the *Yzeron* and the Francheville road (see below). More considerable remains (90 arches) are to be seen S. of *Chaponost* ($2^1/_2$ M. to the S.E.; tramway No. 22, p. 240). We may return by *Francheville*, with a ruined keep and châteaux (tramway No. 30; p. 240), or by *Ste-Foy* (tramway No. 24; p. 240).

From Lyons to *Dijon* and *Paris*, see R. 30; to *Marseilles*, see R. 66; to *Nîmes*, see R. 61; to *Aix-les-Bains*, *Chambéry*, and *Modane*, see R. 49b; to *Grenoble*, see R. 56; to *Clermont-Ferrand* and *Bordeaux*, see R. 36; to *Bourg*, see pp. 314, 313.

From Lyons to *Mont Pilat*, see p. 265.

From Lyons to Montbrison, 49 M., railway in 3 hrs. 25 to 3 hrs. 45 min. (8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). The train starts from the *Gare St-Paul* (Pl. C, 3), and passes under the hill of Fourvière. 2 M. *Lyon-Gorge-de-Loup* (Pl. A, 3). We cross the Paris line. $2^1/_2$ M. *Ecully-Demi-Lune*. *Ecully*, to the right, is a large suburb. $3^1/_2$ M. *Tassin*, where we cross the Lozanne and Givors line (p. 207). — $5^1/_2$ M. *Charbonnières* (buffet; p. 251). — 12 M. *Fleurieux-Lozanne*. The country is hilly and partly wooded. Extensive view to the right. The line from Roanne to St-Germain-au-Mont-d'Or and Lyons (R. 30c) diverges to the right. — $14^1/_2$ M. *L'Arbreste* (p. 209). — The line now ascends the valley of the *Brévenne*. About $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.W. of (16 M.) *Sain-Bel* is *Savigny*, once famed for its abbey, of which few traces remain. Valuable mines of copper pyrites. — $26^1/_2$ M. *Ste-Foy-l'Argentière*, a large village with an old château and coal-mines. — Beyond (31 M.) *Meys* a tunnel carries the line into the basin of the Loire. — 33 M. *Viricelles-Chazelles*. Electric tramway thence to *St-Symphorien-sur-Coise*, viâ *Chazelles-sur-Lyon* (pop. 6041), with six large felt-hat factories. — The line now descends rapidly. — $37^1/_2$ M. *Bellegarde-St-Galmier*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the N. of St-Galmier (p. 209; omn.). — 39 M. *Montrond* (p. 209). We cross the Loire and traverse a plain studded with ponds. $44^1/_2$ M. *Grézieux-le-Fromental*. We join, on the left, the St-Etienne line. — 49 M. *Montbrison* (p. 267).

From Lyons to Trévoux, 16 M., railway in $^3/_4$-$1^3/_4$ hr. (2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). The train starts from the *Gare de la Croix-Rousse* (Pl. D, 12). It passes many country-houses and factories. On the left is the drilling-ground of Sathonay. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Sathonay-Rillieux*, two villages on the left and right. To the right diverges the direct line to Bourg (pp. 314, 313). We reach the Saône. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Neuville-sur-Saône* (p. 203). — 16 M. *Trévoux* (p. 203).

From Lyons to Mornant and to Vaugneray, $17^1/_2$ and $8^1/_2$ M., local railway starting from the *Gare de St-Just* (Pl. B, 5). — At (6 M.) *Le Tupinier* it forks, the right branch going to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Vaugneray* (pop. 1980), whence an omn. runs to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Yzeron* (2485 ft.; Hôt. Beau-Site, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc), a little summer resort. The left branch goes to ($11^1/_2$ M.) **Mornant** (Buffet; Hôt. du Nord; pop. 1713), dominated by the lofty *Tour du Vingtain*, a relic of the 14th cent. fortifications. A bridge here is one of the best-preserved arches of the Roman aqueduct from Mont Pilat (p. 253). *Ste-Catherine-sous-Riverie* (2555 ft.; Hôt. Beaujolin), 6 M. to the W. (omn. meets morning-train), is a good centre for

excursions among the neighbouring hills. The old feudal village of *Riverie*, 3/4 M. from Ste-Catherine, still retains its castle.

From Lyons to Aoste-St-Genix *(St-Béron)*, 44 1/2 M., railway in 2 hrs. 20 to 2 hrs. 40 min. (5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 25 c.). This local line, starting from the *Gare de l'Est* (Pl. G, 5), traverses a flat district, S.E. of Lyons. — 2 M. **Villeurbanne** (pop. 42,526) is an industrial suburb of Lyons (tramways, see p. 240). Near it begins the *Canal de Jonage*, fed by the Rhone, constructed in 1894-8 to supply electric power to the factories of Lyons. — 11 M. *Pusignan*, with the ruins of a large château burnt down in 1789. We cross the Bourbre. — 16 M. *Pont-de-Chéruy-Tignieu* (hotel), with a cable-factory. Omn. to La Balme-les-Grottes (p. 314; 10 1/2 M.; 1 1/2 fr.). — 20 M. **Crémieu** (695 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Bouillet, de la Chaîte), a decayed little town, dominated by the ruined castle of St-Laurent, still has part of its walls (14th-16th cent.), notably two well-preserved gates. — From (24 1/2 M.) *St-Hilaire-de-Brens* (880 ft.), the highest point of the line, a branch-line runs to (7 M.) *Jallieu* (p. 406). — At (26 M.) *Trept* there are lime and cement factories. To the left, 1 1/4 M., is the feudal castle of La Poype or Serrière. — Beyond (28 1/2 M.) *Soleymieu-Sablonnières* diverges the line to Montalieu and Ambérieu (p. 314). — 35 M. *Morestel*, with pretty environs, 1 1/4 M. from *Vézeronce*, an old town, near which Clodomir, son of Clovis, defeated the Burgundians in 524. — 40 1/2 M. *Les Avenières*. Steam-tramway to La Tour-du-Pin (p. 406). — Lastly we cross the line from Virieu-le-Grand to Pressins (p. 315). — 44 1/2 M. *Aoste-St-Genix*, station for *Aoste* (p. 315), 1 1/4 M. to the S.W., and **St-Genix,** or *St-Genix-sur-Guiers* (Hôt. Labully, L. or D. 3 fr.), an industrial town, 1/4 M. to the E., whence a tramway leads viâ Le Pont-de-Beauvoisin to St-Béron (p. 407).

From Lyons to Geneva, 104 1/2 M., railway in 3 hrs. 22 to 6 hrs. 42 min. (18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de Perrache* (Pl. C, 6), and call 10-20 min. later at the *Gare des Brotteaux* (Pl. G, 3). — 5 1/2 M. *Lyon-St-Clair*, for slow trains only. — 10 1/2 M. *Miribel* (pop. 3379), an industrial town, with a ruined castle. We now quit the Rhone. — 16 M. *Montluel*, a small town with factories and the remains of an 11th cent. castle. — 24 M. *Meximieux*, dominated by an 11th cent. castle (restored). — 29 M. *Leyment*. To the right is the Château de la Servette. We approach the Jura Mts. and cross the *Albarine*. — 32 1/2 M. *Ambérieu*, and thence to Geneva viâ Bellegarde, see pp. 314, 315, 322.

36. From Lyons to Bordeaux.

a. Viâ Roanne, Montluçon, and Limoges.

394 1/2 M. Railway in 13 hrs. (74 fr. 35, 50 fr. 25, 32 fr. 75 c.). — The trains start from the Gare de Perrache (Pl. C, 6).

To (100 1/2 M.) *St-Germain-des-Fossés*, see R. 30c; thence to (115 1/2 M.) *Gannat*, see pp. 216, 217. — Beyond Gannat we obtain a fine view to the right. Viaduct over the rocky valley of the *Sioule*. Scenery picturesque and varied. — 121 M. *St-Bonnet-de-Rochefort* has a fine 15th cent. château.

Line to *Chantelle*, see p. 207. Branch-line in the opposite direction to (2 1/2 M.) *Vicq*, near which is the *Château de Veauce* (14th-15th cent.), and (5 M.) *Ebreuil* (Hôt. du Commerce), picturesquely situated on the Sioule, with an old abbey-church.

To the right is the *Château de Lignat*. — 127 1/2 M. *Bellenaves*, with a 16th cent. château and a church, mainly Romanesque. — Beyond (132 1/2 M.) *Louroux-de-Bouble* we cross the long *Viaduc de la Bouble*. — 138 M. *Lapeyrouse*.

From Lapeyrouse to Volvic-Cratère, 35½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 5 min. (6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.); to *Clermont-Ferrand*, 48 M., in 2 hrs. 10 min., a finer route than viâ Gannat, but poor train-service. — 5½ M. *St-Eloy* (1590 ft.; pop. 6621) has valuable coal-mines; 7 M. to the S.E. (omn.) is *Menat*, with an old Romanesque abbey-church. Tramway to Riom (p. 217) projected. 16 M. *St-Gervais-Châteauneuf* (2390 ft.). *St-Gervais* (Castel-Hôtel, Hôt. des Voyageurs; pop. 2548) lies near the station, whence an omn. runs to (5½ M.) **Châteauneuf-les-Bains** (1215 ft.; Hôt. des Grands-Bains, St-Cyr, des Thermes), in a picturesque site, with 24 mineral springs containing bicarbonate of soda and iron (12 of them warm, ranging up to 100°), used in the treatment of anæmia, dyspepsia, and rheumatism. Château of the 13th cent., restored. Interesting excursions to the *Gorges de la Sioule* (road to Ebreuil, p. 256, 17½ M.), and viâ *Manzat* (p. 217) to the *Gour de Tazenat* (10½ M. to the S.E.). The latter, an old crater-lake, is dominated by the *Puy de Chalard* (2770 ft.), the northernmost of the Monts Dôme (p. 227). Beyond St-Gervais we cross the gorge of the Sioule by the grand ***Viaduc des Fades**, the highest in France (430 ft. high and over ¼ M. long), and remarkable for its simplicity of style. The train runs high above the deep ravine of the Vioune, and afterwards crosses a plateau affording extensive views. — At (35½ M.) *Volvic-Cratère* (p. 269) we join the Clermont and Brive line.

149 M. **Commentry** (Hôt. du Bourbonnais; pop. 10,112) is a modern town, with coal-mines and iron-works.

Narrow-gauge line to (15½ M.) *Marcillat*, with a 15th cent. château. Line to *Moulins*, see p. 205; to *Varennes-sur-Allier*, see p. 207.

152½ M. *Chamblet-Néris*. Omn. to (3 M.) Néris-les-Bains (see below). — We descend a picturesque ravine.

157 M. **Montluçon** (Buffet; Hôt. de France, good, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, same charges; Hôt. du Puy-de-Dôme; Hôt. Terminus, at the station, good, R. from 3, L. or D. 2½ fr.; pop. 33,799), an industrial town on the *Cher*, with a mirror-factory, glass-works, iron-works, etc., was a place of some importance in the middle ages. The English were defeated here in the 14th century. The *Castle* (15th-16th cent.), best seen from a distance, is now used as barracks. The mutilated church of *Notre-Dame* (13th-15th cent.) contains paintings of some interest. The Romanesque church of *St-Pierre* is partly of the 12th century.

From Montluçon to *Châteauroux* and *Tours*, see p. 38; to *Moulins*, see p. 205; to *La Bourboule* and *Le Mont-Dore* viâ *Eygurande-Merlines*, see pp. 258, 270, 230.

From Montluçon to Néris, 5 M. to the S.E., motor-omn. starting from the Café Riche.

Néris-les-Bains. — Hotels (open 15th May to 1st Oct.). **Gr.-Hôt. de la Promenade*, R. from 4, P. from 9 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Dumoulin*, R. from 5, B. 1¼, L. 4, D. 5 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de Paris*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Rochette & de France; Hôt. Léopold*, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Jardin*, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Berger, Hôt. du Rhône & des Thermes, Hôt. de la Source, Hôt. du Casino*, P. from 8 fr. — Syndicat d'Initiative. — Bath ½-4 fr.; buvette 2 fr. for 25 days. Casino, with theatre, etc. — Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Voltaire.

Néris (pop. 3075), Rom. *Neriomagus*, consists of 'Le Bourg', the upper quarter (1245 ft.), and 'Le Bain', the lower part (1160 ft.). There are six copious warm springs (109-127°), containing chiefly carbonate of soda, all united in the *Puits César*, which supplies the well-equipped Etablissement, besides a smaller bath-house for the poor. The cure is chiefly for rheumatism, nervous affections, and diseases of women. Walks

in the shady *Grand Parc* and the *Jardin Boissier* (adm. 25 c.). The Romans once had a bath-house and a theatre (partly preserved) at Néris, and a camp $^3/_4$ M. to the E. — The *Chapelle St-Joseph*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.W., affords a good view of the Monts Dôme (p. 227). — To the S.W., $9^1/_2$ M., is the picturesque ruin of the *Château de l'Ours*, above a gorge of the Cher.

From Montluçon to Bourges, 70 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-3 hrs. (10 fr. 75, 7 fr. 20, 4 fr. 65 c.), down the valley of the *Cher*. — From ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Vallon-en-Sully* an omn. runs S.E. to ($7^1/_2$ M.) the pretty village of *Hérisson* (Hôt. Ville), with a castle-ruin (14th cent.). — 21 M. *Urçay*, station for (7 M.) *St-Bonnet-Tronçay* (Hôt. du Centre), near the beautiful **Forest of Tronçais*.

31 M. **St-Amand-Mont-Rond** (Hôt. de l'Image, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de l'Eeu; pop. 8584), between the Marmande and the Canal du Berry, has an interesting transitional church (with 13th cent. portal). On the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Butte de Montrond*, now a large and shady promenade, once stood a castle, which was taken from the Grand Condé and dismantled during the war of the Fronde (1652). — From St-Amand we may visit **Noirlac** (3 M. to the N.W.), with the ruins of its Cistercian **Abbey*, founded in 1130, and extended in the 13th-15th centuries. The fine chapter-house, of the late 12th cent., opens into cloisters of the 14th. The well-preserved *Church*, begun in 1170, was completed early in the 13th century. **Meillant**, 5 M. to the N. of St-Amand, has a church with a fine Renaissance tower and a famous **Château*, built in 1500-10 by Adm. Charles d'Amboise, restored in 1843, and now owned by the Marquis de Mortemart. (For adm., apply by letter to M. le Régisseur.) The rich inner façade has a superb octagonal turret. The chapel contains stained glass of the 16th cent. and an *Altar-piece of the 14th. — To the S. of St-Amand, $2^1/_2$ M., lies **Drevant**, Rom. *Derventum*, with remains of a Roman theatre, temple, and baths. — From St-Amand to *La Guerche* (Nevers) and *Châteaumeillant*, see p. 204.

$44^1/_2$ M. *Châteauneuf-sur-Cher* (Hôt. du Mouton; pop. 2358) has a fine Renaissance château. — $54^1/_2$ M. *St-Florent-sur-Cher* (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 4202), a small town, with iron-mines and factories. Branch to Issoudun, see p. 37. — From ($64^1/_2$ M.) *Marmagne* the Paris express runs due N., without entering Bourges. — 70 M. *Bourges* (see *Baedeker's N. France*).

From Montluçon to Aurillac, $142^1/_2$ M., railway in 6 hrs. to 7 hrs. 35 min. (25 fr. 75, 17 fr. 40, 11 fr. 40 c.). This interesting line is the S. continuation of the preceding. Best views to the left. — $14^1/_2$ M. *Budelière-Chambon*. *Chambon-sur-Voueize*, 3 M. to the S.W. (omn. 60 c.), has an interesting old church. — We cross the **Viaduc de la Tardes*, 300 ft. high, spanning a gorge of the Tardes, an affluent of the Cher. — $17^1/_2$ M. **Evaux** (1540 ft.; Hôt. de l'Etablissement, de la Fontaine, des Sources, all at the baths; Hôt. Laumet, in the town; pop. 3421). In a picturesque dell, 2 M. from the station (omn. 50 c.), are the eighteen thermal springs (84-134°). They contain sulphate of soda, some of them iron also, and are beneficial in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and skin-diseases. Romanesque church of the 13th cent., rebuilt in the 16th. Pleasant environs. — Beyond (40 M.) *Létrade* the Monts Dôme become more distinct, and the Monts Dore come in sight (S.). — 58 M. *Eygurande-Merlines*, on the line from Brive to Clermont-Ferrand (p. 270). — We now descend the valley of the *Chavanon*, an affluent of the Dordogne, and pass through a picturesque ravine. — $73^1/_2$ M. *Madet*. On a rock to the left is the ruined *Château de Thymières*.

79 M. **Bort** (1445 ft.; Hôt. Régeasse, R. 2-$2^1/_2$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Desissert, des Voyageurs; pop. 3821), a manufacturing town, picturesquely situated, near which are columnar basaltic formations, known as the *Orgues de Bort* (ascent of $1^1/_2$ hr., S.W.), and the *Saut de la Saule* (2 M. to the S.E.), a fine cascade of the Rhue. To the S.W., $3^1/_2$ M., lies *Madic*, with a grand ruined castle of the 14th cent., overlooking the Dordogne. — To Neussargues and St-Flour, see p. 359. — Omn. to (5 M. to the E.) *Champs-de-Bort*, on the road to Condat (20 M.; p. 259), in the *Artense* district, where traces of glacier-erosion are very distinct. — Omn. to ($3^1/_2$ M.

to the N.E.) *Lanobre*, with its 12th cent. church and the fine 13th cent. *Château de Val*s. From Bort to (48½ M. to the S.W.) *Argentat* (p. 271), road through the picturesque *Gorges de la Dordogne*.

Beyond Bort we come to (84½ M.) *Saignes-Ydes*, station for *Ydes* (hotels), a small watering-place with an interesting church, and *Saignes*, a pleasant summer resort. 2 M. to the S.E. of which is *Chastel-Marlhac*, with basaltic 'orgues' like those of Bort. — Many tunnels and bridges; superb views. 102 M. **Mauriac** (2370 ft.; Central-Hôtel, good, R. 2-3, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. des Touristes; pop. 3503), an ancient town, with the Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame-des-Miracles* (12th cent.), containing a black image of the Virgin. Old houses in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; against the church is a 'lanterne des morts' (p. 11). Motor-omn. to *Salers* (12 M. to the S.E.; see below); another to *Le Falgoux* (20 M. to the S.E.; aub.), in the pretty **Valley of the Mars*, a good centre for excursions. The train now descends from the plateau. 107 M. *Salins*, with its waterfall (100 ft. high). 109 M. *Drugeac*, with a Gothic church and a ruined castle. Omn. to (6 M.) *St-Martin-Valmeroux*, with curious old houses, a castle-ruin, and a mineral spring. Omn. also to (7 M. to the S.E.) **Salers** (3010 ft.; Hôt. Serre, Chambre, Garcelon, L. or D. 2½ fr.), a mediæval little town, on a hill overlooking the pretty valley of the *Maronne*, still partly walled, and containing quaint gabled houses (15th-16th cent.). The *Church*, of 1552, contains a Holy Sepulchre and an Adoration of the Shepherds by Ribera (?). Motor-omn. to Aurillac (p. 281) and to Mauriac (see above); road to Murat, see p. 279. Ascent of the *Puy Violent* (p. 279), 2½ hrs. In the valley, 2½ M. to the S., is the ruined château of *Fontanges*, whence we may walk to *La Bastide*, in a cirque at the foot of the *Puy Chavaroche* (p. 282). Beyond (111 M.) *Drignac-Ally* we descend to the picturesque *Gorge de la Maronne*. — From (115½ M.) *Loupiac-St-Christophe* an omn. runs to (7 M.) *St-Martin-Valmeroux* and (9½ M.) *Fontanges* (see above).

About 101½ M. from (122½ M.) *St-Illide* lies *St-Cernin* (Hôt. Cambefort, L. or D. 2½ fr.), on the *Doire*, with a Romanesque church (fine wood-carvings of the 15th cent.). At (130½ M.) *Miécaze* we join the Brive line (p. 90). Thence to Aurillac, see pp. 90, 282.

From Montluçon to St-Flour *(Béziers)*, 135 M., railway in 5¾-9 hrs. (24 fr. 45, 16 fr. 50, 10 fr. 80 c.), highly picturesque. To (79 M.) *Bort*, see p. 258. — 84 M. *Antignac-Vebret*, with basaltic dikes. On the right, on a rock above the Sumène, is a ruined church. To the N. is the *Château de Couzans*. — Beyond a tunnel we have a fine view of the deep valley on the right. — 87½ M. *St-Etienne-Menet*. *St-Etienne*, on the Soulou, has a 16th cent. château. *Menet*, 3½ M. to the S., has interesting old houses and a modern château. 93 M. *Riom-ès-Montagne* (2760 ft.; Hôt. Roche, de Commerce), in a broad and smiling valley, with an old church and Renaissance houses. Omn. to *Le Claux* (11 M. to the S.; Hôt. des Voyageurs), in the upper valley of the Rhue, passing *Apchon* (3½ M.; grand ruins, with superb view) and *Cheylade* (7½ M.; Hôt. Cassard). — The train enters the valley of the Petite Rhue and crosses the fine *Viaduc de Barajol*. 98 M. *Condat-St-Amandin* (3095 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare), in view of the Monts Dore. Omn. to (4½ M.) **Condat-en-Féniers** (2265 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, R. 2-4, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. de France; pop. 2699), a summer resort. In the Santoire ravine, to the S., rises the *Roche Pointue*. Omn. to Besse, see p. 238. — Beyond Condat we have a fine view of the Cantal Mts. on the right, and we descend towards the Santoire valley. — The line crosses the stream and ascends to the *Col de Charières* (3550 ft.), its highest point. — 110 M. *Landeyrat-Marcenat*. Omn. to (5 M. to the N.W.) *Marcenat* (Hôt. des Voyageurs; pop. 2779), near which rise the *Chamaroux* (4850 ft.) and the *Signal du Luguet* (p. 219). These are the highest peaks of the **Cézallier**, a range connecting the Monts Dore with the Cantal, composed of gneiss with a thin crust of basalt, and covered with pastures and heath. — The train now descends the valley of the *Allanche*. — 114½ M. *Allanche*. Road to Le Breuil, see p. 219. — 119½ M. *Ste-Anastasie*. We pass the curious *Roc de Cuze*, with its grotto and

Gothic ruins, and reach the valley of the Alagnon. - 123 M. *Neussargues* (p. 278). - The train leaves the Alagnon valley, ascends rapidly to the S.E., and beyond a tunnel reaches the plateau of the *Planèze* (p. 279). Fine view to the left as we descend. — 126 M. *Talizat* (3095 ft.). Then a rapid descent. On the left, the old *Château du Sailhant*. - 135 M. *St-Flour* (p. 282).

Beyond Montluçon we cross the Cher. — 175 M. *Lavaufranche.* Branch-line to Champillet-Urciers, see p. 38. — 191½ M. *Cressat.* We cross the *Creuse* by a viaduct, 185 ft. high. — 196½ M. *Busseau-d'Ahun* (buffet).

From Busseau-d'Ahun to Ussel, 49½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 50 to 3 hrs. 50 min. (8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 5, 3 fr. 90 c.). up the valley of the Creuse. — 151½ M. **Aubusson** (Hôt. de France, de la Paix; pop. 7211), picturesquely situated, is noted for its 15 carpet-factories, occupying over 2000 hands. (Museum in the ruined château.) It was the birthplace of Pierre d'Aubusson, Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, who defended Rhodes against Mahomet II. in 1480. 22 M. *Felletin* (hotel; pop. 3040) also makes carpets. - Beyond (30½ M.) *Clairavaux* we reach the *Plateau de Millevaches* (p. 270) and pass through a tunnel into the basin of the Diège. On the left is the military *Camp de la Courtine*. - 49½ M. *Ussel* (p. 270).

205½ M. **Guéret** (Buffet, poor; Hôt. St-François, R. from 3, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. de la Paix; pop. 8281), once the capital of the *Marche*, is now that of the department of the *Creuse*. The *Préfecture* occupies a mediæval mansion (15th-16th cent.). The *Musée* contains Gallo-Roman antiquities, paintings, furniture, faience, *Enamels, *Tapestry, ivories, etc., and a valuable ornithological collection. Pretty environs. The *Signal de Maupuy* (2250 ft.), 2 M. to the S.W., and the *Puy de Gaudy* (2135 ft.), 2½ M. to the S.S.E., are good points of view. Lines to St-Sébastien and La Châtre, see pp. 38, 39. — 210½ M. *La Brionne.* Omn. to (3 M. to the N.W.) *St-Vaury*, with a church containing five splendid bas-reliefs, in wood, of the Passion (15th cent.). 220½ M. *Vieilleville.*

Branch-line to (12½ M.) **Bourganeuf** (Hôt. du Commerce, Saturnin; pop. 3875), a busy town, manufacturing porcelain, hats, paper, etc. It contains the remains of a priory, with the church of *St-Jean* (13th-15th cent.). Near it are three 15th cent. towers, in the largest of which Zizim (d. 1495), brother of Bajazet II., was imprisoned.

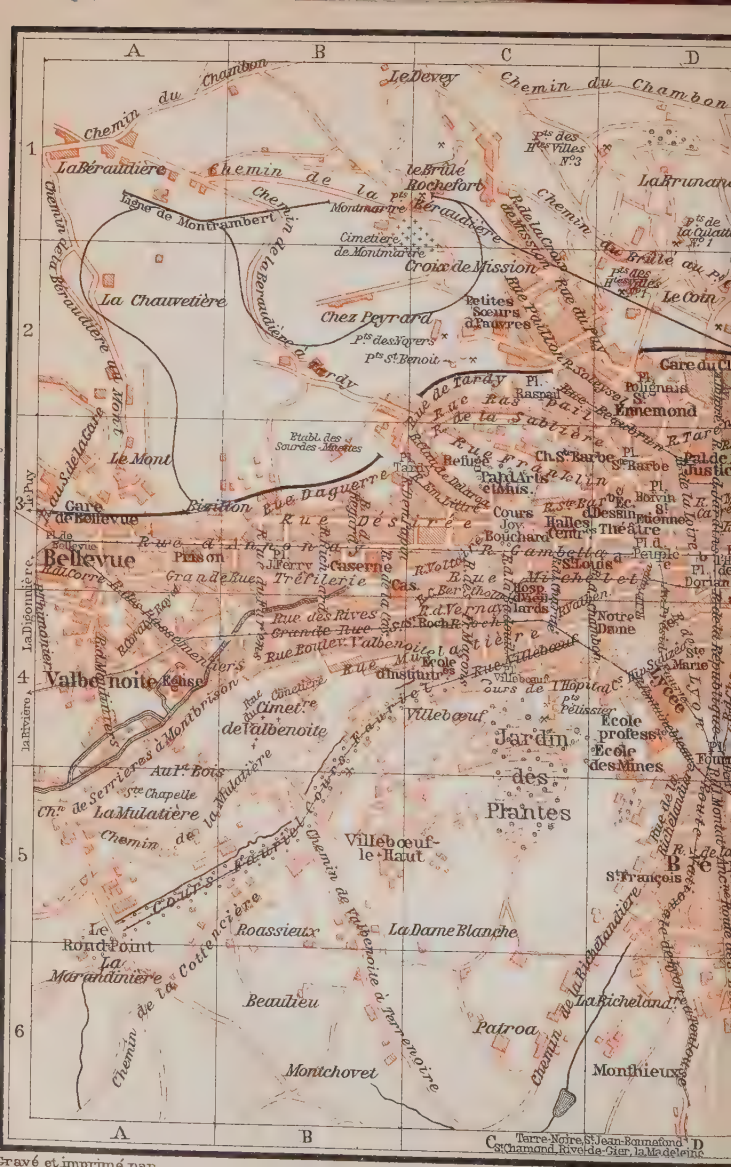
233½ M. *St-Sulpice-Laurière* (buffet), and thence to Limoges and Bordeaux, see pp. 39-46.

b. Viâ St-Etienne, Clermont-Ferrand, and Tulle. Northern Auvergne.

I. From Lyons to Clermont-Ferrand.

125½ M. Railway in 6½-7¾ hrs. (21 fr. 95, 14 fr. 85, 9 fr. 60 c.). The trains start from the Gare de Perrache (Pl. C, 6).

Lyons, see p. 238. The train crosses the *Saône* twice. *La Mulatière* (pop. 3631) soon appears on the right. — 3 M. *Oullins* (pop. 12,243) has many châteaux and country-houses (tramway No. 21, see p. 240). We follow the right bank of the Rhone. The


A
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Le Devey
Chemin du Chambon
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Chemin de la Bérauderie à Tardy
Chemin de la Bérauderie à Mont
La Bérauderie
Le Brûlé
Rochefort
Montmarie
Cimetière de Montmarie
Croix de Mission
Chemin de la Croix de Mission
Rue du Pré Pontoux
Rue du Pré Pontoux
Le Brûlé au Pré
Le Coin
La Chauvetière
Chez Peyrard
Pts des Noyers
Pts St Benoit
Petites Sœurs d'Ouvres
Pts des Hautes Villes N°1
Pts des Hautes Villes N°3
La Brunaud
Pts de la Guiau N°1
Care du Cl
Polignais St
Emmemond
Rue de Tardy
Rue Ras
Rue de la Sablière
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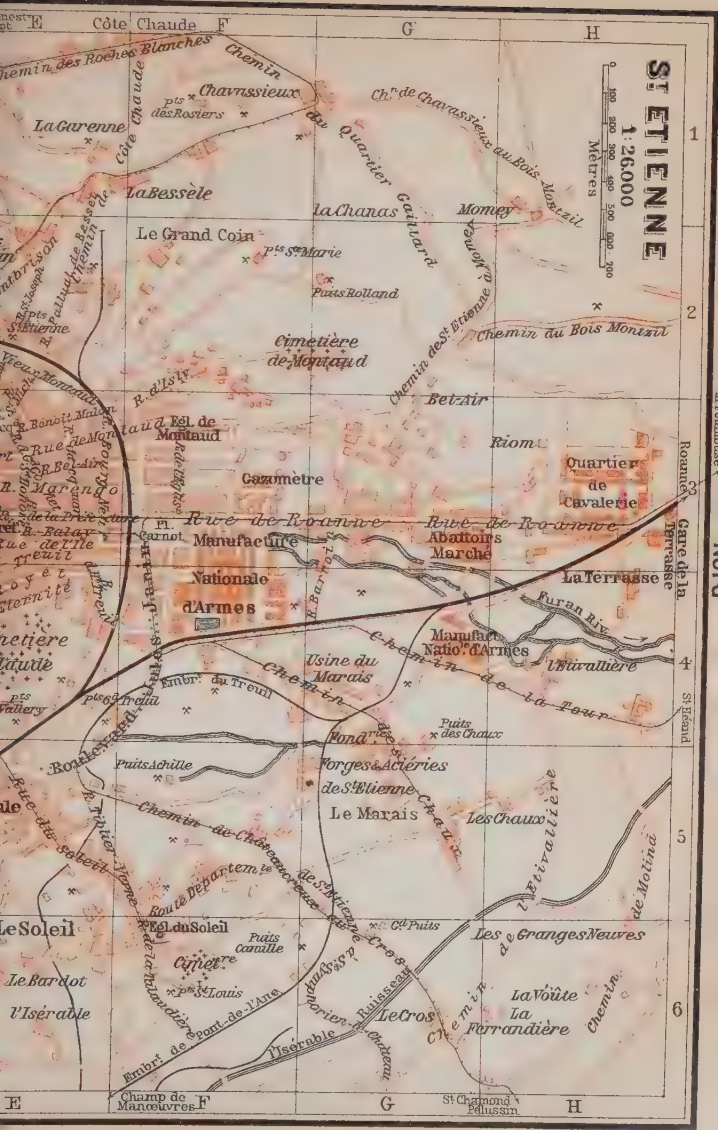

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

pillars seen here and there on the banks are used for cable-ferries. — Beyond (11 M.) *Le Sablon* a branch crosses the Rhone to Chasse on the left bank (p. 492).

12½ M. *Givors-Canal* (buffet). We cross the *Canal du Gier* or *de Givors*, and pass under the line on the right bank (R. 64 b). Line to Lozanne, see p. 207.

13½ M. **Givors** (Hôt. de Provence; pop. 12,784), with important glass-works, lies at the confluence of the Rhone and the *Gier*. The picturesque valley of the latter, which we now ascend, is a very busy region, with factories of every kind and some of the largest coal-mines in France.

22½ M. *Rive-de-Gier* (830 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 15,663) lies on the Gier and the Canal du Gier. Iron-works, glass-works, and silk-factories; the coal, formerly abundant, is now nearly exhausted. Tramway to St-Etienne, see p. 262.

24 M. *Lorette* (pop. 4427). Farther on, to the left, Mont Pilat (p. 265) appears. — 25½ M. *La Grand-Croix* (pop. 4878). To La Terrasse-sur-Dorlay and Mont Pilat, see p. 265.

28½ M. **St-Chamond** (1180 ft.; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, du Cheval-Noir, de la Poste; pop. 14,897) possesses coal-mines, iron-works, silk, ribbon, boot-lace, and nail factories. The Comp. des Forges et Aciéries de la Marine alone employs over 3000 hands (adm. any afternoon except holidays). The Jardin Public contains a monument to Carnot by Vermare. The church of St-Pierre is of the 17th century. Mont Pilat, see p. 265. Tramway to St-Etienne, see p. 262; light railway to Pélussin viâ La Grand-Croix, see p. 264.

33½ M. *Terre-Noire* (pop. 5355), with iron-foundries, forges, and coal-mines. — A tunnel carries the line from the Rhone basin into that of the Loire. — 36 M. *St-Etienne.*

St-Etienne.

Stations. *Gare Centrale* or *de Châteaucreux* (Pl. E, 5; buffet), to the N.E.; *Gare de la Terrasse* (Pl. H, 3), to the N., on the Roanne line (tramway, see p. 262); *Gare du Clapier* (Pl. D, 2), to the W., on the Le Puy line, nearest to the Hôtel de Ville; *Gare de Bellevue* (Pl. A, 3), to the S., also on the Le Puy line (tramway, see p. 262).

Hotels. *Hôt. du Nord* (Pl. a; D, 3, 4), 7 Rue de la République, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. or D. 3, P. from 8, omn. ½ fr.; *Modern Hotel* (Pl. e; D 4), 21 Av. Président-Faure, R. from 3 fr.; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. b; D, 3), 4 Place Dorian. — *Hôt. des Arts* (Pl. d; C 3), 11 Rue Gambetta, R. from 3, L. 3, D. 2½, omn. ¾ fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. c; D, 3), 7 Rue du Général-Foy, R. 3, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste*, 7 Rue St-Jacques, L. or D. 2½ fr.

Restaurants. *Santoni-Gaillard*, 2 Rue Gérentet; *Gruber & Cie.*, 1 Av. Président-Faure; *Brasserie du Passage*, 6 Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Brass. de l'Est*, 3 Av. Grüner; *Brass. de la Gare*, 29 Av. Denfert-Rochereau, near the Gare Centrale, L. or D. 2½ fr.; *Brass. de St-Etienne*, 13-15 Cours Victor-Hugo. — *Bouillon Parisien*, 3 Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Cabs. For 1-2 pers., per drive 1¼, per hour 2 fr.; for 3-4 pers., 1½ and 2½ fr.; at night (after 11 p.m.) ½ fr. more. — Motor Cabs. For 1-2 pers. 1 fr. for 1 km., then ½ fr. for each additional km.; for 3-4 pers. 1¼ fr. and 60 c.; at night ¾ fr. extra.

Tramways. Comp. des Tramways Electriques (fare 10 c., incl. transfer): 1-3. From the *Place Dorian* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Rond-Point* (Pl. A, 5), to *La Rivière*, beyond Bellevue (Pl. A, 3), and to *Le Marais* (Pl. G, 5); 4-5. From the *Gare de Châteaucreux* (Pl. E, 5) to *Bellevue* (Pl. A, 3) and to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 3); 6. From the *Soleil* (Pl. F, 6) to the *Place Raspail* (Pl. C, 2). — Comp. des Chemins de Fer à Voie Etroite: 1-2 (electric). From *La Terrasse* (Pl. H, 3) to *Bellevue* (Pl. A, 3), viâ the long street running from N. to S. (every 5 min.; 10 or 20 c.), and to *La Fouilleuse* (every 1¼ hr.; 30 or 45 c.); 3 (electric). From the *Place du Peuple* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Octroi de Michon* (Pl. E, 1). *Roche-la-Molière*, and *St-Genest-Lerpt*, every 20 or 40 min.; 4 (electric as far as St-Chamond). From the *Place du Peuple* (Pl. D, 3) to *Terre-Noire* (beyond Pl. D, 6), every ¼ hr. (20 or 30 c.), and thence every ½ hr. to *St-Chamond* (p. 261; 55 or 70 c.); then steam to *Rive-de-Gier* (p. 261; 45 or 65 c.) and to *La Madeleine* (15 or 25 c.); 5. From the *Place de Bellevue* (Pl. A, 3) to *Firminy* (p. 272) viâ *La Ricamerie* and *Le Chambon*, electric, every ¼ hr. (35 or 55 c.), and thence to *Le Pertuiset* (p. 272), steam, hourly (20 or 30 c.); 6. From the *Place de Bellevue* (Pl. A, 3) to *La Digonnière*, electric, every 20 min. (5 c.); 7. From the *Place du Peuple* (Pl. D, 3) to *St-Jean-Bonnefond* (Pl. D, 6), electric, every 1½ hr. (25 c.).

Omnibuses ply to the environs.

Post & Telegraph Office at the Préfecture (Pl. E, 3). Branches in the Cours Jovin-Bouchard (Pl. C, 3), Av. Denfert-Rochereau (Pl. D, 5), and Place de Bellecour (Pl. A, 3).

Banks. *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 1 Rue de Paris; *Crédit Lyonnais*, *Société Générale*, 7 and 8 Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Baths. *Hammam Stéphanois*, 22 Rue Balay; *Bains Modernes*, 26 Rue de la République.

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. D, 3), Place des Ursules. — *Eden-Concert*, 3 Rue de la Croix.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 3 Rue de la Préfecture.

American Consul, *W. H. Hunt*, 5 Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

St-Etienne (1695 ft.; pop. 148, 656), on the *Furan*, an important manufacturing town, the capital of the department of the *Loire*, has developed more rapidly than any other in France, owing mainly to its situation in the great coal-field of the Loire. It has also an Ecole Nationale des Mines (p. 264). Fire-arms, ironmongery, and ribbons are the chief manufactures. St-Etienne is a very busy place, but will hardly interest the ordinary tourist.

The ribbon industry dates from the 16th cent., when Gayotti, a Bolognese, introduced the silk-mill at St-Chamond. In 1760 Dugas imported looms from Zurich, and in 1793 Thiollière-Duchamp invented a new velvet-loom at St-Etienne. The fabrics of the place, valued at 17 million fr. in 1786, have now attained a value of 93-100 million per annum.

The *Gare Centrale* (Pl. E, 5) is a building of light construction, owing to the proximity of its foundations to coal-mines. We enter the town by the Av. Denfert-Rochereau, from which the Rue de la République leads to the Hôtel de Ville.

The church of **Ste-Marie** (Pl. D, 4), to the left of the Rue de la République, facing the Rue de Lyon, is a modern Romanesque-Byzantine edifice, designed by Boisson. The portals and the interior are richly sculptured.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. D, E, 3), another modern edifice, is of massive proportions, with a dome surmounted by a lantern; the steps are adorned with cast-iron statues of Metallurgy and Ribbon-

making, by Montagny. — Behind is the *Place Marengo* (Pl. E, 3), with statues of *Francis Garnier* (1839-73), the explorer of Mekong and conqueror of Tongking, by Tony-Noël, and *José Frappa* (1854-1904), the painter, by Bareau. The square contains also a bronze Daphne by Dercheu.

Close by is the *Préfecture*, built in 1900 (paintings by J. P. Laurens), with the post office. To the W. of the Place Marengo are the Place Paul-Bert, with the small church of *St-Charles*. In the Place Jacquard, to the N.W. of the church, is a monument to *Jacquard* (p. 250), by Landowski.

The Rue de la République with its prolongation, running E. to W., is crossed at the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville by the street (3 M. long) intersecting the city from N. to S. In the Rue de Roanne, in the N. part, is the great *National Arms Factory* (Pl. F, 3, 4; no adm.), in which rifles and revolvers are made (3500 workmen). Besides these, 100,000-150,000 guns are made here yearly by private firms.

From the Rue de Roanne the Rue de l'Eglise leads to the left to the *Church of Montaud*, built by Boisson, behind which is the bust of *Girodet* (1849-97), a former mayor, by V. Zan.

On the left of the Rue des Jardins, the continuation of the Rue de la République, is the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 3). — **St-Etienne,** or the *Grand' Eglise* (Pl. D, 3), in the Place Boivin, to the S.E., dates from the 15th cent., but is now sadly disfigured. The pulpit is of the 17th cent., and the right aisle contains a Virgin by Montagny. Around the church are several old houses.

On the E. side of the Rue Gambetta is the church of *St-Louis* (Pl. C, 3), in the classical style (17th-19th cent.). Farther S. is the Cours Jovin-Bouchard, with a monument to the *Enfants de la Loire* (1870-71). Close by, in the Cours Victor-Hugo, are the *Halles Centrales* (Pl. C, 3) and the *Bourse du Travail*.

The **Palais des Arts** (Pl. C, 3), built in 1860 on a hill at the back of the Cours Jovin-Bouchard, contains a *Library* (open on week-days 9-12 and 4-10; on Sun. and holidays 3-7; closed from 17th Aug. to 17th Sept.) and various *Musées* (open on Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 or 5; at other times on application).

Ground Floor. The vestibule and staircase contain casts and fossils.

The **Musée d'Artillerie** occupies the rooms on the left. Room I: Locks, arms, powder (imitation). — Room II: Primitive weapons; by the 1st window, carved clubs; in the adjoining case admirable specimens of engraving and chasing; 4th window, chasing, damascening, filigree-work; 5th window, armoury tools. In the centre, fire-arms, notably a German musket of 1587. — Room III: Armour and cannons; the first suit on the right is that of Montecuculli; two small cannons from the Palatinate, 1566; in the glass-case in the centre are inlaid and engraved fire-arms; horse-armour of Francis I.

In the other part of the ground-floor is the *Library* (50,000 vols. and 343 MSS., relating chiefly to art and industry).

First Floor. On the staircase are two large paintings by *Glaize* and *A. Fragonard*, and engravings.

The **Musée de Peinture,** etc., occupies the main part, opposite and to the right of the staircase. — Room I: Modern works by *Em. Breton, Hipp. Flandrin, Français, A. Maignan, Nattier,* etc. — Room II: Small pictures, drawings, engravings, coins. Note an Interior of a studio, by *Fragonard.* — Room III (Salle Forézienne): Gothic chests; piano with Chinese decoration; Sèvres vase. — Room IV (beyond Room II): Furniture, incl. a 16th cent. bed; Gobelins tapestry; Palissy ware; Sèvres vase. Room V: Engravings, furniture, Aubusson tapestry.

The *Musée Industriel*, at the other end of the picture-gallery, comprises ribbons and silk stuffs, embroidery, models of looms, etc.

Second Floor. The *Natural History Museum* contains valuable mineralogical specimens, and also several engravings and antiquities.

A little to the E. of the Rue Gambetta is the modern church of *St-Roch* (Pl. C,4), by Boisson, in the 13th cent. Gothic style. Still farther E. is the public *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. C,4,5).

To the S. lies *Valbenoite* (Pl. A, 4), the church of which is the sole relic of a Cistercian abbey (1222).

From the Place du Peuple (Pl. D, 3) we follow the Av. Président-Faure to the E., passing, on the right, the monument of *Jules Janin* (1804-74), novelist and critic, and then, on the left, the *Lycée* (Pl. D, 4) and the statue of *Pierre Dorian* (1814-73), the statesman. A little to the S., in the Rue Dormand, rises the church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. D, 4), of 1670, containing a fine pulpit. To the E. of the church is the *Ecole des Mines* (Pl. D, 4), founded in 1816, the only one in France besides that of Paris. It contains valuable collections. Entrance in the Rue Fontainebleau.

From St-Etienne to *Roanne* (Paris), see R. 31a; to *Le Puy*, see R. 37.

Light railways from the Place Carnot (Pl. F, 3) to (8½ M.) *St-Héand* (1 hr.; 1 fr. 45, 80 c.), and viâ *St-Chamond* and *La Grand-Croix* (p. 261) to (27½ M.) *Pélussin* (p. 265; 3¼-4½ hrs.; 4 fr. 85, 2 fr. 65 c.).

Excursions. To Rochetaillée and the Barrages, interesting. To (4½ M.) *Rochetaillée* by road (omn.), see below. About 1¼ M. beyond, in a wild ravine, is the *Barrage du Gouffre-d'Enfer*, constructed in 1861-6 to supply St-Etienne with water. It is about 110 yds. long, 180 ft. high, and 160 ft. thick at the base, and the reservoir can contain 352 million gallons. A path on the E. bank leads in ½ hr. to the *Barrage du Pas-du-Riot*, constructed in 1873-8, with a reservoir holding 296 million gallons.

To the Grand-Bois, 9½ M. to the S.W. Excursion-cars on Sun. and Thurs. in summer (2½ fr. return). The road leads viâ *La Digonnière, Le Bois-Noir, Planfoy*, and the *Bois de la République* (Hôt. Girodet). The *Grand-Bois* (Hôt. Courbon), chiefly pine-woods, extends to (5 M.) the Croix-de-Chaubouret (see below).

To the Mont Pilat. — a. From St-Etienne to the Ferme du Pilat 16 M., and thence ½ hr. to the Crêt de la Perdrix. Omn. twice a day from 22 Place du Peuple to (4½ M.; 50 c.) Rochetaillée, and every morning from 9 Place Dorian to (11 M.; 2 fr., return 3 fr.) Le Bessat. Also excursion-car on Sun. and Thurs. to Mont Pilat (4 fr. return). — The road leads S.E., by the suburb of *Valbenoite* (see above), and then skirts the right bank of the *Furens*, a stream descending from Mont Pilat. — 4½ M. *Rochetaillée* (Hôt. du Château), a village picturesquely situated on an isolated rock, with a ruined castle. The church (15th cent.) contains a fine font of 1595. — The road ascends rapidly; fine view of the Barrages (see above), the village of Planfoy, and the plain of the Forez. -6 M. *Essertine*. We cross the wild plateau of the Barbanche. — 11 M. *Le Bessat* (3825 ft.; aub.). The road then crosses (¾ M.) the *Col de la Croix-de-Chaubouret* (3910 ft.) and leads partly through woods, the Crêt de la Perdrix being on our right. -16 M. *Jasserie*, or *Ferme du Pilat* (4290 ft.; quarters), lies at

the foot of the Crêt (25 min.). — A new road, used by the excursion-cars, starts from the Col de la Croix-de-Chaubouret, leaves the Jasserie road to the left, and winds up through woods and pastures to the *Hôtel de l'Œillon* (L. or D. 3 fr.), at the foot of the Crêt de l'Œillon (see below; 20 min.). Walkers take 1¼ hr. to go from the Crêt de la Perdrix to the Crêt de l'Œillon, and ½ hr. from the latter to the Grand-Hôtel du Mont-Pilat (see below).

b. From Chavanay (p. 177), the route for those approaching from the Rhone. (From Lyons to Chavanay, 31 M., railway in 1¼-1¾ hr.; 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.) Omn. from Chavanay, meeting the first train from Lyons, to the Grand Hôtel du Mont-Pilat in 3½ hrs. (5 fr. return). The road passes (1¼ M.) *Pélussin* (Hôt. du Commerce; light railway to St-Etienne, see p. 264), mounts rapidly to the *Col de la Croix-du-Collet* (3095 ft.; hotel), and then leads through woods to the (10¼ M.) *Grand-Hôtel du Mont-Pilat* (4165 ft.; May-Oct.; R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr., good), a handsome building surrounded with pine-woods and affording superb views. Thence to the Crêt de l'Œillon and the Crêt de la Perdrix, see above.

c. From St-Chamond (p. 261), 15 M. to the Jasserie. Omn. on Sun. and Wed. to (10¼ M.) Le Bessat (4 hrs.; 4 fr.). The picturesque road passes (5 M.) *La Valla* (2165 ft.; Hôt. St-Andéol) and the (10 M.) *Croix-de-Chaubouret* (p. 261). From Le Bessat to the Jasserie (5 M.), see p. 264.

d. From La Grand-Croix (p. 261). Light railway to (1½ M.) *La Terrasse-sur-Dorlay* or *en-Doizieux* (½ hr.; 75 or 40 c.), on the Pélussin line (p. 264); thence viâ *Doizieux* and the Croix-du-Collet to (7 M.) the Grand-Hôtel du Mont-Pilat.

The **Mont Pilat**, to the S.E. of St-Etienne, is one of the chief heights of the *Northern Cévennes*. Its lower slopes are clothed with forest, its top with pastures. It culminates in the *Crêt de la Perdrix* (4705 ft.), the *Crêt de l'Œillon* (4480 ft.), and the *Pic des Trois-Deuts* (3965 ft.). On the E. side of the second, near the Croix-du-Collet, is the Grand-Hôtel du Mont-Pilat (see above). The legend that Pontius Pilate killed himself here in despair is related of this mountain, as it is also of Pilatus on the Lake of Lucerne; and both serve as barometers for the environs. A popular saying runs 'When Pilate puts on his hat, put on your cloak'. A similar remark applies to the Puy de Dôme. — The summit commands a splendid *Panorama, extending E. to the Alps, S. to the Rhone valley and the Southern Cévennes, W. to the Auvergne hills, and N. to the hills of Lyonnais, Beaujolais, and Charolais. The Gier, which rises on the Crêt de la Perdrix, near the farm, forms (1 hr. lower down) a fine cascade, 100 ft. high, the *Saut du Gier*.

From St-Etienne to Annonay and St-Rambert-d'Albon, 62 M., railway in 4¼-5 hrs. (11 fr. 30, 7 fr. 60, 4 fr. 95 c.), a wonderfully engineered line. Finest views to the right. — To (9¼ M.) *Firminy*, see p. 272. The Annonay line now runs S. and at first ascends the valley of the *Semène* or *Sumène*. To the left rises Mont Pilat (see above).

18 M. **St-Didier-la-Séauve** (2415 ft.; Hôt. de l'Etoile; pop. 5857), a ribbon-making town. 21½ M. *St-Pal-St-Romain* (2840 ft.; Hôt. Guillaumond). 26½ M. *Dunières* (2580 ft.; Hôt. Linossier; pop. 3327) has a church of the 11th-12th cent.; near it is the *Tour de Joyeuse*, of the 13th. To La Voulte-sur-Rhône, see p. 266. — 30½ M. *Riotord* (2840 ft.; Hôt. Souvignet; pop. 2730) is the centre of the timber-trade of the district. Romanesque church. We pass through the longest tunnel (1½ M.) on the line, which now reaches its highest point (3010 ft.), and descend E. by a rapid gradient (1 : 33). Beyond (36 M.) *St-Sauveur-en-Rue* (2570 ft.) we reach the **Loop of Bourg-Argental*, where the line describes a circle with a radius of only 315 yds. 41½ M. *Bourg-Argental* (1755 ft.; Hôt. de France; pop. 4226), an industrial town on the *Déome*. Its modernized church has a 12th cent. portal. — We descend the Déome valley.

49½ M. **Annonay** (1170 ft.; Hôt. du Midi, good, R. from 2½, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Mourgue-Teissier; pop. 16,661), an industrial town, picturesquely situated at the junction of the valleys of the Déome and

the *Cance*, is noted for its leather-factories and paper-mills. The *Eglise du Trachin* dates from 1320. *Notre-Dame* is of the 18th century. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is a monument to the brothers *Montgolfier*, who in 1783 made their first balloon ascent here. Annonay and its factories are supplied with water by the huge *Barrage du Ternay*. $5^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. — Omn. twice daily from the station to ($14^1/_2$ M.) **Lalouvesc** (pron.-vay; 3445 ft.; Hôt. Chaix, des Trois-Pigeons, Deygas), a picturesque summer resort, with the pilgrimage-church of St. Jean François Régis (1597-1640). Omn. to Lamastre, see p. 478.

Beyond (53 M.) *Midon* the line turns to the N.E. and rapidly descends. Fine view of the Rhone valley. — $58^1/_2$ M. *Peyraud*, junction for the line from Lyons to Nimes on the right bank of the Rhone (p. 477). *Champagne*, $1^1/_2$ M. from Peyraud, has a Romanesque-Byzantine church (11th cent.). — We cross the Rhone. — 62 M. *St-Rambert-d'Albon* (p. 495).

From Dunières to La Voulte-sur-Rhône, $67^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge line in $4^3/_4$-$5^1/_2$ hrs. (12 fr. 30, 9 fr. 15, 6 fr. 70 c.), very attractive. — *Dunières*, see p. 265. $4^1/_2$ M. *Montfaucon* (2995 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare, du Midi), an ancient little town. — At (6 M.) *Raucoules-Brossettes* diverges the branch for Lavoûte-sur-Loire (p. 273). — $10^1/_2$ M. *Tence* (2790 ft.; Hôt. Desfrançais, Mourges, Chol; pop. 4574), on the *Lignon*, a summer resort, pleasantly situated. — 16 M. *Le Chambon-Mazet* (3175 ft.), station for *Le Chambon-de-Tence* (Hôt. Chalaye, Riou), a summer resort, charmingly situated on the Lignon, opposite the *Pic de Lizieux* (4565 ft.). — 21 M. *Devesset-St-Romain* (3480 ft.) is the highest point of the line, on the watershed between the Rhone and the Loire. — 23 M. **St-Agrève** (3420 ft.; Buffet, with rooms, well spoken of, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Porte, Vivarais, du Commerce, de la Butte-Chiniac, all near the station; Hôt. Sam. Jouve, in the town; pop. 2978), at the foot of the *Butte Chiniac* (3725 ft.; splendid view), is coming into favour as a summer station and is an excellent centre for excursions. One of the finest is to (22 M.) *Les Estables* (Mézenc; p. 278), to which an excursion-car runs once a week. — Grand views as we descend, high above the valley of the *Erieux*, where the line has been most skilfully engineered. By means of a bold loop to the left it rounds the valley of the *Aigueneyre*. — 30 M. *St-Julien-Boutières* (2240 ft.; hotel), picturesquely situated, is connected with the station by a lofty viaduct. — $33^1/_2$ M. *St-Martin-de-Valamas* (1715 ft.; Hôt. de France, Boyer, Moderne; pop. 2670), on the right, at the confluence of the Erieux and the *Eysse*. — Farther on, to the left, splendidly situated, is the ruined *Château de Rochebonne*. — 38 M. **Le Cheylard** (1475 ft.; Hôt. Courtial, Faure; pop. 3478), an old town with silk-mills and leather-dressing works, picturesquely ensconced in the valley of the *Dorne*, $^3/_4$ M. to the right of the line. Omn. twice daily to (6 M.) the small baths of *Dornas*. Line to Tournon, see p. 478; motor-omn. to Vals-les-Bains, see p. 482; omn. to Fay-le-Froid (p. 277). — The Dunières line soon diverges to the left. 52 M. *St-Sauveur-de-Montagut* (690 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, Alban, de la Poste), whence an omn. runs three times daily to (15 M.) *Marcols* (2295 ft.; Hôt. Vial, Lafont), a pretty little watering-place. — From ($55^1/_2$ M.) *Les Ollières* (670 ft.: Hôt. du Nord, du Pont) an omn. runs to Privas (p. 478; 12 M.). Above (59 M.) *St-Fortunat* (Hôt. de la Gare) rises the ruined castle of Pierregourde. Omn. to Vernoux, see p. 478. — $67^1/_2$ M. *La Voulte-sur-Rhône* (p. 478).

Beyond St-Etienne we follow the Roanne (Paris) line to ($43^1/_2$ M.) *St-Just-sur-Loire* (p. 209). — At ($45^1/_2$ M.) *Andrézieux* we cross the *Loire*, often partly dry. — 47 M. *Bonson* (1245 ft.).

From Bonson to Sembadel, $41^1/_2$ M., railway in $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). — 17 M. **St-Bonnet-le-Château** (2775 ft.; Hôt. du Forez; pop. 2480), a picturesque and ancient little town, with an interesting church (15th-16th cent.), an old town-gate, and curious old houses. — 33 M.

Craponne-sur-Arzon (3120 ft.: Hôt. du Nord; pop. 3713), a lace-making town with several old towers. Motor-omn. to Le Puy, see p. 277. — 41½ M. *Sembadel* (p. 222).

49 M. *Sury-le-Comtal,* with a flamboyant Gothic church and a Renaissance château (17th cent.). — 52 M. *St-Romain-le-Puy,* on the right, with a ruined priory (early 11th cent.).

56½ M. **Montbrison** (1290 ft.: Buvette; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, R. 3-5, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 7707), an ancient town, once the capital of the Forez, lies on the *Vizezy,* at the foot of a hill crowned with a Calvary. The Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-d'Espérance,* begun in 1223 and restored in 1904, contains the tombs of Canon Pierre de Vernet (d. 1363) and Guy IV., Comte du Forez, founder of the church (d. 1239). Behind the church is the *Diana* (decana), an interesting chapter-house, founded ca. 1300, and restored in 1866 by Viollet-le-Duc. (Adm. 2-5 on Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., except in Sept.; at other times apply at the shoemaker's, to the left.) The fine *Vaulting, almost the only old part, is enriched with painted escutcheons. Handsome chimney-piece. The Diana now contains two small libraries, and in an adjoining court there is a museum. We may visit also the *Tour des Adrets,* a relic of the old castle; the *Palais de Justice,* once an 18th cent. monastery; the small *Natural History Museum;* the pretty *Jardin de la Ville,* with a statue of the poet Laprade (1812-83), a native of the town; and lastly the *Hôtel de Ville,* partly occupying an old convent of the Cordeliers.

About ½ hr. S. is *Moingt,* with Roman remains and a feudal keep. From Montbrison to *Lyons,* viâ Montrond and L'Arbresle, see p. 255.

59½ M. *Champdieu* has a fortified 12th cent. church, in the Auvergnat Romanesque style, once belonging to a Benedictine priory; the porch, crypt, and font are interesting. Part of the priory-walls still exist. Note also the 15th cent. hospital, with its tall decagonal turret. — To the right is the *Mont d'Uzore* (1770 ft.). — 63½ M. *Marcilly-le-Pavé* (1415 ft.) with a fine Gothic château, restored in the 19th century. — 67 M. *Boën* (1275 ft.; Central-Hôtel; pop. 2768) occupies a picturesque site. To the E., 3 M., is the mediæval *Château de la Bâtie-d'Urfé.* To Roanne, see p. 208. — We enter the mountains and cross the Lignon.

69½ M. *Sail-sous-Couzan* (1345 ft.). The village (Hôt. des Roches, du Nord), 1½ M. to the S. (omn.), has four mineral springs, containing bicarbonates, iron, and carbonic acid gas, with well-managed baths for the treatment of dyspepsia, gravel, etc.

An interesting route leads S.W., through the pretty valley of the *Lignon,* and by (5½ M.) *St-Georges-en-Couzan* (Hôt. Béal), to (10 M.) **Chalmazelle** (2845 ft.; Hôt. Vial), with a château of the 13th-16th cent. and a handsome modern church. Excursions among the *Monts du Forez,* including the ascent of the *Pierre-sur-Haute* (2-2½ hrs.; p. 221).

On a hill to the left are the picturesque ruins of the **Château de Couzan* (11th-16th cent.). — We quit the Lignon and ascend the

valley of the *Auzon.* — 72 M. *L'Hôpital-sous-Rochefort* (1400 ft.), to the left, once had a fortified Benedictine priory, of which there remain two crenellated gateways (15th cent.) and the church. The latter contains a good image of the Virgin, of the late 15th cent., and a cross of the 13th. — 76 M. *St-Thurin* (1580 ft.). Views to the right. — 83½ M. *Noirétable* (2365 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 2150). We leave the valley of the Auzon and enter that of the *Durolle.* — 94 M. *St-Rémy-sur-Durolle* (1790 ft.), 2½ M. from the town (pop. 4574), where cutlery is manufactured. — We skirt the Monts du Forez (pp. 267, 221), which rise on the left. Splendid views of the gorge of the Durolle, also on the left.

97 M. **Thiers** (1435 ft.; Hôt. de Paris, R. from 2, L. 3, D. 2½ fr.; Syndicat d'Initiative; pop. 17,437), an important seat of the cutlery-trade, is most picturesquely situated on the slopes of the ravine of the Durolle, the water of which affords abundant motive power. There is a difference of 650 ft. between the lowest and the highest houses. Many of these are of the 15th cent. or older, blackened with age.

In the Place du Piroux, in the old town, stands the *Château du Piroux,* a curious old timber house of 1423. There are others in the Rue de la Coutellerie (No. 21, *Maison d'Adam*), in the Rue Grenette, and in the Rue du Piroux (No. 11, *Maison des Sept Péchés Capitaux*). The ground-floors of nearly all the houses in this quarter are occupied by small cutlers' workshops. — The church of *St-Genès,* in the Place du Palais, a little higher up, dating from the 11th-12th cent., was altered in the 13th. The choir has a dome resting on pendentives. Under a porch on the left side is a tomb of the 13th century.

The Rue Durolle, reached from the end of the square to the left of the church, and then turning to the left, descends to the *Durolle,* the picturesque banks of which afford the finest views of the town. Most of the numerous factories here are paper-mills and workshops for polishing scissors and knives. Some of the polishers, who work lying flat on their faces, have trained dogs sitting on their backs to keep them warm. Farther down, to the left, is the Romanesque *Eglise du Moûtier,* or *St-Symphorien,* formerly belonging to a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th or 8th cent., but largely rebuilt in the 11th. It contains curious capitals. To the N. is an old *Gateway* with two towers, another relic of the abbey.

Upstream also the valley is interesting. We may ascend by the Route du Cordon to the Lyons road at the top of the town. Still higher, above the railway, lies the *Plateau des Horts* (2050 ft.), the view from which is very extensive.

Motor-omn. to *Clermont-Ferrand,* see p. 223.

To the N.E., 13 M., rises the **Puy de Montoncel** (4240 ft.; beautiful view), a spur of the Forez Mts. The ascent takes 5 hrs. on foot, but we may drive viâ (4½ M.) *St-Rémy-sur-Durolle* (see above) to (8 M.)

Palladuc (2785 ft.; hotel; carr. from Thiers 15, with two horses 30 fr.); then walk to (3 M.) *La Lisolle*, and to the top in 1 hr. more.

Beyond Thiers we descend in a curve to the valley of the *Dore*, a tributary of the Allier. Fine view to the left. — At (102½ M.) *Courty* (970 ft.; buvette) the line to Vichy diverges (p. 216). — 104 M. *Pont-de-Dore* (995 ft.; buffet), on the Vichy and Ambert line (p. 220).

We are now in the Limagne (p. 217). — 110 M. *Lezoux* (1150 ft.; Hôt. de la Croix-d'Or; pop. 3240), with numerous potteries, noted since the Gallo-Roman period. — 113 M. *Seychalles-Moissat*, with the tower of *Courcour* to the right. — 115½ M. *Vertaizon*, on a hill to the left.

Branch-line to (5½ M.) **Billom** (Hôt. des Voyageurs; pop. 4005), an ancient town, once famed for its school. It now has a military school. The church of *St-Cerneuf* (11th-13th cent.) contains a fine tomb of the 14th cent. and other works of art. About 5 M. to the S.E. are the ruins of the *Château de Mauzun* (13th cent.).

117½ M. *Pont-du-Château* (1080 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs; pop. 2751), ½ M. to the N., on the left bank of the Allier, has a ruined castle and bitumen-wells. — 122 M. *Aulnat*, near the large sugar-refinery of *Bourdon*. — Fine view of the Monts Dôme. — 125½ M. *Clermont-Ferrand* (buffet; p. 222).

II. From Clermont-Ferrand to Brive. Northern Auvergne.

122½ M. Railway in 5 hrs. 35 (in summer) to 7 hrs. 5 min. (22 fr. 15 c., 15 fr., 9 fr. 70 c.). Views to the right as far as Meymac, afterwards to the left.

This line makes a long loop to the S. of Clermont (fine view to the right); it then ascends to the N. and skirts the Monts Dôme (p. 227). — 3 M. *Royat* (p. 226), of which we have a good view. — 5½ M. *Durtol-Nohanent*, with a sanatorium. A road to the left near the station leads into the pretty *Vallée de Gressigny*. Fine view of the Limagne (p. 217) to the right. — 10 M. *Chanat-la-Mouteyre*. To the left rise the Puy de Dôme, Puy de Pariou, etc.

12½ M. *Volvic-Cratère* (2395 ft.; Hôt. du Cratère), at the foot of the *Puy de la Nugère* (3260 ft.), whose 'cheire', or lava-stream, the train crosses. The village of Volvic is on the Riom line (p. 217), 4½ M. by railway, 3 M. by road. Line to Lapeyrouse and Montluçon, see p. 257. On each side of the line are large quarries of lava, used for building. — From (18 M.) *La Vauriat* (2755 ft.) the *Puy de Louchadière* (3935 ft.), 2 M. to the left, may be ascended.

23½ M. **Pontgibaud** (2205 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce, de la Poste, L. 2½, D. 3), a pleasant little town on the Sioule, lies at the junction of lava-streams from the Puys de Côme and de Louchadière. The *Château*, built in the 6th cent. and rebuilt by Robert I. late in the 12th, contains a valuable collection of paintings (adm. on application). The *Church* (15th-16th cent.) contains two paintings of

the Adoration, by Guido Reni, and an Assumption by Parrocel. One of the town-gates dates from 1444. Two mineral springs in the environs; in the valley of the Sioule are those of *Châteaufort*.

Excursions (comp. Maps, pp. 217, 227). The *Valley of the Sioule*, downstream, with its basaltic colonnade, wild ravines, and fine views, deserves a visit. We may walk or drive to (11 M.) the ruined *Chartreuse de Port-Ste-Marie*. Near the Moulin des Combres, 7 M. from Pontgibaud, is the picturesque *Cascade de Mazière*. — To the S.E., $1^1/_4$ M., is the *Cheire du Puy de Côme* (p. 229), with the curious *Camp des Chazaloux*, remains of Celtic habitations (or at latest of the 4th-5th cent.). — To the *Puy de Dôme* (p. 228), viâ the Cheire de l'Aumône and Ceyssat, 10 M. — Ascent of the *Puy de Pariou* (p. 229), viâ the Col des Goules, $7^1/_2$ M.

The line rounds the Monts Dôme and ascends the Sioule valley. — 28 M. *La Miouze-Rochefort* (2290 ft.).

Rochefort-Montagne (Hôt. Trinquier, L. or D. 3 fr., good; Hôt. Marret), with its ruined castle, is 7 M. to the S. (omn. in $1^1/_2$ hr., 1 fr.), and 5 M. from Laqueuille (see below). To the E. of Rochefort, 3 M., is *Orcival*, the Romanesque church of which, containing a black statue of the Virgin, is a great resort of pilgrims on Ascension Day. About $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. of Orcival, on the Clermont-Ferrand road, is the *Château de Cordes* (11th cent.), with a fine garden. — Other attractive excursions are to the *Puy de Banson* (3420 ft.), $5^1/_2$ M. to the N.W., by the Gelles road, and to the pretty *Cascade des Saliens*, $6^1/_2$ M. to the N.E.

$35^1/_2$ M. *Bourgeade* (2725 ft.). To the left is the Banne d'Ordanche (p. 232). — 40 M. *Laqueuille* (3090 ft.; buffet), junction for La Bourboule and Le Mont-Dore (see p. 230).

We now descend into the basin of the Dordogne. — 48 M. *Bourg-Lastic-Messeix*. Views to the right as we descend the picturesque ravine of the *Clidane*. — $53^1/_2$ M. *Eygurande-Merlines* (2345 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. de Paris, at the station, R. 2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.). Line to Montluçon and to Aurillac, see p. 258.

$64^1/_2$ M. **Ussel** (Buffet; Hôt. du Dauphin, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, de l'Agneau; pop. 4979), $^3/_4$ M. from the station. In the Place Voltaire is a Roman eagle, 6 ft. high, rudely carved in granite, which was found in an ancient camp near Ussel.

Branch-line to *Busseau-d'Ahun*, see p. 260.

Narrow-gauge line in construction to ($56^1/_2$ M.) *Tulle* (p. 271), viâ (17 M.) *Neuvic* (2085 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, de la Poste, du Cheval-Blanc; pop. 2801), a centre for excursions (omn. to Egletons, see below).

$73^1/_2$ M. **Meymac** (2305 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce, at the station; Hôt. de Bordeaux, in the town; pop. 3928), $1^1/_4$ M. to the left, at the foot of the Puy de Meymac. Interesting abbey-church of the 11th-12th centuries. To the N. stretches the *Plateau de Millevaches* (fine views). Ascents: *Mont Bessou* (3230 ft.), the highest point in the Limousin, and *Mont Audouze*, or *Puy Curade* (3130 ft.), $8^1/_2$ M. to the N. Line to Limoges, see p. 42.

The Brive line turns to the S.W., in view of the Monts du Cantal (p. 279) on the left. — From (85 M.) *Egletons* (Hôt. de Bordeaux, de la Poste; pop. 1921) an omn. runs to Neuvic (see above; 17 M.), passing (3 M.) the ruined *Château de Ventadour;* also to Treignac (see p. 271). — $96^1/_2$ M. *Corrèze*. The village lies $3^1/_2$ M. to the N.,

on the Corrèze, at the S. end of the Monédières (see below). — We next pass the *Etang de Brach*, a pretty lake on the right.

99 M. *Gimel* (1620 ft.), $1^1/_4$ M. to the S., has three famous ***Waterfalls**, the finest in Central France ('Grande Cascade', 'Redole', and 'Queue de Cheval'), in all 470 ft. high, formed by the Montane in the Parc Vuillier (adm. 50 c.; Pavillon des Eaux-Vives, in summer only, good, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.). The church contains the enamelled reliquary of St. Stephen (see below).

We descend, high above the Montane valley. View to the left.

$106^1/_2$ M. **Tulle** (Gr.-Hôt. Notre-Dame, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 7 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. Moderne; pop. 15,942), capital of the department of the *Corrèze*, lies on the Corrèze, near its junction with the Solane. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1369, but soon shook off their yoke. It now possesses a national arms factory (no adm.). The Av. Victor-Hugo, crossing the Corrèze, leads from the station to ($^3/_4$ M.) the centre of the town (omn. 15 c.). Farther on is the *Cathedral of Notre-Dame*, of the 12th cent., with a fine tower of the 14th, but stripped of its choir and transept in 1793. On the S. side are cloisters in the flamboyant style (apply at Peuch's bookshop, Place Gambetta). In the Place Gambetta, behind the Cathedral, is the *Maison de l'Abbé* (15th cent.). The streets diverging from the Place d'Arche, in front of the Cathedral, contain several interesting old houses (Rue du Trech, Rue des Portes-Chanac, 6 Rue d'Alverge). The old Evêché on the left bank now contains a *Musée*.

Narrow-gauge line from Tulle to (20 M.) *Argentat* (Hôt. Notre-Dame, de Bordeaux; pop. 2895), on the Dordogne, now navigable. From Argentat to Bort, see p. 259; to Beaulieu, see p. 90.

Narrow-gauge line being built to *Ussel*, see p. 270.

Narrow-gauge line to (21 M.) *Uzerche* (p. 89), viâ (11 M.) *Seilhac*, where the Treignac line diverges (see below).

From Tulle to Treignac, 29 M., narrow-gauge line in $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 35 c.). — To *Seilhac*, see above. — **Treignac** (Hôt. de la Bagatelle, good; pop. 2842), a quaint old town, lies on the Vézère, whose valley is very picturesque. Below the town is ($1^1/_4$ M.) the *Rocher des Folles;* above it ($5^1/_2$ M.) is the *Saut de la Virolle*, a fine waterfall. The town still has gates, a ruined castle, and several old houses. Omn. to *Egletons* (21 M.; p. 270), across the *Monédières*, a range of hills 12 M. long.

The train descends the rocky and picturesque valley of the Corrèze. — 111 M. *Cornil*, with a factory of chestnut-tan. — $115^1/_2$ M. *Aubazine-St-Hilaire. Aubazine* (Hôt. St-Etienne), 2 M. to the S.E., grew up round a Benedictine abbey (12th cent.), whose chapter-house still exists. The *Church* (1156-76) contains the superb 13th cent. **Tomb of St. Stephen* (d. 1159), founder of the abbey. To the S. are the *Gorges du Coiroux*, where the course of the stream was altered by the monks in order to supply the abbey. Narrow-gauge line in construction to *Beaulieu* ($24^1/_2$ M.; p. 90).

$122^1/_2$ M. *Brive* (buffet; p. 89).

III. From Brive to Périgueux and Bordeaux.

123½ M. Railway in 3¾-5½ hrs. (22 fr. 40, 15 fr. 15, 9 fr. 80 c.).

This line diverges to the left from the two Limoges lines and follows the valley of the *Vézère*. — 8 M. *La Rivière-de-Mansac*, junction for (17 M.) Juillac (p. 43). — 12 M. *Terrasson* (Grand-Hôtel; pop. 3794), with a Gothic church of the 15th cent. and a ruined abbey, is the junction for *Hautefort* (12½ M.; p. 43) and for *Sarlat* (26 M.; p. 56). — 19½ M. *La Bachellerie*, centre of a wine-growing region. — At (38 M.) *Niversac*, in the pretty valley of the Manoir, we join the Agen line (p. 85). — 45 M. *Périgueux*, and thence to Bordeaux, see pp. 43-46.

37. From Lyons to Toulouse viâ Le Puy and Aurillac.

Southern Auvergne.

348½ M. Railway interesting, but no through-trains. — From Lyons to *Le Puy*, 89½ M., railway in 4½-5½ hrs. (16 fr. 25 c., 11 fr., 7 fr. 10 c.). — From Le Puy to *Aurillac*, 120 M., railway in 7-12 hrs. (21 fr. 70, 14 fr. 70, 9 fr. 50 c.). — From Aurillac to *Toulouse*, 140 M., railway in 6-7½ hrs. (25 fr. 30, 17 fr. 10, 11 fr. 20 c.).

From Lyons to Toulouse viâ *Nimes* and *Cette* (Routes 64, 41, 14), 357 M., in 10¾-19¾ hrs. (64 fr. 85, 43 fr. 80, 28 fr. 60 c.).

To (36 M.) *St-Etienne*, see pp. 260, 261. The Le Puy line skirts the town on the W., passing the arms-factory (to the right) and crossing a curved viaduct. — 41½ M. *La Ricamarie* (pop. 9927) produces shoe-nails and bolts. Near it are coal-mines, one of which has been on fire since the 15th century. — 43½ M. *Le Chambon-Feugerolles* (Hôt. de l'Europe; pop. 12,714) has iron-works and coal-mines. To the S., ½ M., is the *Château de Feugerolles* (11th-17th cent.).

45½ M. **Firminy** (Buffet; Hôt. du Nord; pop. 19,580), another industrial town, is the centre of a coal and iron district.

Line to *St-Just-sur-Loire*, see p. 209; to *Annonay* and *St-Rambert-d'Albon*, see pp. 265, 266. — Tramway to *St-Etienne*, see p. 262.

46½ M. *Fraisse-Unieux*, the station for two small industrial towns, is the junction for St-Just-sur-Loire (p. 209). — We reach the *Loire*, flanked here with picturesque hills. — 48 M. *Le Pertuiset* (hotels), with river-baths. Tramway to St-Etienne, see p. 262. A region blackened with smoke and coal, the scene of feverish industry, is succeeded by a peaceful valley. Views mostly to the right. — On *Mont Cornillon*, to the left, is a ruined castle of the 12th-16th cent.; within its walls is a church of the 12th and 15th, with a curious tower, several altar-pieces, and fine 17th cent. wood-carving. — 49½ M. *Semène*. We cross the Semène (p. 265). — 51½ M. *Aurec*, with an old castle. — In the distance, to the right, is the ruined *Château de Rochebaron*.

LE PUY
1:10,000
Mètres
Place du Breuil
Jardin du Fer à Cheval
Préfecture
Théâtre
Place Michelet (Champ de Foire)
Pal. de Justice
Musée Crozatier
Hôtel de Ville
Bibliothèque et Halle aux Grains
Lycée de Jnes Filles
Lycée de St Georges
Prison
Grand Séminaire
Hôpital général
Chap. des Pénitents
Chap. rom. (Temple de Diane)
Rocher de Corneille
Notre-Dame
Evêché
Caserne Romeuf
Caserne Mouton Duvernet
Sacré Cœur
Gare
Cimetière des Carmes
St Pierre des Carmes
Pensionnat des Frères
Temple
Gendarmerie
Couvent de Ste Marie
Banque de France
Poste et Télégr.
Tour Pannessac
St Laurent
St Michel d'Aiguilhe
Inst.on des Sourds-Muets
Boul.d de l'Abattoir
Boul.d du Pont-Neuf
Avenue d'Aiguilhe
Boulevard Carnot
Boulevard Gambetta
Rue Charles VII
Rue des Casernes
Rue de Louche
Rue Pannessac
Rue Drôte
Rue de la Gazelle
Avenue de la Gare
Avenue de Tauthac
Boul.d St Jean
Boul.d St Louis
Boul.d Alexandre Clair
Cours Victor Hugo
Polignac
Chadrac
Espaly
St Marcel
Mont Ronzon
Ours-Mons
St Georges d'Aurac
St Paulien
St Etienne
1:100,000
Kilom

58½ M. *Bas-Monistrol*, the station for *Bas* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), 2 M. to the W., and for *Monistrol-sur-Loire* (Hôt. Mallet; pop. 5008), 2½ M. to the E. (omn. 40 c.), with a castle of the Bishops of Le Puy (15th cent.). — 61½ M. *Pont-de-Lignon*, at the confluence of the Loire and the *Lignon*, with paper-mills. The pretty gorges of the Loire are partly wooded.

69 M. *Retournac* (1670 ft.; Hôt. Pichon, Triolayre; pop. 3674). — We see, on a hill to the right, the ruins of the *Château d'Artias*. — 71½ M. *Chamalières* has an interesting Romanesque abbey-church, visible to the left beyond the station. — 77 M. *Vorey* (Hôt. Maleysson; pop. 2022). — 82 M. *Lavoûte-sur-Loire* (1865 ft.; Hôt. de la Loire) has a picturesque old castle, a little farther on.

From Lavoûte-sur-Loire to Raucoules-Brossettes, 26½ M., narrow-gauge line in 3-4¼ hrs. (4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 65 c.). — We cross the Loire and ascend the valley of the *Beaulieu*. — 5 M. *Rosières* (2195 ft.). The train ascends in bold windings through superb *Gorges. 10 M. *Bessamorel* (2930 ft.). To the left rise the *Pic de Glavenas* (3430 ft.) and the *Suc d'Eyme* (3730 ft.). — 14½ M. **Yssingeaux** (2760 ft.; Modern Hotel, Hôt. de l'Europe; pop. 7836), an old town, manufacturing hosiery and lace, lies near the *Siaulme*, a tributary of the Lignon. Its old episcopal castle of the 15th cent., with its crenellated walls and its turrets crowned with belfries, is now the Hôtel de Ville and Palais de Justice. The adjoining church of *St-Pierre* has two fine modern paintings. — We now descend the Siaulme valley. Far to the right rises the *Signal du Mégal* (4720 ft.). We cross the Siaulme and the *Lignon*. 18 M. *Pont-de-l'Enceinte*. Then a bold loop, beyond which the train runs high above the river. We see a picturesque gorge on the left. Looking back, we have an extensive view. — 22½ M. *Lapte* (2765 ft.; Hôt. du Centre), on a hill affording a beautiful view. — 26½ M. *Raucoules-Brossettes* (p. 266).

We cross the Loire twice and farther on a viaduct which affords a very striking *View of Le Puy. — 89½ M. *Le Puy*.

Le Puy.

Hotels. *Hôt. des Ambassadeurs* (Pl. a; C, 4), Place du Breuil, R. from 2, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8, omn. ½ fr.; *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b; B, 4), 17-19 Boul. St-Louis, good, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 7½, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de la Loire* (Pl. c; D, 4), 18 Boul. St-Jean, R. from 2, L. or D. 3, P. 7½-9 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris*, near the station; *Terminus-Hôtel*. — *Brasserie du Velay*, behind the theatre (Pl. C, 4).

Electric Tramways from the *Station* (Pl. E, 3, 4) to the *Place du Breuil* (Pl. C, 4) and to *Espaly* (beyond Pl. A, 3; 10 or 15 c.); also from the *Place du Breuil* to *Brives* (p. 278; beyond Pl. E, 2; 20 c.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), 50 Boul. St-Louis. — Baths, Place du Breuil and Place St-Maurice. — Syndicat d'Initiative, Place du Breuil (to the left of the Préfecture).

Le Puy (2065 ft.; pop. 20,944), Lat. *Podium*, the ancient capital of the *Velay*, is now that of the department of the *Haute-Loire* and the seat of a bishop. It is most picturesquely situated, between the *Borne* and the *Dolezon*, on the slope of Mont Anis, on which rises the Cathedral, dominated by the Rocher de Corneille. — Lace-making (comp. p. 275) is the chief industry of the district, employing 90,000 women.

Quitting the station (Pl. E, 3, 4), we pass through a suburb, where we see on the left the church of *St-Pierre*, or *Eglise des Carmes* (Pl. D, 4), of the 15th cent.; we then cross the Dolezon and follow the Boul. St-Jean to the left to the handsome **Place du Breuil** (Pl. C, 4). In the centre rises the **Fontaine Crozatier*, presented by the bronze-founder of that name (1796-1855). It is adorned with bronze sculptures by Bosio: a statue of the town at the top, seated figures of the Loire, the Allier, the Borne, and the Dolezon, and genii, grouped round four basins at the foot.

On the E. side of the square are the *Theatre* and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 4), behind which lies the Place Michelet, or Champ de Foire, with the *Fontaine Chassaing* (1907). On the S. side of the Place du Breuil are the *Préfecture* and a public garden, known as the *Fer-à-Cheval* (Pl. C, 5). The latter contains a Roman portal from Vorey (p. 273) and a monument to the *Enfants de la Haute-Loire* (1870-71), a pyramid preceded by a copy of Paul Dubois' 'Courage Militaire'. In front of the museum rises the monument of *Crozatier* (see above), by Barthélemy (1909).

The handsome ***Musée Crozatier** (Pl. C, 5) also is due to the munificence of M. Crozatier. It is open free on Sun. and Thurs., 2-5; on other days for a small fee. Illus. catalogue of 1903, 1 fr.

Ground Floor. Sculptures and Antiquities. — Vestibule: Sculptures and casts from the antique. — Two rooms to the left (Collection A. Clair): Mechanics, natural history, geology, and palæontology. — Room I (on the right). Sculptures in stone, down to the 13th cent., capitals, and a few marbles. — Room II (cabinet). Prehistoric antiquities; in a case on the left, fossil human bones found in 1844 on Mont Denise, near Le Puy, in volcanic soil. — Room III (at the end). Vases, antiques, mummies, *Furniture and carved wood, chest with iron lock, arms, tapestry; in the case in the centre, enamels, ivories; nuns in white marble (14th cent.); funeral mask. — Room at the foot of the staircase: Sculptures in stone, notably *Roman Antiquities* from Le Puy. On the staircase, copies of mural paintings of Le Puy and vicinity; pictures from the Cathedral (13th and 15th cent.) and from the Abbey of Lavaudieu (p. 220); Last Judgment, from the chapel of the Château de Valprivas (16th cent.); Dance of Death, a copy of the fresco at La Chaise-Dieu (15th cent.; p. 222); Hell, from St-Julien at Brioude (12th cent.; p. 220).

First Floor. Paintings, etc. — Room I. On the right, 163. *Em. Giraud*, Portr. of Crozatier; 480. *Ingres*, Philemon and Baucis (sketch). — Room II (to the right). 85. *A. van der Werff*, Queen Henrietta Maria; 268. *J. B. Santerre*, Girl at a window; 189. *French School of 18th Cent.*, Portr. of an abbé (pastel); 231. *Le Nain*, Portr. of Ant. Le Nain; 43. *De Heem*, Flowers, fruit, and birds; 217. *Largillière*, Portr. of La Bruyère; 275. *De Troy*, Jason taming the bulls; 258. *H. Rigaud*, Duke of Marlborough (?); 56. *N. Maes*, Protestant minister; 45. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 272. *Tocqué*, Portr. of a professor; 241. *Oudry*, The wolf and the lamb; 117. *Le Brun*, Portrait; 42. *De Heem*, Fruit. Also old Italian, French, and Flemish pictures; *Burgundian School* (ca. 1420), *Virgin with the mantle; 60. *Van Mieris*, Bacchante and satyr; *Le Nain*, 232. Portr. of an old woman, 233. Mother combing her daughter's hair; 139. *Drolling*, Parting of Hecuba and Polyxena; *259. *Rigaud*, Portr. of Marshal de Belle-Isle; 124. *Clouet (?)*, Marguerite de Valois; 77. *G. Terburg*, A burgomaster; 70. *Rubens and Brueghel*, Adonis starting for the chase; 62. *Van Mierevelt*, Portr. of a woman; 31, 32. *C. Bega*, Topers; 230. *Mignard*, Portr. of the

Duchess of Savoy; 44. *Huysmans*, Margin of a forest; 61. *Van Mierevelt*, Portrait; 76. *Teniers the Younger*, Portr. of a woman; 8. *Cerquozzi*, Battle-field. Sculptures: 730. Theseus vanquishing the Centaur, bronze by *Barye;* 758. Virgin, bronze by *Crozatier*. — Room III (at the end of Room II). Natural history collections, chiefly birds. — Room IV (left of the entrance). Modern pictures. 132. *Diaz*. Reading; 89. *Allongé*, Le Puy seen from Espaly; 120. *Cabat*, Margin of a forest; 248. *Quinton*, Landscape in Auvergne; 242. *Ouvrié*. Château de Pierrefonds; 180. *Gué*, Combat at the Porte Pannessac (p. 276) in the 16th cent.; 90. *Appian*, Margin of a forest; 271. *Thuillier*, The town of Le Puy; 128. *Corot*, Landscape; 220. *L. Loir*, The Seine in Dec., 1879. — Room V. *Collection of lace, braid, trimming (see p. 273). Chest of 15th cent., inlaid with ivory.

The Rue Porte-Aiguière, opposite the Fontaine Crozatier, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), in the Place du Martouret, erected in 1766. We now follow, to the right of the façade, the Rue Courrerie, then the Rue Chênebouterie, on the right, noting on the left the *Fontaine du Plot* (13th cent.). The Rue Raphaël, to the left, leads to the small Place des Tables, adorned with a pretty 15th cent. fountain. To the right, at the end of a steep street, is the —

***Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Pl. C, 2, 3), which dates chiefly from the 11th-12th cent., and is very peculiar in general character and unique in some of its details. It is approached by a grand flight of steps, 60 outside, 42 in a crypto-porticus under the nave, then 32 on each side (left, to the cloisters; right, to the church). Formerly the steps went straight on, ending in the transept, in front of the choir, so that the congregation on the steps outside could see the officiating priest. The great *Portal* has three semicircular arches opening on to the *Porch;* above are small arcades, then three windows at the end of the nave, and three gables, those at the sides rising above the roof and being open. Note also the mingling of white and black stone, a characteristic of the Auvergne churches. Under the porch are two 12th cent. cedar doors, with interesting Latin inscriptions, and on the staircase are traces of painting.

The Interior consists of a nave and aisles with six bays, the nave being roofed with domes, and the aisles with groined vaulting. The choir ends in a square apse without ambulatory. The very short transept has a modern lantern over the centre, galleries, and small double chapels at the ends. On the high-altar is a small modern black image of the Virgin, no less venerated than its predecessor which was burned in 1794. In the choir, right and left, are copies of the old frescoes on the staircase and in the Chapelle des Morts. The left aisle is adjoined by the old *Chapter House*, which contains a fine *Fresco of the 15th cent., representing the Liberal Arts. (Apply to the verger.)

The Sacristy, at the end of the left aisle, contains the **Bible of Theodulph*, a superb MS. of the 9th cent., and a curious painting on wood by a French master of the 15th century.

The ***Cloisters** (entrance, see above) are partly enclosed by a fine wrought-iron railing (12th cent.), which the verger will open. The oldest part of this superb structure dates from the 9th or even the 8th cent. (restored in the 19th). The chief features are the colonnettes, the capitals, and the cornice, adorned with heads of men and beasts. The building to the W., with arched machicolations resting on brackets, and buttresses surmounted with balconies, is the remnant of a 12th cent. fortress. To the N. is the *Chapelle des Morts*, with remains of 13th cent. frescoes,

in which a museum of inscriptions is to be installed. To the S. is the *Musée Notre-Dame* (fee), containing old paintings, sculptures, antiquities, etc., connected with the church.

The *Porche du For,* or S. portal, at the end of the right aisle, is very curious, each side presenting a rounded arcade, attached to it only at three points. The *Tower* (185 ft. high), of the late 13th cent., one of the rare surviving examples of transitional bell-towers, is isolated from the church by a small court. It consists of seven stories with Romanesque arches. The sacristan shows the interior, which contains the tomb of a Duchess of Guise.

Adjoining the S. portal is the *Evêché* (Pl. C, 3), the small square in front of which affords a fine view.

Re-entering the church, we leave it by the N. portal. Near this are a *Baptistery,* probably of the 11th cent., but partly built of Roman remains, and the Renaissance *Chapel of the Penitents* (Pl. C, 2; 1584). (Ring for porter; fee.) A lane between these chapels leads to the gate of the—

Rocher de Corneille (Pl. C, 2; adm. 10 c.), at the top of Mont Anis, a mass of volcanic rock rising 435 ft. above the lower town. We ascend it by steps hewn in the rock. At the top, on a pedestal, is a statue of *Notre-Dame-de-France,* 50 ft. high, designed in 1860 by Bonnassieux, and composed of the metal of over 200 Russian cannons, taken at Sebastopol. A staircase ascends inside the statue to the head. The openings at places afford a splendid view of the environs, with their grand girdle of hills, chiefly the Cévennes, the Mézenc and Gerbier-de-Jonc (p. 278) being conspicuous to the S.E.; near us, to the N.W., rises the Rocher de St-Michel (see below); farther off, to the left, is Espaly (p. 277); to the right are the ruins of Polignac (p. 277).

The Rue Grangevieille (Pl. B, 3), at the foot of the Rue des Tables (which ascends to the Cathedral), descends to the *Tour Pannessac* (Pl. B, 3), a relic of a town-gateway (13th cent.). Near this, 46 Rue Pannessac, is the *Maison Bérard* (16th cent.). In the Boul. St-Louis, at the back of the tower, is a statue of *Lafayette* (1757-1834), by Hiolle. We now descend the Boul. Carnot, in which rises the *Fontaine Vibert,* by Julien (1906).

St-Laurent (Pl. A, B, 2), a 14th cent. church, in the lower town, near the Borne, has a fine portal (restored). A monument in the chapel to the left of the choir encloses the heart of Bertrand du Guesclin (d. 1380); the statue is of the late 14th century.

Near the church is the Av. d'Aiguilhe, which leads N. to an isolated rock (280 ft.), similar to the Rocher de Corneille, but more picturesque, crowned with the church of **St-Michel-d'Aiguilhe* (Pl. B, 1). This church, reached by a series of flights of steps (adm. 10 c.), is an architectural curiosity, dating from 962-84. The interior forms a sort of oval; the sanctuary is at the end to

the right of the entrance, while in front is a small central nave, bounded by low pillars and enclosed by a small aisle. The portal is adorned with curious reliefs. Opposite the entrance rises an isolated tower, similar to that of the Cathedral.

Close by is a pleasing octagonal edifice of the 12th cent., known as the *Temple of Diana* (Pl. C, 1) from its antique materials.

From Le Puy to *Arvant* and *Clermont-Ferrand*, to *La Chaise-Dieu*, etc., see R. 32; road to *Privas*, see p. 478.

Motor Omnibuses. (1) To *Le Monastier* (13 M.; p. 278), three times daily in 1 hr. (1 fr. 60 c.). — (2) To *Saugues* (27½ M.; p. 296), past the station of *Monistrol-d'Allier* (p. 296), twice daily in 3-3¼ hrs. (4½ fr.). — (3) To *Craponne* (25 M.; p. 267), viâ *St-Paulien* (see below), twice daily in 2½ hrs. (4 fr.).

Omnibus to *Fay-le-Froid* (23½ M. to the E.), once daily, in 6 hrs. (3 fr. 35 c.), viâ (10½ M.) *St-Julien-Chapteuil* (Hôt. des Voyageurs; pop. 2920), a centre of the lace-industry, with an old gateway and a Romanesque church. Omn. from Fay-le-Froid to *Le Cheylard* (p. 266). — Omnibuses run also from Le Puy to *Le Monastier* (three times daily, in 3 hrs.; 1 fr. 60 c.), *Saugues*, and *Craponne* (see above).

From Le Puy to Langogne, 33½ M., railway in about 2 hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 65 c.). — This picturesque route soon leaves the St-Etienne line and ascends the Loire valley. — 2½ M. *Brives-Charensac* (2020 ft.; see p. 278). — Beyond (5⅓ M.) *Coubon* (2365 ft.), with the fine *Château de Bonzols* (partly of the 11th cent.), we enjoy a beautiful view of Le Puy to the right. — 11 M. *Solignac-sur-Loire* (2815 ft.; hotel), with a Romanesque church and the ruins of a castle. Splendid views of the Loire valley. — Beyond (18 M.) *Costaros-Cayres* the line reaches its highest point (3765 ft.) and descends towards the Allier valley. — 22½ M. *Landos* (3660 ft.). To the right appears the Montagne de la Margeride (p. 282). — 29 M. *Pradelles* (3765 ft.; Hôt. Brun-Baubet), with remains of fortifications and interesting old houses. — 33½ M. *Langogne*, on the line from Clermont to Nîmes (p. 296).

From Le Puy to Espaly, Polignac, and St-Paulien. — To the W. of Le Puy (½ M.; tramway, see p. 273) lies the large village of *Espaly*, above which, visible from the road, rises a curious mass of basalt, with fine columns, called the *Orgues d'Espaly*.

The road to Polignac crosses the Borne (Pl. A, 1), beyond the church of St-Laurent. Fine view as we look back. Half-way up the long ascent a short-cut diverges to the right, but is more suitable for the descent. — 3½ M. **Polignac** (pop. 2511), to the right of the St-Paulien road, is famous for the imposing ruins of its **Castle* (12th-15th cent.), on a rocky plateau. The chief relics consist of the square keep, 105 ft. high (14th cent.), restored in the 19th cent., and a round tower of the 13th (fee).

The high-road goes on, through undulating country, to (8 M.) *St-Paulien* (2620 ft.; pop. 2546), on the site of the ancient *Revessio*, or *Ruessio*, the capital of the Vellavi. The church (11th cent.) occupies the site of a 4th cent. building. St-Paulien was the cradle of Catholicism in the Velay. Omn. to (3 M.; 25 c.) *Borne* (p. 220). The (2 M.) picturesque ruins of the *Château de la Roche-Lambert* (15th cent.) now contain art-collections.

From Le Puy to the Durande, 12½ M., a very attractive excursion, shortened by taking train to Borne (p. 220), from which the hill is 8½ M. off. The road from Borne passes *Loudes*, *Le Thiolent* (3230 ft.; fine castle), and *Le Vernet*, whence we climb in ¾ hr. to the double summit of the *Durande* (4155 ft. and 4265 ft.). Extensive view. To the N. lies the *Marais de Limagne*, in an ancient crater.

From Le Puy to the Lac du Bouchet, 12 M. to the S. Excursion-cars on Sun. and Thurs., from 1st June to 30th Sept.; return-fare 2½ fr. each for 4 pers. (3½ fr. if the vehicle returns viâ the pretty *Cascade de la Beaume*). The lake (3965 ft.; rest.) occupies an old crater.

From Le Puy to Le Monastier and the Mézenc, omn. and motor-omn. to Le Monastier, see p. 277; motor-omn. to the Lac d'Isserlès viâ Les Estables 2-3 times weekly (1st July to 15 Sept.) in 6½ hrs. (10, return 15 fr.). Road from Le Puy to (23 M.) Les Estables; thence a bridle-path to the (1¼ hr.) top of the Mézenc. — At (2½ M.) *Charensac* we cross the Loire. — The Mézenc road turns to the right at (3 M.) *Brives* (station, see p. 277; tramway, see p. 273). To the left rises the *Mont Doue* (2740 ft.), with an old Premonstratensian abbey (12th cent.). Farther on, to the right, is the Château de Bouzols (p. 277). — 8 M. *La Terrasse*, with artificial grottoes, once used as dwellings. — 13 M. **Le Monastier** (3110 ft.; Hôt. Ponsonaille, Gential, Chabrier; pop. 3650) owes its name to a monastery of which the church remains, partly Romanesque in style (curious façade of the 11th cent., and chapel of St. Théofrède of 1548). Road to Privas, see p. 478. — The road (carr. 10 fr.) next leads past (16 M.) *Freycenet-la-Tour* (3890 ft.) to (23 M.) *Les Estables* (4465 ft.; chalet-hôtel, R. 2½-3, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 4-5 fr.), a poor village on the W. side of the Mézenc; excursion-car to St-Agrève, see p. 266. — The **Mézenc** (5755 ft.) is a volcanic mountain, isolated and abrupt, except on the W. side. Its slopes afford excellent pasturage, and the top (chalet) commands a superb *Panorama: to the W. are the Cantal Mts., to the N. the mountains flanking the Loire, to the E. the Dauphiné and Savoy as far as Mont Blanc, to the S. the Cévennes, notably the Gerbier-de-Jonc, and to the extreme W. the Alps, among which Mont Ventoux is conspicuous. — About 2½ hrs. from the Mézenc (by a forest track) is the **Gerbier-de-Jonc** (5090 ft.), another volcanic mountain, on which the Loire rises. A monument and a refuge have been erected on the top (ascent fatiguing, and view inferior to that from the Mézenc). A good road, passing the village of *Le Béage* (4120 ft.; Hôt. de France, R. 1-1½, L. or D. 2½, P. 6 fr.), leads to the *Lac d'Issarlès* (3270 ft.), a crater-lake 15½ M. to the W. of the Gerbier-de-Jonc. On its W. bank is a hamlet (Hôt. Teyssier). Motor-omn. from Vals, see p. 483.

From Le Puy to (143½ M. from Lyons) *Arvant*, see pp. 220, 219. — We leave the line to Clermont-Ferrand on the right and follow the interesting line through the Cantal, which displays great engineering skill. — Beyond (146½ M.) *Lempdes* we ascend the picturesque and in places very narrow valley of the *Alagnon*. — 154 M. *Blesle*, on the right, at the foot of basaltic columns ('orgues'), with antimony-mines. — 162 M. *Molompize*. Fine view into a dell on the left. The river dashes along on the right; on the same side are the ruins of a castle. — 168 M. *Ferrières-St-Mary*. Beyond a rocky gorge is the ruined *Château de Merdogne*, on the right.

174 M. *Neussargues* (buffet-hôtel). To St-Flour and Béziers, see p. 260 and R. 38; to Bort and Montluçon, see pp. 260, 259.

Motor-omn. in summer to *Pierrefort*, 21 M. to the S.W. (4 fr.), through the W. part of the Planèze (p. 279), dominated by the Cantal. — Also to *Laguiole* (48 M.; p. 283; 8 fr.), viâ *Chaudesaigues* (28 M.; p. 283).

We now traverse a typical glacier-worn valley. To the left and in front of us appears the Plomb du Cantal (p. 279).

179½ M. **Murat** (2950 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 2831) lies at the foot of the basaltic *Rocher de Bonnevie* (460 ft.; ½ hr.; view), crowned with a colossal statue of the Virgin. Several old houses. *Bredons*, opposite Murat, has a fine Romanesque church (11th cent.) on a rock.

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Le Claux
Dienne
Le Chammet
Brugeiroux
Le Lapsou
Brujalaix
Le Cheyrade
Chastel
Le Mouriat
Laveissière
La Chassagne
MURAT
Chambeuil
Bredons
Puy de Peyrou
Puy du Rocher
Albepierre
Plomb du Cantal
Puy Brunet
Puy de la Croix
Puy Gros
Puy de Bane
Malbo
Brezons
Cezens
Le Lioran
Roc de Vassivière
Puy de Peyrepoint
Puy Griou
Puy Mary
Puy Chavaroche
Puy de Gelneuf
Puy de Pevrequery
Puy de Bidouze
Puy de Peyre-Arse
Puy de Rombières
Puy de la Grousse
Puy de Chalvet
Puy de Lavaissière
Puy de Malbo
Puy de Chaumont
Puy de Chalmont
Puy de Chalmont
Puy de Chalm

From Murat to Salers, 26 M., the highest and one of the finest routes through the Massif Central, also forms the easiest approach to the Puy Mary (p. 280). Motor-omn. in summer to the Maison Cantonnière d'Eylac (1¼ hr.; 3, return 5 fr.). Omn. at intervals from the Pas de Peyrol to Salers. Carr. from Murat to Salers 50, to the Pas de Peyrol 25 fr. — We ascend the dale of the *Chevade* to (6 M.) *Dienne* (aub.), and then the pretty valley of the *Santoire* to (9½ M.) *Lavigerie*. — After 2 M. more a road diverges to the right to *Le Claux* (Cheylade, Riom-ès-Montagne, p. 259). — 13 M. *Maison Cantonnière d'Eylac* (rustic inn, open in summer, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.). — 13½ M. *Pas de Peyrol* (5195 ft.; see p. 280), N. of the *Puy Mary* (p. 280; ½ hr.). Descent in view of the grand *Cirque du Falgoux*, and then through a beautiful forest. — 18 M. *Carrefour de la Scierie* (3775 ft.), where a road diverges to the right to Le Falgoux (p. 259). — 21 M. *Col de Nerone* (4075 ft.; aub.). We then skirt the beautiful **Vallée de la Maronne*, with the *Puy Violent* on the left (5230 ft.). — 26 M. *Salers* (p. 259).

Views now on the right. We cross the Alagnon; on the right is the *Château d'Anterroche*. The valley contracts; we enter the Massif du Cantal and ascend rapidly. Numerous bridges over wooded ravines. On leaving the *Tunnel de Fraisse-Haut* we sight the Griou straight ahead to the right.

186½ M. **Le Lioran.** — Hotels. *Hôt. des Touristes*, good, open Jan.-Feb. and June-Sept., R. from 2½, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Lioran*, plain but good, open June-Sept., and in Jan., R. from 2, B. ¾, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 6 fr.; *Aub. Bertrand*, open the whole year, R. 1½, L. 2, D. 2½, P. from 5 fr.

Le Lioran (3780 ft.) is a picturesque hamlet situated in the centre of the Cantal. It is a pleasant summer resort, and offers winter-sports also. (Ski Club at Murat.)

The **Cantal** consists of several chains of hills and plateaux intersected by deep valleys. To the E. of the Cère and S. of the Alagnon a ridge ascends to the *Plomb du Cantal* (see below), the highest point. To the E. of this chain stretches the *Plateau de la Planèze*. Between the Cère, Alagnon, Santoire, and Jordanne rises the crest of the *Griou* (p. 280). To the N. towers the fine *Puy Mary* (p. 280), whence ramify the *Puy Chavaroche* (p. 282), the *Roc des Ombres* (5405 ft.), and the *Puy de Peyre-Arse* (p. 280). Like the Dôme and the Dore Mts., the Cantal is a volcanic region, resting on a foundation of crystalline schist. The first eruptions here took place in the primary or carboniferous era, but the volcanoes whose ruins are still visible belong to the tertiary period (miocene and chiefly pliocene). After the eruptions the Cantal, which had attained a height of about 11,500 ft., became covered with snow and ice. The glacier action which reduced it to its present height has left very distinct traces, such as the presence of erratic blocks, while the great width of the upper parts of the valleys, once glacier-basins, contrasts with the ravines furrowed through the crystalline rock below the glacier zone.

The chief Excursions from Le Lioran are the ascents of the Plomb du Cantal, the Puy Griou, and (finest of all) the Puy Mary. We may also walk to the *Tunnel du Lioran* (10 min. W.), 1550 yds. long, through which passes the Murat and Aurillac road; to the *Cirque de Font-d'Alagnon*, to the N.W.; to the *Col du Lioran* (¾ hr. W.; 4185 ft.; view); and to the *Montagne* or *Puy du Lioran* (1 hr. W.; 4490 ft.).

The ***Plomb du Cantal** (6095 ft.) is easily ascended from Le Lioran in 2 hrs. We follow the Vic road to the tunnel (see above), then ascend to the right, skirting the Alagnon, and turn to the left (guide-post). We pass the *Col de Sagnes* (4100 ft.) and the 'burons' (chalets) of *Rambertel*, where 'fourme', or Cantal cheese, is made, and thence ascend S. to a ridge, where the summit becomes visible. The *Plomb du Cantal*, the highest

peak of the Massif Central except the Sancy (p. 236), is a mass of basalt crowning a huge pedestal. Immense panorama (but less interesting than the view from the Puy Mary): W. the Cère valley; N.W. the Griou and Puy Mary; N. the distant Dore and Dôme Mts.; E. the faint outlines of the Margeride; S.S.E. the Planèze and the hills of Aubrac and Aigoual. Descent to St-Jacques-des-Blats, see below.

The ascent of the **Puy Griou** (5560 ft.), 2½ hrs. W. of Le Lioran, requires caution owing to the slippery slabs of phonolite on the mountain-side. From the Col du Lioran (p. 280) the path to the right (guide-posts) leads past the *Combe-Nègre* to the *Col de Rombières* or *de Mandailles* (4955 ft.), and then to the left to the base of the peak, up which we have an uncomfortable climb of ½ hour. The puy is a sharp cone of irregular form, rising from the centre of the ancient crater. View of the Cère and Jordanne valleys, of the Plomb, Puy Mary, etc. — To the N.W. and S.E. rise the *Griounot* (4765 ft.) and *Puy de l'Usclade* (4900 ft.), phonolithic peaks, over whose steep stony slopes we may descend from the Griou.

The ***Puy Mary** (5860 ft.), to the N.W., is best ascended from the Pas de Peyrol (p. 279). From Le Lioran the ascent takes 4 hrs. (7½ hrs. there and back; provisions should be taken). We ascend to the Col de Rombières (see above), follow the guide-posts to the right, and pass the foot of the *Puy de Bataillouze* (5530 ft.) and the *Col de Cabre* (5050 ft.), below the *Puy de Peyre-Arse* (5795 ft.). We then follow a track up the broad crest called the *Fours de Peyre-Arse* (avoiding the friable rocks on the N.), which is crossed by the *Brèche de Roland* (5255 ft.). The final ascent of the puy is toilsome, but not difficult. The *Panorama (view-indicator) is one of the finest in Central France. We are specially struck by the radiation of several valleys, and of the cirques of Mandailles, Le Falgoux, and Le Claux, from the puy as a centre. The distant view resembles that from the Plomb. Descent to the Pas de Peyrol, see p. 279.

From the Pas de Peyrol we may skirt, to the S., the W. flank of the Puy Mary and go round the superb Cirque du Falgoux to the arête between it and the Cirque de Mandailles. From that arête we may scale the *Roche Taillade* (5275 ft.; 2¼ hrs.) and (500 yds. N.) the *Roc d'Ouzière*, or *Roche Blanche* (about 5080 ft.), a phonolithic dike about 1000 ft. sheer above the Cirque du Falgoux. We may go on to Salers (p. 259).

Beyond Le Lioran comes the *Tunnel du Lioran*, 1¼ M. long, in which the line attains its highest point (3805 ft.), passing from the Loire basin to that of the Garonne, where we descend the typical ice-worn valley of the *Cère*. To the right rises the Puy Griou. — 190 M. *St-Jacques-des-Blats* (3250 ft.; several aub.).

The *Plomb du Cantal* (p. 279) may be ascended hence, in 3¼ hrs. (guide 5 fr.), but not very easily. We cross the Cère and the railway above the station, and ascend N.E. (short-cuts) over pastures. In 20 min. we reach the huts of *Ferral*, and in 35 min. more the *Grange du Sarret*. Thence we turn to the left to the (50 min.) 'buron' of the *Pré Delbos*, which we leave on the right (view), and in 1 hr. reach the 'buron' of *Pranadal*, at the base of the crest, up which we climb in ½ hr. to the top.

From St-Jacques we may ascend also the *Elancèze*, or *Montagne de Brugeyroux* (5185 ft.), in 2½ hrs., viâ *Foujouquet* (50 min.) and the *Col du Pertus* (4230 ft.; 35 min.). From the col we may climb by the N.E. arête (awkward at places), or more easily by rounding the mountain and scaling its S. face, to the (1 hr.) small rocky girdle of the double peak, where we have a complete view of the Cantal.

Attractive walk from St-Jacques to (7 M.) *Vic-sur-Cère* (p. 281).

Beyond St-Jacques the scenery is still interesting. On the right we overlook the picturesque *Pas de Compaing*. Fine waterfall on the left. — Beyond (194½ M.) *Thiézac* is a fine wooded gorge. The valley expands, and we have an extensive view to the right.

197 M. **Vic-sur-Cère.** — Hotels. Near the station: *Gr.-Hôt. de la Comp. d'Orléans*, open June-Sept., R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Touring-Hôtel*, May-Sept., R. from $2^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Pont & du Parc*, R. 2-4, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 7 fr. In the village: *Hôt. Vialette*, R. from 2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 6 fr. — Casino, in summer only, adm. $1^1/_2$-2 fr.

Vic-sur-Cère (2230 ft.; pop. 1837), prettily situated, $^1/_2$ M. from the station, with remains of fortifications, is a thriving watering-place, with springs containing chlorate, sulphate, and bicarbonate of soda, and highly aerated. The waters are beneficial for maladies of the liver and intestines. The Etablissement is near the station.

The *Pas de la Cère* (2 hrs. there and back; guide-posts) is a picturesque defile between the Pas de Compaing (p. 280) and the plain of Vic. We may thence visit the fine *Cascade de la Roucole* and return by the Le Lioran road. — On the Aurillac road, 1 M. from Vic, is the *Château de Comblat* (15th cent.; restored). — On the Raulhac road is the (3 M.) auberge of *Curebourse*, whence we may visit the *Rocher des Pendus*, $^1/_2$ M. to the S.W., and the *Gisement Préhistorique de la Mougudo*, $1^1/_4$ M. to the N., a rock containing fossil remains of a pliocene forest.

200 M. *Polminhac*, with the *Château de Pestel* (15th cent.), on a rock to the right.

$209^1/_2$ M. **Aurillac.** — *Buffet.* — Hotels. **Hôt. St-Pierre*, in the Gravier, R. from 2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 8, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. du Commerce*, 1 Place du Palais-de-Justice, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Terminus*, opposite the station, R. from 2, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Bordeaux*, Place du Palais-de-Justice; *Hôt. Tourdes, Rouquet*, both at the station. — Post & Telegraph Office, Rue du Rieu. — Baths. *Bains du Pont-Rouge*, in the Gravier. — Syndicat d'Initiative, 23 Av. de la République.

Aurillac (2070 ft.; pop. 18,036), on the *Jordanne*, is the capital of the department of the *Cantal*. The Rue de la Gare and, to the right, the Av. de la République lead to the Place du Palais-de-Justice. The church of *Notre-Dame-aux-Neiges* (13th cent.) has a tasteful modern tower. The Av. Gambetta leads thence to the Gravier, or Cours Montyon, a long square on the river-bank, with statues of *Gen. Delzons* (1775-1812), by Vital-Dubray, and *Gerbert* (Pope Sylvester II.), by David d'Angers.

The church of *St-Géraud* (15th-17th cent.) was completed in 1890. It belonged to an abbey founded in the 9th cent. by St. Géraud, who was born in the Château. Vaulting with fine tracery. The left transept contains a Death of St. Francis Xavier, attr. to Zurbaran.

From the Place St-Géraud we see on a height the *Château St-Etienne*, rebuilt, and now a school. At the end of the Rue du Consulat is the *Hôtel des Consuls* (16th cent.), now a savings-bank, with turrets and a fine Gothic gateway in the Rue de la Coste.

The old *Collège*, now a school of design, in the Rue du Collège (concierge at No. 18), contains a small *Musée* of paintings and sculptures. In the *Hôtel de Ville* is the *Musée Rames*, a small natural history collection.

From Aurillac to *Montluçon* (Paris), see pp. 259, 258; to *Bordeaux*, see pp. 56, 55; to *Brive*, see p. 90.

Motor Omnibuses. (1) To *Salers* (p. 259), 30 M. to the N., in 2½ hrs. (4½ fr.). — (2) To *Laroquevieille*, 12½ M. to the N.N.E., in 1 hr. (1½ fr.). — (3) Through the picturesque valley of the Jordanne to **Mandailles** (3020 ft.; Hôt. Rigal, good, L. or D. 2½ fr.), 16 M. to the N.E. (1½ hr.; 2 fr.). Mandailles, a picturesque village situated at the entrance to a cirque dominated by the finest peaks of the Cantal, is an admirable centre for excursions. (See Map, p. 279.) Ascent of the *Puy Chavaroche* (5820 ft.), 2½ hrs., with view of the Cantal peaks and their W. valleys; *Puy Mary* (p. 280). 2¾ hrs.; *Griou*, *Elancèze* (p. 280), etc. A road is being made from Mandailles to the Pas de Peyrol (p. 279). — (4) To *Laguiole* (p. 283), 56 M. to the S. (8 hrs.; 8 fr.), viâ (37½ M.) *Ste-Geneviève*, crossing the plateaux of Aubrac (p. 283). — (5) To *Cassuéjouls*, 49½ M. to the S.E. (7¾ hrs.; 7 fr.), a village 6 M. to the N.W. of Laguiole (p. 283); this route passes (22 M.) *Montsalvy*, a picturesque village with an interesting church, and *Entraygues* (30½ M.; hotel), in a picturesque site at the confluence of the Truyère and the Lot, with a castle founded in 1278 by Henry II., Count of Rodez, and Gothic bridges (13th cent.). From Entraygues to Espalion, see p. 114.

214½ M. *Ytrac* (1955 ft.). View of the Cantal to the right. — 218 M. *Viescamp-sous-Jallès* (1865 ft.), junction for St-Denis-près-Martel (see p. 90) and Montluçon (pp. 90, 259, 258). — 219½ M. *Lacapelle-Viescamp* (1805 ft.). We cross the Cère valley by a lofty viaduct. View to the right. — 225 M. *Le Rouget*. We descend into the wild gorge of the *Mouleyre*. — 230 M. *Boisset*. We enter the valley of the *Rance*. View to the left. — 237½ M. *Maurs* (835 ft.). We pass through a tunnel into the valley of the *Célé*.

250 M. *Figeac*, and thence to Capdenac and Toulouse, see pp. 96-100.

38. From Clermont-Ferrand to Béziers.

232½ M. Railway in 11¼ hrs. (41 fr. 95, 28 fr. 40, 18 fr. 50 c.).

From Clermont-Ferrand to (43½ M.) *Brioude*, see pp. 218, 219. We return along the Clermont line to *Beaumont-Lauriat* (p. 219), where we diverge to the left. We then cross the *Montagne de la Margeride* (5100 ft.), ascending to a height of 3610 ft. and then descending to the basin of the Truyère.

72 M. **St-Flour** (2570 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste, good, R. 2-3, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Midi; pop. 5777) is curiously situated on a bold plateau, 300 ft. above the station. The road (1½ M.; short-cuts) ascends W. from the station, skirting a number of 'orgues' or basaltic pillars, to the *Promenades* (splendid view). The *Cathedral* (14th-15th cent.), dedicated to St. Florus, the apostle of the district, has two massive towers in front, and consists of a nave with double aisles, but without a transept. Among the interesting old houses we note 17 Place Gambetta (Hôtel des Consuls), 1 Rue de Belloy, and 8 Rue du Breuil. The (10 min.) Calvary behind the cemetery commands an extensive view of the town, the Planèze, and the Cantal Mts.

From St-Flour to *Montluçon*, see pp. 260, 259.

From St-Flour to Laguiole, 42 M., motor-omn. in summer in 3 hrs., omn. in winter in 7 hrs. (7 fr. 30 c.); to Chaudesaigues in $1^1/_2$ and $3^1/_2$ hrs. (3 fr. 80 c.). — 21 M. **Chaudesaigues** (2130 ft.; Hôt. de l'Etablissement; Hôt. du Midi, P. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Valette), a small watering-place in the valley of a tributary of the Truyère, has five thermal springs, the hottest in France (180°). The water is used for all kinds of domestic purposes, even for heating the houses in winter. There are also three cold springs, ferruginous and arsenical. The total supply is 220,000 gallons daily. Motor-omn. to Neussargues, see p. 278; omn. to St-Chély, see below. 42 M. **Laguiole** (3775 ft.; Hôt. Régis; Hôt. des Voyageurs. L. or D. $2^1/_2$, P. 6 fr.; Hôt. Bouldoires), a small town amidst the pastures of the Aubrac, is visited for the whey-cure. From Laguiole to Aurillac, see p. 282; to Neussargues, see p. 278; to Espalion, see p. 114; to Aubrac, see below.

$78^1/_2$ M. *Ruines*, 3 M. beyond which is the famous ***Viaduc de Garabit**, crossing the gorge of the *Truyère*. Constructed in 1881-4 by Boyer (d. 1886) and Eiffel, it measures 620 yds. in length and 400 ft. in height, with a central span of 540 ft.

$81^1/_2$ M. *Garabit* (Café-Rest.; Hôt. Grèze). We next cross hilly plateaux, partly wooded. Views mostly to the left. — 90 M. *Arcomie*. The line attains its highest point (3465 ft.).

$94^1/_2$ M. *St-Chély-d'Apcher* (3260 ft.; Hôt. Bardol), a little town on a hill to the left, besieged in vain by the English in 1362.

Omn. (1 fr.) to *Le Malzieu-Ville* (2830 ft.; hotels), $5^1/_2$ M. to the N.E., a good centre for excursions; also to (18 M.; 3 fr.) *Chaudesaigues* (see above), and to ($15^1/_2$ M.) the small baths of *La Chaldette*.

$102^1/_2$ M. *Aumont* (3410 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce), starting-point for excursions in the Aubrac. To the S.E., $4^1/_2$ M., lies *Javols*, the ancient *Anderitum*, capital of the Gabali.

From Aumont to Aubrac, $19^1/_2$ M. (omn. $2^1/_2$ fr.). 15 M. *Nasbinals* (3790 ft.; Hôt. du Progrès), with its interesting Romanesque church, was once the home of the bone-setter Pierre Brioude (d. 1907). On the *Pic de la Sentinelle* (4165 ft.), 1 M. to the N.W., rises a colossal statue of the Virgin. $19^1/_2$ M. **Aubrac** (4300 ft.; Royal-Hôtel; several inns, P. 4-6 fr.), visited in summer for the whey-cure. Omn. in summer to *Laguiole* (12 M.; see above), a fine drive of 2 hrs. (2 fr.).

The **Monts d'Aubrac**, composed of granite, with overlying volcanic substances, extend over an area of 34 by 25 M., between the valleys of the Truyère and the Lot, and are covered with pastures. The highest point is the *Signal de Mailhebiau* (4825 ft.), a half-day excursion from Aubrac. On the N. slopes of the plateau of Aubrac, S.E. of Nasbinals, are the lakes of Salhiens, St-Andéol, and others. On the S. slope, towards the Lot, is the *Forest of Aubrac*.

$105^1/_2$ M. *St-Sauveur-de-Peyre*. The scenery changes, and we pass through deep ravines. Views to the left. We cross the stone *Viaduc de la Crueize*, 215 ft. high, designed by Boyer (see above).

115 M. **Marvejols** (2235 ft.; Hôt. de la Paix, R. from $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; pop. 3907), on the *Colagne*, is a Protestant town rebuilt in the 16th cent. after its destruction in the Religious Wars. Three Gothic gateways still remain.

From Marvejols to Mende, 22 M., railway in 1 hr. to 1 hr. 50 min. (3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.). See Map, p. 287. — To (3 M.) *Le Monastier*, see p. 284. We cross the *Colagne*, and ascend the tortuous gorge of the *Lot*. To the S., on the left bank, is the Causse de Sauveterre (p. 288). — 6 M. *Chanac* (hotel), with a ruined castle. Road to Boyne (Millau), see p. 292. — $14^1/_2$ M. *Balsièges*. Roads to Ste-Enimie and Ispagnac, see p. 288.

22 M. **Mende** (2400 ft.; Hôt. Manse, R. 2-3, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. de Paris, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de France; Syndicat d'Initiative, 5 Place d'Angiran; pop. 7005), a pleasantly situated town, formerly the capital of the *Gévaudan*, is now that of the department of the *Lozère* and the seat of a bishopric. It lies on the left bank of the Lot, at the foot of the *Causse de Mende* (3480 ft.), which rises 1000 ft. sheer above it. The *Cathedral of St-Pierre*, dating from the 14th cent., was rebuilt in 1600-20, after being partly destroyed by the Calvinists. The two towers are of 1508-12, the higher crowned with a fine spire. The church once had a great bell, said to have weighed 25 tons, whose clapper is preserved in the interior near the new central door. We note also the woodwork in the 2nd and 3rd chapels on the left, and the altar-screen in the 1st on the right. In front of the Cathedral rises a statue of *Pope Urban V.*, a native of the district. In the Séjalan quarter is a small *Musée Archéologique*. On Mont Mimat, S.W. of the town, is the *Ermitage de St-Privat*, a fine point of view. We ascend to it in $^3/_4$ hr. by a zigzag path diverging S. from the Boul. du Palais-de-Justice, 50 yds. beyond the Hôtel de Paris. St. Privat was Bishop of Mende in the 3rd century. — Road from Mende to *Bagnols-les-Bains* and *La Bastide*, see p. 296; to *Ste-Enimie* (Gorges du Tarn) and *Florac*, see p. 288.

We cross a long and lofty viaduct; to the left lies the deep gorge of the Colagne. — 118 M. *Le Monastier*. We descend the sinuous and picturesque gorge of the *Lot*. To the left rises the Causse de Sauveterre (p. 288). We next pass a ruined castle. — $124^1/_2$ M. *Banassac-la-Canourgue* (1735 ft.; small inn at the station, others at La Canourgue), station for the Gorges du Tarn (p. 289). — Beyond ($129^1/_2$ M.) *St-Laurent-d'Olt* the line ascends rapidly. Views to the right. The cuttings reveal the rich reddish tint of the calcareous rock (dolomite). — $131^1/_2$ M. *Campagnac-St-Geniez* (2170 ft.).

Omn. in 1 hr. 20 min. ($1^1/_2$ fr.) to (8 M. to the N.W.) **St-Geniez-d'Olt** (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; pop. 2859), a cloth-making town, picturesquely situated on the Lot. To Espalion, see p. 114.

The train ascends, and then crosses the W. end of the Causse de Sauveterre. Extensive view to the right.

$140^1/_2$ M. **Sévérac-le-Château** (2200 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Moderne, at the station; Hôt. Sévénié; pop. 3498). The town lies behind an abrupt hill (215 ft. above the station), crowned with a ruined castle (13th cent.). Line to Rodez, see R. 16. Road to *Vignes*, 12 M. to the S.E. (carr. 15-20 fr.), over the Causse de Sauveterre.

We cross the *Aveyron* and still ascend. View to the left. After a tunnel we descend to the Tarn. Fine outlook over the Tarn valley on the left. — $155^1/_2$ M. *Aguessac*. Road to Le Rozier (Gorges of the Tarn), see pp. 293, 292.

159 M. **Millau** (1245 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce, good, R. from $3^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de Paris, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de France; Syndicat d'Initiative, 2 Place du Mandarous; pop. 17,673), the ancient *Æmilianum Castrum*, is now a thriving town on the Tarn, flanked with picturesque hills. In the 16th cent. it was one of the chief strongholds of the Calvinists, but was partly ruined by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is now a busy industrial place, kid gloves being its speciality. The Rue

Droite, the main street of the old town, leads past the massive old *Beffroi* to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, which is bordered with arcades (12th-15th cent.) and several old houses. At one angle rises the Romanesque and Renaissance church of *Notre-Dame*, flanked with galleries instead of aisles; the tower (16th-17th cent.) is in the Toulouse style. On the outskirts of the town is the *Jardin des Plantes*, a pleasant promenade, and beyond the railway is a large *Parc Public*.

Road to *Le Rozier* (Gorges du Tarn) and *Montpellier-le-Vieux*, see R. 39B, III; to *Meyrueis* and *Florac*, see R. 39C.

From Millau to Nant, 20 M., omn. twice daily in 3 hrs. (2 fr.), up the picturesque *Vallée de la Dourbie*. — To (8½ M.) *La Roque-Ste-Marguerite*, at the foot of the rocks of Montpellier-le-Vieux, see pp. 294, 293. — 12 M. *St-Véran* lies picturesquely among the rocks of the Causse Noir (p. 293), at the mouth of the *Ravin de St-Véran*. — 16 M. *Cantobre*, curiously backed by dolomitic rocks resembling ruins. Road to Trèves, see p. 295. — 20 M. *Nant* (see below).

We follow the Tarn valley a little way (view to the left), cross it, and ascend the valley of the Cernon. To the left are the cliffs of the *Larzac*, the most extensive of all the Causses (p. 287). Then, perched on a hill to the right, appears Roquefort.

175 M. **Tournemire** (hotel), on the left, lies picturesquely below the cliffs of the Larzac.

To the N.W. (2 M.; omn. 50 c.) is **Roquefort**, famed for its cheeses, which the Romans knew and appreciated. These are mostly made of goats' and sheep's milk, and then matured in the grottoes and cellars under the village, which are kept at a temperature of 41-45°. The green mould is due to musty bread powdered and mixed with the curds. A visit to the grottoes is interesting. Roquefort exports about 9000 tons of cheese per annum, of the value of 30 million fr.

Branch-line to (9½ M. to the W.) **St-Affrique** (Hôt. du Cheval-Vert, du Commerce; pop. 6495), on the Sorgues, overlooked by a curious rock. It was once a stronghold of the Calvinists, who defended it successfully in 1628. The line is being continued to Albi (p. 99).

Continuation of the Béziers line, see p. 287.

From Tournemire to Le Vigan, 38½ M., railway in 2 hrs. 10 to 2 hrs. 20 min. (6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 5 c.), a triumph of engineering, with numerous tunnels and viaducts. See Map, p. 287. — At (8½ M.) *Ste-Eulalie-de-Cernon* are remains of a commandery of the Templars. Fine Virgin of the 15th cent. by the church-door. — 12½ M. *L'Hospitalet*. On the Larzac, 3½ M. to the N.W., lies *La Cavalerie*, with well-preserved ramparts (13th-15th cent.); to the N., on the right of the Millau road, is a large military camp. — We now cross the monotonous plateau of the *Larzac* (see above).

18½ M. *Nant-Comberedonde*. To the N. (5 M.; omn. 75 c.) is **Nant** (1545 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, du Commerce), a little town on the Dourbie, between the *Roc Nantais* (2780 ft.; N.) and the *Roc St-Alban* (2630 ft.; S.). The Romanesque-Byzantine church of *St-Pierre* once belonged to an abbey founded in 669. Pretty

public gardens overlooking the river. At *La Couvertoirade*, on the plateau, $3^1/_2$ M. to the S. of the station, is a curious fortified enceinte of the Templars. Farther off, at the S.W. end of the Larzac, is the *Abîme du Mas-Raynal*, 350 ft. deep, with a subterranean lake. From Nant to Millau, see p. 285.

The train now leaves the Larzac, skirts its E. end, and descends. — 23 M. *Sauclières.* Omn. to St-Jean-du-Bruel and Meyrueis, see p. 295. The descent becomes more rapid. — $26^1/_2$ M. *Alzon*, on the Vis. Then the *Tunnel de la Nougarède* ($^3/_4$ M.), whence a subterranean stream issues in a cascade. By the next bridge the line forms an almost complete loop. — 31 M. *Aumessas*, in a wooded basin.

$38^1/_2$ M. **Le Vigan** (725 ft.; Hôt. du Midi, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; pop. 4744), on the *Arre*, in a picturesque site, with hosiery and silk factories and coal-mines, is a good centre for excursions. In the Place d'Assas is the statue of the *Chevalier d'Assas* (1733-60), who sacrificed his life to save the French army at Clostercamp. In front of the Hôtel de Ville is the statue of *Sergeant Triaire* (1771-99), who blew up the fort of El-Arish (Egypt). We may visit also the picturesque old Gothic bridge, and ascend the *Rocher de Buscaillou* for the view.

To the S.W. (1 M.; omn.) are the picturesque *Bains de Cauvalat*, with cold sulphur-springs.

From Le Vigan to *Nimes*, see p. 491; to *Lunel*, see p. 298.

Interesting excursion from Le Vigan, N., to the *Aigoual* (whence we may go on to the Causses, p. 287). The direct road ($25^1/_2$ M.) viâ (5 M.) *Arphy*, the (13 M.) *Baraque de Ribot*, S.W. of the *Montagne d'Aulas* (4605 ft.), and the *Col de la Séreyrède* (see below) is preferable for the descent on account of the view. The ascent is usually made from Valleraugue, reached by omn. in 5 hrs. from Le Vigan ($9^1/_2$ M.) or from Pont-d'Hérault station (p. 491; carr. from either of these stations, 25 fr.).

Valleraugue (1195 ft.; Hôt. Bourbon, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; pop. 2513), a little town on the Hérault, was the birthplace of *Quatrefages* (1810-92), the naturalist, and of *Gen. Perrier* (1838-88). Pretty environs. — The road winds up (short-cuts) to ($13^1/_2$ M.) the *Col de la Séreyrède* (4555 ft.), where we leave the road to Meyrueis (p. 295) to the left and ascend to the E.N.E. Farther on, $^3/_4$ M. from the col and 3 M. from the summit, is the *Grand-Hôtel du Mont-Aigoual* (4595 ft.; R. from 4, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.), open from May 15th to Oct. 15th. — The **Aigoual**, or *Signal de la Hort-Dieu* (5140 ft.), with an observatory (telephone for room) and a refuge of the C.A.F. (bed 2, L. or D. 3 fr.), is the chief peak of the Cévennes and offers a vast *Panorama, comprising the Mont Lozère to the N., the Rhone valley, Mont Ventoux, and the Alps to the E., and the Mediterranean, the E. Pyrenees, and the plains of Languedoc to the W. (view-indicator, but view seldom clear). We may descend to *Meyrueis* (see p. 295) in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.

From Le Vigan to Ganges, by the *Vallée de la Vis*, $31^1/_2$ M. (carr. 20-25 fr.), an interesting excursion. — We pass through ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Avèze* and ascend the Gleppe valley. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Montdardier* (2015 ft.; aub.), with its grand feudal château, restored in the 19th century. — Then across the *Causse de Blandas* to (12 M.) *Navacelles*, with its superb *View of the valley of the Vis, 1000 ft. below. — 20 M. *Madières*, picturesquely situated on the Vis. — $31^1/_2$ M. *Ganges* (p. 491).

Gravé et imprimé par Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
St Chely
La Bastide
Chirac
Le Monastier
Palhers
Grèzes
Barjac
MENDE
Causse de Mende
Hermaux
Trelans
Pin-Moriès
Cultures
Esclanèdes
Balsièges
Montjezieu
St Pierre de Nogaret
St Germain du Teil
Salelles
Villara
Chanac
Anxillac
Marijoulet
St Laurent-d'Olt
Le Chazal
Montialaux
St Etienne-du-Valdonne
Baraque du Cros
Banassac
La Canourgue
Les Laubies
Campagnac
Canilhac
St Saturnin-de-Tartaronne
Le Barraque de Luran
Champerboux
Sauveterre
Montmirat
Auberge
Nozières
Eschino d'A
Causse de Séverac
La Tieule
Le Domal
La Capelle
Le Bac
Molines
Ispagnac
Bondon
Caumels
La Lavagne
Ste Enimie
Rocle Blave
Prades
Quézac
Cocures
Altès
Le Recoux
Laval du Tarn
Les Pongnadoires
Montbrun
Séverac
Soulages
St Chely-du-Tarn
Redoué
Le Tensonnieu
St George de Lévejac
Mas-St Chely
FLORAC
Massegros
La Malène
Mas-de Val
Le Détroit
Montaliès
Les Vignes
St Préjet
Rieisse
Le Buffre
Cavaladette
Le Mazel
Gargo
Novis
St Rome
CAUSSE MÉJEAN
Nivoliers
Salgas
Le Samonta
Mt Buisson
Hures
Vébron
Le Puech
La Parade
Cambon
St Pierre des Tripieds
Aven Armand
Les Vanels
Vézouillac
Mostméjouls
St Gervais
Fraissinet-de-Fourques
Fontanelles
Le Rozier
Gatuzières
Rousses
Rivière
Peyreleau
Veyreau
Meyrueis
Compeyre
La Cresse
Paulhe
CAUSSE NOIR
Col Saltdes
Puech d'Ondon
St André-de-Vezines
Montpellier le Vieux
La Roque-Ste Marguerite
Lanuéjols
Le Monna
St Sauveur-des-Pourcils
Bramabiau
L'Aigoual
MILLAU
Camprieu
Lespérou
Revens
Le Suquet
Col de Fauvel
Trèves
St Sauveur
Valleraugue
La Blaquière
Causse-Begon
Dourbies
Mgne d'Aulas
Cantobre
La Valette
La Liquisse
Dourbias
St Guiral
Mt du Lingas
Arphi
La Cavalerie
Nant
St Jean-du-Bruel
Mandagou
Le Liquier
Aulas
LEVIGA
Ste Eulalie
Aumessas
Arrigas
Bréau
Molières
L'Hospitalet
Sauclières
Rez
Le Rouquet
Combe-Redonde
Arre
Viala-de-Pas-de-Jaux
La Blaquererie
Campestre
Caussenuéjouls
Cazejoux de.r
Pommiers
St Paul
La Salvetat
Montdardier
St Beauzile
Cornus
La Couvertoirade
Vissée
Blandas
La Pezade
Rogues
Canals
Sorbs
Novacelle
La Clastre
Fondamente
Bédarieux

Continuation of the Béziers Line. Beyond Tournemire (p. 285) the country is still very hilly. — Beyond (197½ M.) *Lunas* we enter the charming *Vallée de l'Orb*. Olive, almond, and fig trees begin to appear. — Near (204 M.) *La Tour-sur-Orb* is the interesting mediæval village of *Boussagues*, with two castles. Line to Graissessac, see below.

205½ M. **Bédarieux** (645 ft.; Hôt. Terminus & Buffet, R. from 3, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. du Nord, Para; pop. 6186), with cloth-factories and tanneries, lies on the Orb. Monuments to *A. Cot*, the painter (1837-83), and *Ferd. Fabre*, the novelist (1827-98).

Line to *Castres* (Montauban), viâ *Lamalou* and *St-Pons*, and continuation to *Montpellier*, see R. 15.

From Bédarieux to Graissessac-Estréchoux, 7 M., by main line to *La Tour-sur-Orb* (see above) and thence by a branch. — **Graissessac** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 2042), 1 M. from the station, has valuable mines of coal, iron, copper, and argentiferous lead. Interesting road (omn. 60 c.) to (5 M.) *St-Gervais* (p. 111), through the valley of the *Mare*.

Our line now diverges to the left from the Orb valley. — 212 M. *Faugères*. Line to Montpellier, see p. 112. — 226 M. *Ribaute-lès-Lieuran*. To the left is the *Château de Ribaute* ('ripa alta').

232½ M. *Béziers* (p. 106).

39. The Causses and the Gorges of the Tarn.

The Causses (Lat. 'calx') are plateaux of Jurassic limestone, occurring in the Lozère and adjacent departments. The chief are the *Causse de Sauveterre* (p. 288), the *Causse Méjean* ('du Milieu'; p. 294), the *Causse Noir* (p. 293), and the *Larzac* (p. 285). Originally one continuous mass, these plateaux have been isolated from one another in the course of ages by the profound and extremely picturesque gorges or 'cañons' worn by the Lot, Tarn, Jonte, and Dourbie. The plateaux, lying 2600-3900 ft. above the sea-level, are without water and almost treeless. Only a little barley and oats will grow, and the population is very scanty. Here and there the level is broken by 'couronnes', or knolls, rising above it, and by the 'avens', or chasms, into which the rainfall sinks, to form springs in the gorges below. In these 'avens' several superb grottoes have lately been discovered. On the Causses are a number of dolmens or table-stones.

The Gorges of the Tarn resemble the other cañons, but are rendered more accessible by a service of omnibuses and boats organized by the Société des Gorges du Tarn (2 Place Parmentier, Neuilly-sur-Seine). In June-Sept. apply to the director, Château de la Malène (p. 291).

The Syndicats d'Initiative of Florac, Mende, Millau, etc., supply tickets for carriage, boat, and hotel, but these are advantageous for parties only, as a single tourist has to pay full fare for each vehicle or boat. When tourists are numerous, it may be advisable to order boats from the hotel-keepers by telephone.

The new line from Ste-Cécile-d'Andorge (p. 297) renders Florac an excellent starting-point, from the E., for the Gorges of the Tarn. The routes from the N., from Mende and Banassac-la-Canourgue (see pp. 288, 289), cross the monotonous Causse de Sauveterre and then afford a striking view of the gorge. From Millau, on the W., we drive up the river, and then descend by boat. With this excursion may be combined a visit to the valley of the Jonte (Grotte de Dargilan and Meyrueis, p. 294) and the ascent of the Aigoual (p. 295).

A. Approach from the North.

I. From Mende to Ste-Enimie.

a. Viâ Sauveterre, 17½ M., in 4 hrs.; carr. for 1-4 pers., 19 fr.; omn. daily, 5 fr.

Mende, see p. 283. The road first follows the valley of the *Lot*, then (2 M.) crosses the stream, passes the station of *Balsièges* (4½ M.; p. 283), leaves on the left the Col de Montmirat road (see below), and winds up to the barren *Causse de Sauveterre*. Fine view as we ascend. At the top the Ispagnac road (see below) diverges to the left; to the right is the farm of *Chazal*, once a château (1635). — 12½ M. *Sauveterre* (3420 ft.); then a giddy *Descent into the gorge of the Tarn. — 17½ M. *Ste-Enimie* (p. 290).

b. By Ispagnac, 28 M., in 6 hrs.; carr. for 1-2 pers. 21, for 3-4 pers. 27 fr. The omn. from Mende to Florac (see below) may be utilized as far as Ispagnac (4 hrs.; 4 fr.).

Same route as the preceding to the Causse de Sauveterre; we diverge to the left, by the E. end of the Causse. — 12½ M. *Barraque de l'Estrade* (3415 ft.). Then an abrupt descent in loops to the gorge. — 16½ M. *Molines* (p. 290), where the direct road to Ste-Enimie diverges to the right. — 17½ M. *Ispagnac*, and continuation of route, see below.

c. Viâ the Col de Montmirat and Ispagnac, 32 M., in 8 hrs.; fare 35 or 40 fr. (see above). This route is geologically interesting as it partly follows the line where the granitic Monts de la Lozère (p. 297), on the left, meet the calcareous strata of the Causse de Sauveterre (see above), on the right.

To (4½ M.) *Balsièges*, see above. Our road diverges to the left and ascends the dale of the *Bramont*, between the Causses of Sauveterre and Mende. — 7½ M. *Rouffiac*, whence a road to the left leads to Lanuéjols (4 M.; see below). Farther up the dale (3½ M.) we join Route d. — 14 M. *Col de Montmirat* (3430 ft.; aub.), with a splendid *View of the Causses to the right, of the Aigoual opposite, and of the *Eschino d'Aze* ('ass's back'; 4050 ft.) on the left. We descend viâ (15½ M.) *Nozières* to the Tarn valley and join the Florac and Ste-Enimie road near *Les Faux* (20 M.; p. 289).

d. Viâ Lanuéjols, the Col de Montmirat, and Ispagnac, 31 M., partly the same route as the preceding.

This road leads E. of the Causse de Mende and turns to the left at (3½ M.) *Langlade*. — 5½ M. *Lanuéjols*, with a Roman tomb. We return nearly to Langlade and turn to the left. — 10 M. *St-Etienne-du-Valdonnès*, ½ M. beyond which we join Route c. — 13 M. *Col de Montmirat*, etc., see above.

II. From Mende to Florac.

23½ M. Omn. twice daily in 4 hrs. (4 fr.).

We follow the Col de Montmirat road to the point (19½ M.; see Route c) where the Ste-Enimie road branches to the right; thence to *Florac*, see Route B I.

III. From Banassac-la-Canourgue to Ste-Enimie.

17 M. Carr. in 3½ hrs., 20 fr. Omn. from the station to the hotels at La Canourgue, 50 c.

Banassac (station, see p. 284), at the confluence of the Lot and the Urugne, was the ancient *Banacium*, of which considerable remains have been found. It was famed for its pottery, and under the Merovingians had a mint of its own. Church of the 12th century. — 1½ M. *La Canourgue* (1740 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. des Voyageurs), a quaint little town, is charmingly situated. Church of St-Martin (11th-14th cent.) and old houses. — We next cross the desolate Causse de Sauveterre. — 2½ M. *St-Frézal*, a pilgrimage-resort, with a fine spring. — 7 M. *Barraque de Lutran* (2705 ft.). The La Malène road diverges to the right (see below). — 12 M. *Laval-du-Tarn*, with a striking *View of the gorge of the Tarn, 1300 ft. deep. — Beyond (12½ M.) *Cabrunas* comes the giddy descent to Ste-Enimie (17 M.; p. 290).

IV. From Banassac-la-Canourgue to La Malène.

16 M. Carr. in 3½ hrs., 20 fr. Hotel-omn., see above.

To the (7 M.) *Barraque de Lutran*, see above. We leave the Ste-Enimie road to the left, and scale the *Pavillon* (3000 ft.; view). — At (9½ M.) *Le Domal* we take the road to the left. — Rapid descent by a ravine into the Gorge of the Tarn (splendid views). — 16 M. *La Malène* (p. 291).

B. From Florac to Millau through the Gorges of the Tarn.

I. From Florac to Ste-Enimie.

16½ M. Carr. in 2½ hrs., 15 or 18 fr. (see p. 288).

Florac, see p. 295. The road crosses the Tarnon, and then the *Tarn*, whose windings it follows. To the left towers the Causse de Méjean (p. 294). — On our right (4½ M.) diverges the Col de Montmirat road (to Mende, p. 288). Farther on (¼ M.) we pass through the hamlet of *Les Faux*, and then turn to the W.

6 M. **Ispagnac** (1740 ft.; Hôt. Saury, unpretending; pop. 1670), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Gorges of the Tarn. Small Romanesque church. Opposite the village the Tarn forms a peninsula, on which lies *Quézac*, connected with Ispagnac by a bridge built by Pope Urban V. (p. 284) in the 14th cent. and restored in the 17th.

The ***Gorges du Tarn**, still grander beyond Castelbouc, and notably between La Malène and the Pas de Souci, begin at Ispagnac and extend to Le Rozier, over 30 M. distant. To the right and left tower the sheer rocks of the Causses de Sauveterre and Méjean, 1470 to 1970 ft. in height, while at the top they are only ¾-1¼ M.

apart. It is difficult to imagine a more impressive ravine. Gigantic ramparts and sheer cliffs at one time overhang the river, and at others recede in terraces, formed of different strata of limestone, as varied in outline as in colour. The rocks present a thousand different shapes, and are composed of yellow magnesian limestone, black schistous marl, pink and brown dolomite, etc., to which the rich vegetation (vines and fruit-trees) affords a charming contrast.

The Road to Ste-Enimie (about 4 hrs.' walk) follows the right bank of the Tarn. — At (7 M.) *Molines* (1640 ft.; Hôt. Pagès, unpretending) we leave the Mende road to the right (p. 288). On the right also rises the picturesque *Château de Rocheblave* (16th cent.), dominated by a curious pinnacle of dolomite. A little farther, on the left bank, is a mill worked by one of the numerous springs filtered through the limestone of the Causses. — 10 M. *Montbrun*, also on the left bank. The road then passes through the hamlet of *Blajoux* (11 1/2 M.). On the other side are the old *Château de Charbonnières*, and then *Castelbouc*, nestling at the foot of an isolated rock, 195 ft. high, crowned with the ruins of a feudal castle. This striking scene is best surveyed from a belvedere, the path to which is indicated by a guide-post. — 13 1/2 M. *Prades*, on the right bank, is overlooked by a ruined castle.

16 1/2 M. **Ste-Enimie** (1575 ft.; Hot. du Commerce, on the left bank, plain but good, R. 2, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de Paris, on the right bank), an old little town, picturesquely terraced on the right bank of the Tarn, at one of the great bends of the river. Above it lie the ruins of the monastery to which it owed its origin, founded ca. 630 by St. Enimie, daughter of Clothaire II. and sister of Dagobert. Near the bridge over which the Meyrueis road passes (p. 295) the *Fontaine de Burle* and *Source du Coussac* fall into the Tarn. Fine view from the hermitage (key at the curé's), 1/2 hr. W. of the town, above the Le Rozier road.

II. From Ste-Enimie to Le Rozier.

26 M. Flat-bottomed boats, propelled by two boatmen with punting-poles, for five passengers at most, with limited luggage. Voyage 7-9 hrs., according to the state of river. Four stages, each with change of boats: (1) from Ste-Enimie to St-Chély-du-Tarn, 7 fr.; (2) from St-Chély to La Malène, 7 fr. (to La Caze 2 fr.); (3) from La Malène to the Pas de Souci, 9 fr.; (4) from Les Vignes to Le Rozier, 13 fr.; in all 36 fr. for 1-5 persons. From the Pas de Souci to (2 M.) Les Vignes we walk or drive (1 fr.), but the transport of luggage is included in the tariff. Fee 2 fr. to each crew.

The voyage is most impressive, but wearisome after a time; for part of the way, walking or driving is preferable. (From Ste-Enimie to La Caze 4 1/2 M., to La Malène 8 M., to Les Vignes, 15 1/2 M., to Le Rozier 22 1/2 M.) The views from the road are more extensive than from the river, and for travellers in the reverse direction they are more picturesque. Travellers who intend going all the way by boat in one day should leave Ste-Enimie very early, so as to lunch at La Malène at noon; but those who are not pressed for time should spend a night at the Château de la Caze or at La Malène.

On leaving Ste-Enimie we have a fine view up the valley. We pass the *Rochers de Conroc* (1/2 hr.; on the right) and *des Egouttiers* (10 min.; left); the latter is pierced with holes, from which springs trickle out. At the *'Bout du Monde'* the river takes a sudden turn to the left. — In about 1 1/4 hr. from Ste-Enimie we reach *St-Chély-du-Tarn*, a village on the left bank, with a bridge. Change boats. — We next turn sharply to the N.W. and pass (10 min.; right) the hamlet of *Pougnadoires*, whose curious rocks contain inhabited grottoes. — About 2 hrs. from Ste-Enimie we reach (right) the *Château de la Caze*, partly of the 15th cent., converted into a hotel (15th May to 15th Oct.; R. 3-4, B. 1, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.); it contains a fine carved 16th cent. chimney-piece and a ceiling painted by Prunier in 1637. — Then, 1/4 hr. later, *Hauterive*, with its river-dam, a village on the left bank, with a picturesque ruin above it. — About 1 hr. from Hauterive we land at the dam of La Malène, 1/4 M. above the bridge.

La Malène (Château de la Malène, open 1st June to 30th Sept., R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr.; Hôt. du Commerce, R. 2 1/2, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, same charges), a small village, with a bridge, lies about 3 1/2 hrs. from Ste-Enimie, near the finest part of the gorges. The old château of the Montesquieu du Tarn family is now a hotel (see above). Romanesque church. Road to Banassac, see p. 289.

We embark either above or below the bridge, and soon skirt the *Rocher du Planiol*, with a castle-ruin. On the right lies *L'Angle*, with a copious spring. We pass the scanty ruins of another castle on a rock to the left.

The ***Détroit**, or *Les Etroits*, 40 min. from La Malène, and over 1/2 M. long, together with the Cirque des Baumes and the Pas de Souci, forms the finest part of the valley. The rocks flanking the gorge exceed 1600 ft. in height, and are only 3/4 M. apart at the top. The picturesqueness of the scene is enhanced by the rich colouring of the cliffs, while the water is beautifully clear. — We leave the Détroit near the hamlet of *La Croze* (left) and next enter (1/4 hr.) the ***Cirque des Baumes**, at an angle of the cañon, where the forms and colouring of the cliffs, especially of those on the right, are most striking. Clinging to the rocks at the entrance of the cirque, on the right, is seen the hamlet of *Les Baumes-Vieilles* (now abandoned), and on the same side, 5 min. farther on, is the hamlet of *Les Baumes-Hautes*, dominated by the Point Sublime (see below). Below the hill are the *Grotte des Baumes-Chaudes*, geologically interesting, and the *Chapelle St-Ilère* or *St-Hilaire*. Then another defile, at the end of which we land at the Pas de Souci, 2 M. from Les Vignes.

From the landing-place we may ascend by *Les Baumes-Basses* and a zigzag path to (1 1/4 hr.) a cross, and thence to the right to (1/4 hr.) the *Point Sublime*, with a superb *View, 1970 ft. above the Cirque des Baumes.

The **Pas de Souci,** $2^1/_4$ hrs. from La Malène, is a chaos of fallen rocks, where the Tarn almost disappears, and navigation is interrupted (see p. 290). The road passes the *Sourde,* on the right bank, a huge rock, dominated by the *Aiguille,* 260 ft. high.

Les Vignes (Hôt. Parisien, R. 3, L. or D. 3, P. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Solanet, R. 2-3, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 7 fr.), a village on the right bank, opposite *St-Préjet-du-Tarn.* The bridge is crossed by the Sévérac-le-Château and Florac road (pp. 284, 295).

The further voyage presents difficulties owing to the rapids, but the skill of the boatmen renders it safe and easy. The descent to Le Rozier takes 2 hrs. (7 M. by the road on the right bank). On either side are curiously shaped rocks bearing fanciful names. On the right is the hamlet of *Cambon.* High up on the opposite bank is the *Pas de l'Arc;* a little farther on is the natural bridge called *Baousse del Biel.* We descend the rapid called *Petit Pas de Souci.* On the left is the hamlet of *La Sablière,* backed by the *Pic de Cinglegros* (3280 ft.). Then comes the greater rapid known as the *Roi des Rapides,* opposite the *Cirque de St-Marcellin,* with a hermitage and the houses of *Le Mas-de-la-Font,* all on the right bank. On the left lies *Plaisance,* beyond which the gorge expands into the basin of Le Rozier. We then pass the ruins of the bridge destroyed by a great flood in 1900 and land at the new Pont de la Muze.

Le Rozier (1280 ft.; Gr.-Hôt. du Rozier, open from 15th April to 15th Oct., R. from $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, R. 2-3, L. or D. 3, P. 6-7 fr.), at the confluence of the Tarn and *Jonte,* is a good centre for excursions. It lies at the foot of the *Rocher de Capluc* (2000 ft.; ascent 1 hr.; view). — On the left bank of the Jonte, connected with Le Rozier by a bridge, lies the village of *Peyreleau,* overlooked by an old tower; behind it is the old *Château de Triadou.*

Excursions. To *Montpellier-le-Vieux,* see p. 293; to the *Ermitage de St-Michel* and *Chaos du Rajol,* see p. 293; to the *Vallée de la Jonte (Grotte de Dargilan, Meyrueis)* and the *Aigoual,* see pp. 294, 295.

III. From Le Rozier to Millau.

a. Viâ Aguessac, $13^1/_2$ M., in $2^1/_4$ hrs.; carr. 15-20 fr. (3-5 pers.). To Aguessac station only, $^1/_2$ hr. less (same fare). Also omn. (2 fr.) twice daily to (2 hrs.) Aguessac and (3 hrs.) Millau.

The valley of the Tarn is still interesting, though less so than the upper part. The Causse Noir (p. 293) here forms, on the left, grand cliffs over 1500 ft. high. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Mostuéjouls,* on a hill to the right, with an old castle. On the left, by the river, is the interesting church of *St-Pierre* (12th cent.). — $3^1/_2$ M. *Boyne.* To the right diverges the road to Chanac ($28^1/_2$ M.; p. 283), across the Causse de Sauveterre. — 6 M. *Rivière,* a village dominated by the *Rocher de Peyrelade* (1825 ft.) and the enormous *Ruines de Peyrelade*

(2780 ft.), where there are caverns used for maturing cheese (comp. p. 285). — $9^1/_2$ M. *Aguessac* (p. 284). — $13^1/_2$ M. *Millau* (p. 284).

b. Viâ Montpellier-le-Vieux, 20 M., carr. (1-5 pers.) in about 7 hrs., 28 fr. (incl. visit to Montpellier-le-Vieux). At La Roque-Ste-Marguerite we may take the Nant omn. (p. 285).

The road leads across the *Jonte* and through *Peyreleau* (p. 292), and ascends S. in zigzags (short-cuts) to the *Causse Noir*, so called from its sombre and stunted pines. Looking back we have a fine view of the gorges of the Tarn.

After $4^1/_2$ M. the road forks. To the left is the Lanuéjols road; opposite to us is the new road to La Roque-Ste-Marguerite; to the right diverges the bridle-path to Le Maubert (see below).

The road to Lanuéjols (15 M. from Le Rozier; p. 295) passes ($2^1/_2$ M. farther on) the *Ermitage de St-Jean-de-Balme* (11th-13th cent.), whence a path leads N. to the *Ravin des Paliès*, which descends to the Jonte. This path leads to a superb *Point of view, whence we see, on isolated rocks above a precipice, the ruins of the *Ermitage de St-Michel* (10th cent.; 3 hrs. from Le Rozier, guide necessary; fine view). The head of the ravine, the *Cirque de Madasse*, is interesting also. — From St-Jean-de-Balme we may also visit *St-André-de-Vezines* (aub.; p. 295), $1^1/_2$ M. to the S., in the middle of the Causse Noir; 1 hr. farther, to the S.W., on the *Riou Sec*, are the *Roques-Altes* (160-200 ft.), a sort of natural fortress. Close by is the chaos of the **Rajol*, with the most fantastic rocks in the Causses, overhanging the valley of the Dourbie (p. 285). It takes $2^1/_2$ hrs. to descend (W.) into the ravine and ascend the steep slope opposite to *Le Maubert* (see below).

From the bifurcation mentioned above, the bridle-path to the right leads to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Le Maubert* (2675 ft.; Ferme Robert, R. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), 6 M. from Le Rozier. Guide to Montpellier-le-Vieux necessary (for 1 pers. 3 fr., each pers. more 2 fr.).

Montpellier-le-Vieux, $^1/_4$ hr. from Le Maubert, is a chaos of rocks, resembling a ruined city, on a plateau about 2 M. long and $1^1/_4$ M. broad. To obtain a general survey we go straight on to the rocks where the path of access ends towards the S., and mount those on the left, called the *Ciutad*, from which we obtain a striking *View. The couloir of approach and its continuation beyond the rocks divide Montpellier-le-Vieux into two parts. The E. part contains four cirques: to the S., the *Rouquettes;* to the N., the *Lac*, and beyond, to the E., the *Amats* and the *Citerne*. In the other part (on the right) is the *Millière*, comprising the *Ville*, to the N., and the *Forum*, to the S. The *Cirque des Rouquettes* is the smallest but finest. Near the Amats are a hole in the rock called the *Porte de Mycènes* and an *Allée d'Obélisques*. A grand *View is obtained from the top of the rocks, towards the Dourbie. An 'aven' (p. 287) separates the Millière from the Rouquettes.

Walkers may descend direct to La Roque. Those who prefer the new road return to the bifurcation, and then descend the picturesque gorge of the *Riou Sec* (see above). — 8 M. (from Le Rozier) *La Roque-Ste-Marguerite* (1310 ft.; Hôt. Terminus, L. 3, D.

3½ fr.; guide or mule 5 fr.), in the valley of the Dourbie, 1¼ hr. S. of Le Maubert. Road up the valley and Ravin de St-Véran, see p. 285. — Downstream, the prettiest part is (10 M.) the *Ravin du Val Nègre*. Here also is the *Grotte d'Aluech.* — 13 M. *Le Monna*, with the château of the Bonald family, and the tombs of the cardinal and the philosopher of that name. — 16½ M. *Millau* (p. 284).

C. From Millau to Florac, viâ the Valley of the Jonte.

The following routes, on which omn. ply, include the pretty Jonte valley, the grotto of Dargilan, and the ascent to the Aigoual.

I. From Millau to Meyrueis. The Aigoual.

26½ M. Omn. twice daily in 5½ hrs. (5 fr.); from Le Rozier to Meyrueis in 3-3½ hrs. (3 fr.). Carr. from Le Rozier to the path to the grotto of Dargilan in 2½ hrs. (20 fr.).

From Millau to (13½ M.) *Le Rozier*, viâ *Aguessac*, see pp. 293, 292. The Meyrueis road ascends the ***Vallée de la Jonte**, a ravine between the *Causse Méjean* and the Causse Noir, no less wild and grand than that of the Tarn, and containing similar fantastic rocks, but not accessible by boat. Fine view of Peyreleau behind us (p. 292). — 15 M. *Panorama des Terrasses* (to the right; guide-post), which affords a fine *View of the valley. — 18½ M. *Les Douzes*, at the foot of the bold *Rocher St-Gervais*, with its Romanesque chapel. — 21 M. *Moulin de Sourbettes*. Higher up, the Jonte disappears for 1¼ M. in summer. — 23 M. Guide-post indicating the path to the right to the —

***Grotto of Dargilan** (2790 ft.), high up in the Causse Noir, on the left bank of the Jonte. (Path to the grotto 50 min.; donkey 1¼ fr., descent 1 fr.) A road also leads direct from Meyrueis to the grotto. (Adm. 5 fr.; special costume, if desired 1½ fr.; the visit takes 2-2½ hrs.; chalet-rest. at the entrance, L. 3½ fr.) The grotto, discovered in 1880, is lighted by electricity. Its three branches are 1 M. long in aggregate length. They contain beautiful stalactites, one of which, called the **Clocher*, is 65 ft. high. This grotto, the Gouffre de Padirac (p. 95), and the Aven Armand (p. 295) are the greatest curiosities of the kind in France.

The road continues to ascend on the right bank of the Jonte.

26½ M. **Meyrueis** (2305 ft.; Hôt. d'Europe, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de France; pop. 1487), a tidy little town, lies prettily at the confluence of the Jonte and the Butézon, and at the foot of a dolomitic rock crowned with a chapel. Tour de l'Horloge and 16th cent. house. Meyrueis is a good centre for excursions in the Jonte valley.

Road to the (4½ M.) *Grotto of Dargilan* (see above; carr. 10 fr.).

To the S., 6 M., is *St-Sauveur-des-Pourcils*, with old mines of argentiferous lead and copper. Near it, to the E., is the ***Bramabiau** ('bellowing ox'), a curious cascade, 45 ft. high, formed by the *Bonheur*, which has bored for itself a subterranean channel, 700 yds. long, ending in a ravine 330 ft. deep. An immense cavern has thus been formed, the largest

in France, whose ramifications have an aggregate length of nearly 4 M. Only parts of the channel are accessible. The entrance on this side is 1/2 M. from *Camprieu* (Hôt. Julien, L. or D. 3 fr.), a village 12 M. from Meyrueis (8 M. by short-cuts); adm. 1 fr., and fee to guide.

The ascent of the **Aigoual** (5140 ft.; p. 286), 20 M. to the S.E., is best made from Meyrueis. (Carr. in 4 hrs.; 25 or 30 fr.) — The road goes by (12 M.) *Camprieu* (see above) and the (16 M.) *Col de La Séreyrède* (p. 286). On foot the ascent is made in 4-5 hrs., up the beautiful valley of the *Butézon*, and past the *Signal de Montrefu* (4615 ft.).

From Meyrueis to Sauclières, 25 M., omn. in 6 hrs. (4 1/2 fr.). — From (7 M.) *Lanuéjols* (road to Le Rozier, see p. 293) we may visit (7 1/2 M.) *St-André-de-Vezines* (p. 293) and (12 1/2 M.) *La Roque-Ste-Marguerite* (p. 293). — 13 M. *Trèves*, with grottoes. Road to Cantobre in the Dourbie valley (5 1/2 M.; p. 285), still unfinished. — 20 1/2 M. *St-Jean-du-Bruel* (1715 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce, du Midi; pop. 1691), on the Dourbie, which is crossed by a picturesque old bridge. — 25 M. *Sauclières* (p. 286).

From Meyrueis to Ste-Enimie, 18 M., road across the desolate Causse Méjean, the scenery of which is wild and grand at places. The ascent to the Causse and the descent to Ste-Enimie are most striking. — On the plateau, 4 1/2 M. from Meyrueis, a path diverges on the left to (1 M.) the *Grotte de Nabrigas*, where bones of bears have been found. To the N.W., 1/2 M., on the *Col du Dolmen* (3280 ft.), is the entrance to the **Aven Armand**, discovered in 1897, one of the finest caverns of the kind, but accessible only by descending a precipice of 245 ft. (Louis Armand at Le Rozier lets rope-ladders for the purpose, but at the tourist's risk.) The 'aven', 110 yds. long, contains about 400 stalagmites. 18 M. *Ste-Enimie* (p. 290).

II. From Meyrueis to Florac.

22 1/2 M. Omn. twice daily in 4 hrs. (4 fr.). Carr. 25 fr.

The road ascends the valley of the *Jonte* to (4 1/2 M.) *Gatuzières*, and then in great loops to (7 M.) the *Col de Perjuret* (3385 ft.). On the Causse Méjean, 2 1/2 M. to the W., is the curious rocky chaos of *Nimes-le-Vieux*, discovered in 1907. — 10 1/2 M. *Fraissinet-de-Fourques* (3230 ft.). We descend into the valley of the *Tarnon*, and at (13 M.) *Les Vanels* join the St-Jean-du-Gard road (see below), which we follow down the river. On the left rise the precipices of the Causse Méjean, nearly 2000 ft. high. — 13 1/2 M. *Vébron* (2170 ft.), with a curious old well. — 15 1/2 M. *Salgas*, with an 18th cent. château.

22 1/2 M. **Florac.** — Hotels. *Central-Hôtel Melquion*, R. 2-3 1/2, L. or D. 3, P. 5-6, omn. 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. Donnadieu*, R. 2-3 1/2, L. or D. 3, P. 6-8 fr.; *Modern-Hôtel Plan*, R. 2 1/2-3, L. or D. 3 fr. Syndicat d'Initiative, Rue Nationale.

Florac (1790 ft.; pop. 1886) lies at the foot of the Causse Méjean, on the left bank of the Tarnon. Its chief sight is the *Source du Pêcher* or *Peschier*, which issues in a fine cascade from the Rocher de Rochefort, 1/4 hr. above the town.

Narrow-gauge railway to *Ste-Cécile-d'Andorge*, see p. 297. Road to *Ste-Enimie*, see p. 289; to *Mende*, see p. 288.

Road to *Les Vignes* (26 M.; p. 292), over the Causse Méjean. Omn. up the Tarn valley to (12 1/2 M.; 2 fr.) *Le Pont-de-Montvert* (p. 297). — Road to (38 1/2 M.) *St-Jean-du-Gard* (p. 485), up the valley of the Tarnon.

40. From Clermont-Ferrand *(Paris)* to Nimes.

189 M. Railway in 8¾-11 hrs. (34 fr. 15, 23 fr. 10, 15 fr. 10 c.). This interesting route should be taken by day. Finest views on the left.

From Paris to Nimes, viâ Clermont-Ferrand, 450 M., through-trains in summer in 16 hrs. 10 to 16 hrs. 40 min. (81 fr. 20, 54 fr. 85, 35 fr. 80 c.). Viâ Tarascon, see R. 64 a.

To (58½ M.) *St-Georges-d'Aurac*, see pp. 218-220. The train descends rapidly and crosses the Allier. — 63 M. *Langeac* (1685 ft.; Hôt. Bardel, L. or D. 2½ fr.; pop. 4832), on the Allier, has a 15th cent. church containing old wood-carving.

Omn. in 3 hrs. (2 fr. 10 c.) to *Saugues* (3150 ft.; hotel; pop. 3784), a prettily situated town, 12½ M. to the S.S.E. (in 3 hrs.; 2 fr. 10 c.). The church of St-Médard, of the 14th cent., has an octagonal tower of the 12th. To Le Puy, see p. 277.

We skirt the river, whose valley becomes interesting, with numerous tunnels and viaducts. — 66½ M. *Chanteuges* (1740 ft.), with vestiges of an old abbey, notably the church (14th-16th cent.). On either side are basaltic hills, but granite predominates farther on. We see *St-Julien-des-Chazes*, with an isolated 12th cent. church, on the right bank. — 71½ M. *Prades-St-Julien*. Near it are fine columns of basalt alternating with granite. — 77½ M. *Monistrol-d'Allier* (1995 ft.). We pass through a grand gorge. — 97 M. *Jonchères* (2730 ft.), with a ruined 15th cent. castle on the left.

104½ M. **Langogne** (2990 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste, L. or D. 2½ fr.; Hôt. du Luxembourg, at the station, unpretending; pop. 3919), an old town ½ M. to the S. The church of *St-Gervais-et-St-Protais* (10th cent.) contains interesting capitals. Railway to Le Puy, see p. 277.

After crossing the Allier we see on the left a 14th cent. church in ruins. — 112 M. *Luc* (3185 ft.), overlooked by a ruined castle. Chestnut-trees abound here. — 116 M. *La Bastide-St-Laurent-les-Bains* (3360 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.).

St-Laurent-les-Bains, 5½ M. to the N.E. (omn. 1 fr.; hotels), with two bath-houses, is a small watering-place among the mountains. The waters (127°) contain carbonate of soda. On the St-Laurent road, about 2 M. from La Bastide, is the *Trappe de Notre-Dame-des-Neiges*, amid woods.

From La Bastide to Mende, 30 M., railway in 1 hr. 50 to 2 hrs. 15 min. (5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.). This line, one route to the Causses (comp. p. 287), ascends the winding *Allier*. — Beyond (5 M.) *Chasseradès* we cross the picturesque ravine of the *Chassezac* by a curved viaduct of 17 arches. — Beyond (11 M.) *Belvezet* the line reaches its highest point (about 3940 ft.). The scenery improves. — 20½ M. *Bagnols-Chadenet*. Omn. to (3 M.) **Bagnols-les-Bains** (3000 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, Hôt. des Bains), a village on the Lot, with mineral springs containing sulphur and soda (88°-108°), now used for the treatment of cardiac affections, rheumatism, and scrofula. — Fine view (left) of the valley of the *Lot*, which we follow to (30 M.) *Mende* (p. 283).

We cross the Allier for the last time and, by a tunnel under the watershed of the *Cévennes*, pass from the basin of the Loire

into that of the Rhone. The line here attains its highest level (3380 ft.), after which it descends rapidly. Between the tunnels we obtain fine glimpses of the country, which assumes a more southern character.

129 M. **Villefort** (1985 ft.; Buffet, good; Hôt. Balme, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; guide), an admirable centre for excursions.

La Garde-Guérin (2870 ft.), a hamlet 6 M. to the N., on a plateau between the deep ravines of the Altier and Chassezac, commands superb views. — A road leads from Villefort to (18 M.) *Les Vans* (p. 484) through the ravines of the Borne, Altier, and Chassezac; another (15 M.), less interesting, goes by the *Mas de l'Air* (aub.).

An easy and interesting excursion (2 days) is from Villefort, S.W., to the **Mont Lozère** group, with the *Roc de Malpertus*, the *Pic de Finiels*, and the *Signal des Laubies*. Early starts advisable.

1st day. We pass above the railway and ascend S., near the right bank of a brook, which we cross at (2 M.) *Palhères*. To the left, beyond the hamlet, we take a bridle-path running parallel with the ravine below, and avoiding the two paths to the right. In 2 hrs. we reach the poor hamlet of *Costeilades* (3440 ft.), whence a boy or herdsman should be taken as a guide, at least to the *Sources du Tarn*, $1^1/_4$ hr. higher. There we turn to the W., and in $^3/_4$ hr. we reach the top of the *Roc de Malpertus* (5520 ft.), which affords a fine view, incl. the Aigoual to the S., the Aubrac and Margeride hills to the N., and the Lot and Aveyron valleys to the W. We descend S.W. (keeping away from the Tarn), viâ *Camarquès*, *L'Hôpital*, and *Le Mazet*, to *Le Pont-de-Montvert* (Hôt. des Cévennes), a village on the Tarn, and on the road from Génolhac (18 M.; see below) to Florac (16 M.; p. 295). It was here in 1702, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, that the revolt broke out, known as the War of the Camisards, from the shirts ('camisa') worn by the insurgents. The town is still Protestant.

2nd day. We first ascend a ravine, N. of Le Pont-de-Montvert, to (2 M.) *Champlong-de-Lozère*, ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Pré-Soulayran* (3905 ft.), and ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Finiels*, $1^1/_2$ hr. from Le Pont and half-way to the *Col de Finiels* (short-cut). To the W. rises the *Pic de Finiels* (5585 ft.; fine view S. and E.). From the *Signal de Laubies* (5445 ft.), $^3/_4$ hr. W., the view includes the whole Cévennes chain and the Causses. We return to the col to gain the Le Bleymard road, or else descend direct N. by the sheep-track ('draye de transhumance'), used from time immemorial by the flocks of Provence on their way to their summer-pastures. The village of *Le Bleymard* (3470 ft.; aub.), 18 M. from Villefort, is reached by the *Col du Bleymard* (3855 ft.) and the village of *Altier*, and is only 5 M. from *Bagnols*, on the Mende line (p. 296).

Beyond Villefort the country is still very hilly; beautiful glimpses of the Cévennes to the right. — 138 M. *Génolhac*. Curved viaduct, 150 ft. high, affording a fine view as we look back to the right. — 144 M. *Ste-Cécile-d'Andorge*.

From Ste-Cécile-d'Andorge to Florac, $30^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge line in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (5 fr. 50, 4 fr. 10 c., 3 fr.), very picturesque. — The train ascends the valley of the *Gardon* viâ *Le Collet-de-Dèze* ($3^1/_2$ M.; Hôt. Pellorce), passes under the *Col de Jalcreste*, and reaches its highest point (2820 ft.) at (17 M.) *Le Rouve-Jalcreste*. It then descends into the valley of the *Mimente* to ($30^1/_2$ M.) *Florac* (p. 295).

We quit the Cévennes; mulberries now appear. To the right is the *Gardon d'Alais*, a torrent nearly dry in summer. — 148 M. *La Levade*. Farther on, to the left, is the *Montagne du Gouffre;*

a landslide here in 1896 carried away the colliery buildings and the railway. The line has therefore been transferred to the right bank as far as the next station.

150 M. *Grand' Combe-la-Pise.* The towns of *La Grand' Combe*, *La Levade*, and *La Pise* (pop. 11,547 in all) possess valuable coal-mines and factories. — 156½ M. *Tamaris*, where the Le Teil line joins ours on the left (R. 64c).

158½ M. *Alais* (buffet), and thence by the Lyons line to Nimes, see pp. 484, 485.

41. From Nimes to Montpellier and Cette.

From Nimes to Montpellier, 30½ M., railway in ¾-1¾ hr. (5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 40 c.). From Montpellier to Cette, 17½ M., railway in 25-45 min. (3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 35 c.).

Nimes, see p. 485. The plain is planted with vines, especially beyond Lunel. — 2 M. *St-Césaire* (130 ft.). To Aigues-Mortes and to Le Vigan, see p. 491. — 13 M. *Grand-Gallargues*. Line to Le Vigan, see below. We cross the *Vidourle*.

16 M. **Lunel** (35 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 7730) was once noted for its muscatel wines, but the yield has fallen off since the destruction of the vines by the phylloxera. The Place de la République is adorned with a small reproduction of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty (at New York) and a Calvary. The *Church*, partly Romanesque, has a 14th cent. belfry.

Line to *Arles* (Aigues-Mortes, Le Grau-du-Roi), see p. 517.

Branch-line to (9½ M.) *Sommières* (Le Vigan; p. 491), viâ *Grand-Gallargues*, on the Nimes line (see above), and thence viâ the Vidourle valley.

26½ M. *Les Mazes-le-Crès*. We pass into (30½ M.) *Montpellier* in front of the citadel (left) and under the Palavas line (p. 304).

Montpellier.

Stations. *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. D, 5), for Nimes, Paris, Marseilles, Cette, Bordeaux, etc.; *Gare de Palavas* (Pl. D, 4), for the Palavas line (p. 304); *Gare de Rabieux*, or *Montpellier-Chaptal* (Pl. A, 5), for the line to Rabieux (p. 304) and the line to Béziers viâ Mèze (p. 107).

Hotels. **Hôt. de la Métropole* (Pl. f; D, 5), 3 Rue du Clos-René, first-class, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 13½, omn. from ¼ fr.; *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; D, 5), 8 Rue Maguelone, well spoken of, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8, omn. ¼ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. du Midi* (Pl. c; C, 4, 5), Boul. Victor-Hugo, near the Place de la Comédie, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9½, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. Maguelone* (Pl. b; D, 4, 5), 5 Rue Maguelone, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. or D. 2½, P. 7½-9, omn. ¼-½ fr.; *Hôt. Moderne* (meublé; Pl. d, D 4), 7 Rue Boussairolles, well spoken of, R. from 2½, B. 1¼ fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. du Commerce* (Pl. g; C, 5), 9 Boul. Victor-Hugo, L. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. Delmas* (Pl. e; C, 5), 9 Rue de la République, R. from 2 fr.

Pensions. *Mme. Aymard*, 6 Rue du Gymnase; *Pens. Suisse*, 21 Av.

A
B
C
D
Hôpit. Suburbain
Château
École Norm. d'Instituts
Les Carmélites
Petit Séminaire
Rond Point d'l'École Normale
Notre Dame du Refuge
Petite Lyrée
Séminaire
la Conception
Hôpital Général
près Semaines pauvres
Bouisseren
Bd Louis-Blanc
Inst. d'Physique
Ste Ursule
Détention Pénit.
Cour d'Appel
Bains
Univer sité
Fac. de Médecine
Fac. de Cathédrale
Ec. de Pharmacie
St Mathieu
Magasin
Ec. de Dessin
Hôtel de Ville
Notre Dame Lycée Musée
Gymnase
Pal. de Justice
Préfecture
Marché aux Légumes
le Peyrou
Rue Nationale
Poste
La Miséric.
Cercle des Officiers
Strand
Casernes
Place Chabaneau
St Anne
Marché
Gare de Palavas
Eulalie
Banque de France
St Roch
Bourse
Théâtre
Place la Comédie
Quart Genas
Sqre du Temple
Garonnes
Cavaliers
Collège Cathol.
Lycée de Filles
Bd de Strasbourg
MONTPELLIER
1 : 15,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Metres.
A Champ de Manœuvres
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C

Chancel (from 5 fr.); *Mme. Galtier*, 28 Rue du Faubourg-St-Jaumes (150 fr. per month).

Restaurants. *Brasserie Moderne*, 15 Boul. de l'Esplanade; *Rest. Villaret, Rest. Courtès*, Rue Maguelone; *Brass. de Strasbourg, Café Riche*, Place de la Comédie; *Rest. Régnier*, 11 Rue Nationale.

Cabs. Per drive with 1 horse 1, with 2 horses $1^1/_2$ fr.; per hour $1^1/_2$ or 2 fr.; from midnight to 6 or 7 a.m., per drive $^3/_4$, per hour 1 fr. extra. — Taximeter Cabs. 80 c. up to 600 m., then 10 c. for every 200 m. more; for each pers. over two, 50 c. extra; each trunk 50 c.

Electric Tramways (10-20 c.). 1. 'Tour de Ville', from the *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. D, 5) and back, by the Rue Maguelone, Boulevards, and Rue de la République. — 2. From the *Octroi de Palavas* (beyond Pl. D, 5, 6) to the *Rond-Point de l'Ecole-Normale* (Pl. A, 1). — 3. From the *Place de la Comédie* (Pl. D, 4) to *Castelnau* (beyond Pl. D, 1). — 4. From the *Place de la Comédie* to the *Octroi de Lodève* and *Celleneuve* (beyond Pl. A, 4). — 5. From the *Champ de Manœuvres* (beyond Pl. A, 6) to the *Hôpital Suburbain* (beyond Pl. A, 1).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Place de la Préfecture. Branch-office. 3 Rue du Grand-Galion (Pl. C, 5; closed on Sun.).

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais, Comptoir d'Escompte*, 20 and 1 Boul. Victor-Hugo; *Société Générale*, 9 Boul. de l'Esplanade.

Baths. *Nouveaux Bains de Paris*. 7 Rue des Etuves and 6 Rue Richelieu; *Peyrou*, 2 Rue de la Merci; *Maguelone*, 5 Rue du Clos-René, next the Hôtel Métropole; *Néothermes*, 3 Boul. Victor-Hugo.

University. As at Grenoble (see p. 409), special courses are given for foreign students all the year round. Apply to the secretary of the Comité de Patronage des Etudiants Etrangers.

Syndicat d'Initiative, at the theatre (Pl. C, 4).

Montpellier (90 ft.; pop. 80,230), a handsome and prosperous town, capital of the department of the *Hérault* and seat of the 16th armycorps, lies partly on a hill above the *Lez*.

Montpellier was founded in 737, on the destruction of Maguelone (p. 304) by Charles Martel, but its prosperity dates only from the 12th cent., when its still famous school of medicine was established. The see of Maguelone was transferred to Montpellier in 1536. The latter became a stronghold of Calvinism, and Louis XIII. besieged and took it in 1622. The University, founded in 1289 and suppressed in 1794, was re-established in 1896. Petrarch studied law and theology here in 1318-22. The School of Agriculture, 1 M. to the N.W. (beyond Pl. A, 3), was founded in 1872. There is also a higher school of commerce. Montpellier was the birthplace of the philosophers Comte (1798-1857) and Renouvier (1815-1903) and of the painters Bourdon (1616-71), Raoux (1677-1734), Vien (1716-1809), Fabre (p. 301), Glaize (1807-93), and Cabanel (1823-89).

The square outside the station (Pl. D, 5) is adorned with a statue of *Planchon* (1823-88), director of the Jardin des Plantes, who introduced vines from America to replace those destroyed by the phylloxera.

The Rue Maguelone leads thence to the **Place de la Comédie** (Pl. C, D, 4), the centre of the town, with a *Fontaine des Trois-Grâces* (1776). On the left is the *Theatre*, a handsome Renaissance building (1883-9), designed by Cassien-Bernard, with sculptures by Injalbert.

We follow, to the left of the theatre, the Boul. Victor-Hugo (Pl. C, 4, 5), one of the boulevards encircling the old town, to the Place de l'Observatoire. Here, to the right, rises the *Tour de la*

Babotte, a relic of the 12th cent. ramparts, afterwards an observatory (Pl. C, 5). The Boul. de l'Observatoire ends in a little square with a statue of *Edouard Adam* (1768-1807), whose improved method of distillation was a great boon to the local industries.

The ***Peyrou** (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), to which the boulevards lead farther on, is a charming promenade (17th-18th cent.). The gate is flanked with two groups by Injalbert, Love overcoming Force. In the centre of the promenade is an equestrian statue of *Louis XIV.*, in bronze. On the right and left are Youth and the Chimæra and The Siren, in bronze, and Paradise Lost and Hecate and Cerberus, in marble. At the W. end is a monumental *Château d'Eau,* or reservoir, in the form of a hexagonal pavilion. It is supplied by the *Aqueduc St-Clément,* constructed in 1753-66, which brings the water of the Lez from a distance of $8^1/_2$ M. and ends at the Peyrou in a double tier of arches, $^1/_2$ M. long and 70 ft. high. The top of the Château d'Eau affords a fine view of the Cévennes, the Pyrenees, and the sea.

Opposite the entrance to the Peyrou rises the *Arc de Triomphe,* 50 ft. high and 60 ft. broad, erected in 1691 in honour of Louis XIV. The bas-reliefs, by Phil. Bertrand of Montpellier, recall the victories of the king, the construction of the Canal du Midi (p. 79), and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The arch forms the entrance to the *Rue Nationale* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), which leads through the old town to the Préfecture (p. 301) and is to be prolonged to the Esplanade (p. 304). On the left, at the beginning, is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 3), with a Corinthian peristyle, adorned with statues of *Cardinal de Fleury* (1653-1743) and *Cambacérès* (1753-1824). The ceiling of the first room of the Cour d'Appel is by Vien (1771), that of the second by J. de Troy (1688). The paintings in the Cour d'Assises are by E. Michel.

To the N. of the Peyrou, and to the left of the Boul. Henri IV, is the **Jardin des Plantes** (Pl. B, 3, 2), the oldest botanical gardens in France, founded by Henri IV. in 1593 and organized by Richer de Belleval (d. 1623). Many exotics grow here in the open air.

In the boulevard, opposite the Jardin des Plantes, is the *Tour des Pins* (Pl. B, 3), a relic of the old ramparts, now containing the municipal archives. At the top are two pines, and on the façade is a Provençal inscription in memory of Jaime I. of Aragon, born at Montpellier in 1208. To the N. is the *Institut de Physique et de Chimie* (Pl. B, 2).

The **Faculté de Médecine** (Pl. B, 3), to the S. of the tower, and adjoining the Cathedral, was formerly a monastery and afterwards the bishop's palace. At the entrance, in the Rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine, are statues of the physicians *F. La Peyronie* (1678-1747) and *P. J. Barthez* (1734-1806).

The professor's chair in the large amphitheatre comes from the Arènes of Nimes. The robing-room and the council-hall, to the left of the vestibule, contain portraits of professors since 1239. Note in the latter room the portrait of La Peyronie by Rigaud. The Salle des Actes, to the right of the vestibule, contains a so-called bust of Hippocrates.

On the first floor is the medical part of the **University Library** (226,566 vols. and 692 MSS.; open in winter daily, 12.30-6.30, and in summer 9.30-11.30 and 2.30-6.30). — The remainder of the library, at the University (see below), is open 9.30-11.30 and 2.30-6.30 (in Aug.-Oct. on Mon., Wed., and Fri. only). Among the MSS. we note a Horace of the 9th cent., a Persius and a Juvenal of the 9th, a Lucan and a Virgil of the 10th, a Gregory of Tours of the 9th-10th, a psalter of the 8th, an atlas on vellum of the 14th, and an autograph of Tasso.

On the second floor is the *Musée Atger*, a collection of drawings (300), engravings, and paintings. (Apply at the secretary's office.)

The *Conservatoire Anatomique* is open to students on Thurs., and to the public on Sun., 2-4.

The **Cathedral of St-Pierre** (Pl. B, 3), founded in 1364 by Pope Urban V., and partly rebuilt after the Religious Wars, was restored by Révoil in 1867. The curious but unpleasing porch has a high arch supported in front by round turrets, 13 ft. in diameter. The façade is flanked with two unfinished square towers, and there are two others at the transept. The modern portal of the S. transept has a tympanum by A. Baussan (1884).

The broad and handsome nave is flanked with side-chapels between the pillars. The choir is modern. Among the paintings are, to the left, in the transept, Simon the Sorcerer, by *Séb. Bourdon* (p. 299); to the right, St. Peter receiving the keys, by *J. de Troy*. The same transept contains the Annunciation and the Adoration of the Shepherds, in tapestry.

A little E. of the Cathedral is the **University** (Pl. C, 3), formerly the Hôtel-Dieu, where the Faculties of Law, Letters, and Science were installed in 1889. On the ground-floor, to the right, and partly in the quadrangle, is the small *Musée Lapidaire*, a valuable collection of casts (open on Thurs. afternoon, except in vacation). University Library, see above. — Farther E. is the *Ecole de Pharmacie* (Pl. C, 3).

To the S.E. of the Cathedral is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 3), the court of which is adorned with busts from the antique. In front is the *Fontaine des Licornes*, in memory of Marshal de Castries, the victor at Clostercamp (1760). In the adjoining Rue du Palais is the *Maison de la Coquille* (16th cent.).

We now return (S.) to the Rue Nationale (p. 300) and cross it to the church of *Ste-Anne* (Pl. B, 4). Near it, to the W., 14 Rue Eugène-Lisbonne, is the *Conservatoire de Musique* (Pl. B, 4), with an archæological museum (shown by special permission).

On the N. of the Rue Nationale is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 3). In front rises the pretty *Fontaine de la Ville* (1775). Adjacent is the *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 3).

To the E. is the ***Musée Fabre** (Pl. D, 3), in the Rue Montpelliéret, near the Esplanade. Founded by the painter F. X. Fabre of Montpellier (1766-1837), a pupil of David, it has since been

enriched by donations and legacies. It now contains over 800 paintings, and is the finest provincial collection in France next to that of Lille. (Adm. on week-days, except Mon., from 1.30 to 4 or 5; Sun., 11 to 4 or 5.) On the main façade are statues of Bourdon, Vien, and Raoux.

We ascend by the Staircase to the left. At the top, 1061. *Legendre-Héral*, Bust of Pierre Puget the sculptor. — Entrance Hall: 238. *P. Flandrin*, Environs of Vienne; 274. *V. Giraud*, The husband's return. — *P. Cabanel*, 62. Nymph taken by surprise, 63. Hero and Leander; 500, *A. Scheffer*, Portrait; *A. Glaize*, 288. What one sees at twenty, 287 (above), Blood of Venus; 314. *Henner*, The Good Samaritan; 289. *Glaize*, The mocking of Christ. — 475. *Ricard*, Portr. of Bruyas (p. 303); 59. *Cabanel*, Portr. of himself (1852); 502. *H. Scheffer*, Portrait; 416. *Monvoisin*, Death of Charles IX.; 94. *Cot*, Mireille, after Mistral. — 371. *Em. Lévy*, Judgment of Midas; 245. *Friant*, The struggle; *Harpignies*, Landscapes. — 1055. *Houdon*, Model of the statue of Voltaire at the Comédie-Française.

Cabinet, to the right of entrance. On the right, 1079, 1080, and (in the gallery) 1078. Busts by *Canova*.

Principal Gallery. To the right, 691. *G. B. Moroni (?)*, Portr. of Aleoni, a Venetian general (1570). — 695. *Panini*, Monuments of ancient Rome (1733); 628. *R. le Voyer* (after *Michael Angelo*), Last Judgment (1570); 611. *Allori*, Venus and Cupid; *Dietrich*, 825. Landscape, 823. The crowning with thorns, 824, 826. Landscapes; 306. *Jean Grimou*, Young soldier; 864. *R. Mengs*, Card. York; 827. *Dietrich*, Waterfalls of Tivoli; 683. *Locatelli*, Landscape. — *Fabre* (see p. 301), 193. Portr. of Canova (1812), 209. Portr. of himself (1835), 194. Death of Abel, his chief work (1790). — 771. *Juan de Joanès*, Portr. of St. Francis Borgia; 818. *P. Campaña*, Descent from the Cross; 656. *C. Dolci*, The Saviour; 723. After *Raphael*, Portr. of Lorenzo de' Medici (original of 1518, since lost); 629. *P. Veronese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; *Zurbaran*, 780. The angel Gabriel, 781. St. Agatha; between the two, *776. *Ribera*, St. Mary of Egypt (1641); 777. *Fr. Rizi*, or *Ricci*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *722. *Unknown* (attr. to Raphael), Portr. of a young man, the gem of the gallery; 655. *Dolci*, Madonna with the lily (1642); 703. *Guido Reni*, Head of the Madonna; 755. *Venetian School of 16th Cent.*, Portr. of an old man; 678. *Giordano*, Holy Family (1685); 676. *Botticelli*, Madonna and Child; 745 (above), *Umbrian School of 15th Cent.*, St. Christopher, fresco transferred to canvas. 747. *Florentine School of 15th Cent.*, Adoration of the Magi (predella); 757. *Venetian School of 16th Cent.*, Portr. of a senator. — On the entrance side, 1084. *Santarelli*, Bust of Fabre. — The cases in the centre contain the *Collection Bouisson:* Watches, cameos, ivories, porcelain, Chinese chessmen, enamels, etc.

Small Room (*Collection Valedau*, chiefly Dutch pictures). To the right, *887. *Adr. van Ostade*, Tavern interior (1666); 787. *N. Berghem*, The faggots (landscape); 859. *L. Knaus*, Tipsy peasants (1853); 788. *Berghem*, Landscape with cattle. — *928. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Château de Teniers, with the painter's family (himself on the right, in a red cloak); 945. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, The little fleet; 847. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, The white hen; 909. *J. van Ruysdael*, Cascade; *920. *Jan Steen*, Family repast; 911. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape (damaged); *981. *Reynolds*, The little Samuel (1777); 839. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape. — *Phil. Wouverman*, 954. Ploughman resting, 956. The stirrup-cup, 958. Army on the march, 957. The horse-fair; *849. *Corn. Huysmans*, Landscape; 853. *Karel du Jardin*, Peasants outside a tavern (1658); 865. *G. Metsu*, Dutch market-woman; 931. *Teniers the Younger*, The smoker; 963. *J. Wynants*, Landscape; *821. *A. Cuyp*, Banks of the Meuse; 804. *Jan Both*, Landscape; 912. *D. Ryckaert*, Tooth-extractor. 951. *Adr. van der Werff*, Susanna in the bath (1715); *895. *P. Potter*, Cows at pasture (1648); 800. *P. van Bloemen*, The trough; *Teniers the Younger*, *934.

Village feast, *929. Tavern interior, or Man with the earthenware jar; *828. *G. Dou*, The mouse-trap; *955. *Phil. Wouverman*, Les Petits-Sables; *919. *Steen*, Traveller resting; *930. *Teniers the Younger*, Tavern, or Man with the white hat; *869. *Fr. van Mieris the Elder*, Girl stringing pearls; *850. *Huysmans*, Landscape; *942. *Terburg*, Girl pouring out wine; *866. *Metsu*, The writer; 935. *Teniers the Younger*, Rustic concert. — 944. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with cattle; 888. *A. van Ostade*, Lute-player: *910. *J. van Ruysdael*, The storm (1649); 861. *N. Maes*, Portr. of an old woman; 904. *Rubens (?)*, Crucifixion; 880. *Houcheron*, Italian landscape (1698); 907. *Van Dyck* (not Rubens), Portr. of Fr. Francken; 905. *Rubens*, Landscape. — In the centre, 1085. *Santarelli*, Bust of Valedau (p. 302).

Adjoining Room. Drawings (two by *Raphael*, to the left); also faience and bronzes. In the centre, 1059. *Injalbert*, Eve after the fall. Three Cabinets. In the first are bronzes, antique vases, pictures; 1073. *Lor. Bartolini*, Odalisque, in marble. In the second are drawings by *Al. Cabanel* and his bust by *P. Dubois* (1040). In the third are French drawings and bronzes by *Barye:* in the centre, 1005. *Barrias*, The young Mozart (plaster).

After these cabinets comes a Room (left of the entrance) containing French pictures of less value and some sculptures.

Staircase leading to the Galerie Haute. Right and left, sculptures by *Aizelin* (1001. The suppliant) and *Pradier* (1066. Nyssia), and paintings by *A. Coypel* (122. Æneas at the burning of Troy, 123. Death of Dido).

Galerie Haute, or *Galerie Bruyas*. To the right: *456. *N. Poussin*, Portr. of Card. Rospigliosi (Clement IX.); 481. *Rigaud*, Portr. of Fontenelle; 482. *Rigaud (?)*, Portr. of Richer de Belleval; 581. *French School of 17th Cent.*, Portr. of the Marquise de Castries; 451. *N. Poussin (?)*, Death of St. Cecilia; 40. *S. Bourdon*, Portr. of a Spaniard (or Molière when a youth?); *338. *N. Largillière*, Portr. of himself; *9. *Jacques Aved*, Portr. of Mme. Crozat; 376. *J. B. Vanloo*, Portr. of Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy; *Greuze*, 295. Morning prayer, 302. The little sluggard (1755), *294. Gâteau des Rois (Twelfth Night; 1774), 298. Girl with a basket, 296. The little mathematician, 299. Girl turning her back, 297. Girl praying, 301. Head of a paralytic, 304, Head of a girl, 303. Head of a child, 300. Little girl; 484. *H. Robert*, Landscape; 361. *Mme. Vigée-Lebrun*, Portr. of the Tsarina Elizabeth Alexievna; 486. *Robert Fleury*, The toilet; 266. *Gérard*, Pasta as a Muse; *G. Courbet*, 104. Portr. of himself (1854), 108. Portr. of Bruyas (1853), 96. Spinning girl asleep, 103. The meeting (Bruyas and the artist, 1854), 98. Solitude, 97. Man with a pipe (portr. of himself, 1846), 107, 106. Portraits of Bruyas (1854); *G. Doré*, 180 (above 103), Evening on the Rhine, 181. Souvenir of the Alps. — *Eug. Delacroix*, 142. Michael Angelo in his studio, 145. Daniel in the lions' den (1850), 141. Charge of Arab horsemen (1832), 143. Mulatto woman, 144. Algerian women, 147. Portr. of Bruyas; 540. *Troyon*, Norman cows (1852); 101. *G. Courbet*, Women bathing (1853); 83. *Cogniet*, Woman and child; 492. *Th. Rousseau*, The pond (Forest of Fontainebleau). — 518. *Tassaert*, Young woman with a glass of wine; 246. *Fromentin*, Arab tents (1850); 91, 92, 90. *Corot*, Landscapes; 512. *Tassaert*, Heaven and Hell (1850); 812. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Peasants quarrelling; 58. *Al. Cabanel*, Velleda (1852); 326. *Eug. Isabey*, Sea-piece (1845); 57. *Al. Cabanel*, Albaydé; 282. *Glaize*, Portr. of himself (1854); 323. *Ingres*, Stratonice (replica of the picture at Chantilly); *Cabanel*, 56. Portr. of Mme. Marès, 50. Phædra (1880); *Jos. Vernet*, 548 (between 56 and 50), Storm, 547. Landscape (1774); 135. *J. L. David*, Hector (study); 560. *F. A. Vincent*, St. Jerome; 133, 134. *David*, Portraits of Alph. Leroy and M. de Joubert; *Brascassat*, 47. Cows at pasture (1835), 48. Study of a bull. — Sculptures. At the end, on the right, 1038. *Delaplanche*, Message of love; *Houdon*, *1054. Summer, *1057. Bust of Turgot (rather Sylvain Bailly); to the left, 1062. *Legendre-Héral*, Giotto; *Houdon*, *1058. Bust of Cochin (?), *1053. Winter ('La Frileuse'); 1003. *Aubé*, Galatea.

In the same building is the *Municipal Library* (130,000 vols. and 250 MSS.); it is open daily, except Thurs. and holidays, 1-5 and 7.30-9.30; in June, July, and Aug. 1-6 only.

The *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 3, 4) is a beautiful promenade, 550 yds. long; on the E. lie the gardens laid out on the old Champ-de-Mars. Near the pond is a Marsyas, in marble, by J. Villeneuve. — The Nimes railway skirts the E. side of the gardens; it separates them from the *Citadel*, erected like the forts of Alais and Nimes to keep the Protestants in check. To the S. are the *Gare de Palavas* (see below) and the Place de la Comédie (p. 299).

From Montpellier to *Castres* and *Montauban*, see R. 15; to *Béziers* viâ Paulhan or Mèze, see p. 107.

From Montpellier to Palavas, $7^1/_2$ M., railway in 25 min. (1 fr. 60 c.) from the *Gare de Palavas* (Pl. D, 4). — The train passes between lagoons separated from the sea by dunes. — **Palavas** (Grand-Hôtel, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Fourrissou, etc.; Casino) is a favourite bathing-resort, with a fine sandy beach, at the mouth of the canalized Lez. — To the S.W. $2^1/_2$ M., on a strip of land between the sea and the *Etang de l'Arnel* once stood the town of **Maguelone**, the ancient *Magalona*, founded it is said, by Phocæans, and long a prosperous seaport. Charles Martel recaptured it from the Saracens and destroyed it in 737 (see p. 299). It rose again from its ruins, but Louis XIII. razed it to the ground in 1633, saving the Romanesque *Cathedral of St-Pierre* (12th cent.), recently restored (keeper next door). Fine sculptures on the W. portal. It contains interesting 16th cent. tombs, architectural fragments, and a few Roman antiquities. Fine view from the roof.

From Montpellier to Le Vigan *(Aigoual)*, 57 M., railway in 3-$3^1/_3$ hrs. (10 fr. 40 c., 7 fr., 4 fr. 55 c.). — We start from the P.L.M. station and follow the Nimes line to *Les Mazes* (p. 298). — 8 M. *Castries*, with château and a park watered by an aqueduct 4 M. long. — 16 M. *Boisseron*, also with a château. — At (18 M.) *Sommières* we join the line from Nimes to Le Vigan (p. 491).

From Montpellier to Lodève viâ Rabieux, 36 M., railway (narrow gauge to Rabieux) in 2 hrs. 40 to 3 hrs. 20 min. (5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 35 c. 3 fr.). We start from the *Gare de Rabieux* (Pl. A, 5). From Montpellier to Lodève viâ Paulhan, see p. 112. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Celleneuve*. Tramway from Montpellier, see p. 299. — To the W. of (5 M.) *St-Georges-d'Orques* lie *Murviel-lès-Montpellier*, with remains of the walls of the Roman *Altimurium*. — 20 M. **Aniane** (cafés-rest.; pop. 2139), an old town that spran up round an abbey founded in 780 by St. Benedict of Aniane, rebuilt i the 18th cent., and now a reformatory. To the N.E., $4^1/_2$ M., lies **St-Guilhem-le-Désert** (Hôt. de France, plain), a village in a picturesque site enclosed by rocks, and near the *Gorges de l'Hérault*. It has an interesting Romanesque-Byzantine church of the 11th-12th cent. (handsome altar), the chief relic of an abbey founded in 884. There are also remains of the *Cloisters* (11th cent.), a double enclosing wall, two ruined castles, grottoes, and a waterfall. — $22^1/_2$ M. *Gignac* (pop. 2563), with an old tower and two churches. The church of Notre-Dame, to the S., was perhaps once a temple of Vesta. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Rabieux*, junction for Paulhan (p. 112). — 36 M. *Lodève* (p. 112).

Beyond Montpellier the Cette line leaves the line to Castres (R. 15) on the right. — $35^1/_2$ M. *Villeneuve-lès-Maguelone*. To the left are the *Salines* and *Etang de Vic*. — $43^1/_2$ M. *Frontignan*

é et imprimé par

(pop. 5174), famed for its muscatel wines, lies on the *Etang d'Ingril*, which the train crosses by an embankment, $^3/_4$ M. long. Farther on we skirt the Mediterranean. On the right is the Etang de Thau (p. 108).

48 M. **Cette.** *Buffet.* Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; B, 2), 17 Quai de Bosc, good, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; *Hôt. de Paris* (formerly Hôt. du Grand-Galion), Rue des Hôtes, corner of the Quai de Bosc (Pl. B, 3), same charges; *Hôt. Continental*, E. side of the Esplanade (Pl. B, 3), R. from $1^1/_2$, L. or D. from $2^1/_2$, P. $6^1/_2$ fr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 2, 3), Rue de la Poste.

Electric Tramways (10-25 c.). 1. From the *Station* (Pl. B, 1) to the *Corniche* (beyond Pl. A, 5; pleasant trip). — 2. From the *Station* to the *Bourse* (Grande-Rue; Pl. B, 4). — 3. From *Les Halles* (Pl. B, 3) to *La Peyrade* (beyond Pl. C, 2). — 4. From the *Bourse* to the *Métairies* (beyond Pl. A, 1).

Steamers to *Algiers* and *Oran* viâ *Port-Vendres* (p. 190), once weekly. To *Balaruc-les-Bains* and *Mèze*, see p. 306.

British Vice-Consul, *G. Negre*, 6 Quai Samary (office-hours 10-12 and 2-4). — American Consular Agent, *C. D. Hayelin*, 2 Quai Noël-Guignon.

Cette (pop. 33,049), after Marseilles the most important French seaport on the Mediterranean, lies at the foot of Mont St-Clair (the Mons Setius of antiquity; p. 306), between the Etang de Thau and the Mediterranean. Its prosperity dates only from 1666, when its harbour was constructed under the direction of Riquet, as the terminus of the Canal du Midi (p. 79). Cette imports timber, petroleum, coal, and sulphur, and exports wine, spirits, and chemical products. The fishermen's jousts held here on Aug. 25th are interesting.

The Av. Victor-Hugo leads from the station across the *Canal Latéral* to a square, to the right of which is the *Musée Municipal* (Pl. B, 2), containing chiefly modern French paintings (adm. on Sun. and Thurs. 11-4 or 11-5; other days, except Mon., on application; catalogue 1 fr.).

The Av. Victor-Hugo leads to the *Darse de la Peyrade* (Pl. B, C, 2), which we cross by the Pont Neuf; we then follow the Rue du Pont-Neuf to the Rue Nationale (Pl. B, C, 3), one of the main streets. To the left it leads towards the beach and the modest *Bains de Mer*, with a Kursaal (Pl. C, 3); to the right it goes to the *Canal de Cette* (Pl. B, 1-4), the continuation of the Canal du Midi (p. 79), beyond which lies the old town. The long and handsome Quai de Bosc here leads N. to the *Zoological Station* (Pl. A, 1) of Montpellier University, and S. to the Ancien Bassin.

The *Harbour*, with the canals, is 110 acres in area. It consists of the *Ancien Bassin* (Pl. B, C, 4), constructed by Riquet, the *Avant-Port* (Pl. C, 4), and the *Nouveau Bassin* (Pl. C, 3, 4). The entrance is protected by the *Môle St-Louis* (Pl. B, C, 4), with its lighthouse 105 ft. high, the *Jetée de Frontignan*, and the *Brise-Lames*, or breakwater (Pl. C, 5), nearly 1 M. long.

The Rue de l'Esplanade, in line with the Rue Nationale, leads W., past the Esplanade, and ascends to the *Square du Château-*

d'Eau (Pl. B, 3), on the slope of *Mont St-Clair* (p. 305). To reach the (1/2 hr.) top of the hill (590 ft.; *Panorama), with its semaphore and chapel, we turn to the left from the square and pass to the right of the *Collège* (Pl. A, B, 3). We may descend towards the sea by the Rue Franklin (Pl. A, 3, 4), turn to the right above the *Citadel* (Pl. B, 4), pass near the *Phare de St-Clair* (Pl. A, 4; 300 ft. high), the light of which is visible for 30 M., and thus reach the fine *Route de la Corniche* (sea-baths; tramway, see p. 305).

Drive round the hill ('tour de montagne'), in about 1 hr., 5 fr.

Branch-line to *Montbazin-Gigean* (8 M.; p. 112), viâ *Balaruc-les-Bains* (3 1/2 M., in 10 min.; 65, 45, 30 c.), 1 M. from the beach (see below), and *Balaruc-le-Vieux* (4 1/2 M.; other station, see p. 107). — Steamer three times daily from the Quai de la Bordigue (Pl. B, 1) to *Balaruc-les-Bains* (1/2 hr.; 50, return 75 c.), going on to *Mèze* (p. 107). — **Balaruc-les-Bains** (Gr.-Hôt. des Thermes, open May-Oct., R. from 3, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, P. from 8, omn. 3/4 fr.) is situated at the N.E. end of the Etang de Thau. Its mineral waters, strongly charged with chlorates and soda (117°), are used for paralysis, rheumatism, and scrofula.

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42. From Paris to Chamonix.

a. Direct Route (Culoz, Bellegarde, Annemasse).

431 M. in 13 hrs. 15 min. (in summer) to 14 hrs. 50 min.; 1st and 2nd cl.: lits-salons and restaurant-car, see Indicateur. Fares, see below and p. 321. Return-tickets, available for a fortnight, and entitling to the route viâ Geneva, are issued at reduced rates in the season, and they may be prolonged for another fortnight on payment of 10 % extra. — By this route the Swiss custom-house is avoided.

I. From Paris to Le Fayet-St-Gervais.

419 M., Railway in 12-13½ hrs. (77 fr. 70, 52 fr. 45, 34 fr. 20 c.). Trains start from the Gare de Lyon. — We may go also viâ *Mâcon* (p. 202), or viâ *Aix-les-Bains* and *Annecy* (see pp. 359, 370, 377; express in summer), or else viâ *Nantua* (p. 314), a picturesque route, and 31 M. shorter, but no through-carriages.

To (196 M.) *Dijon* (p. 201), see *Baedeker's N. France*. The Lyons line (R. 30a) diverges to the right. Our line runs S.E., parallel with the Canal de Bourgogne. — 215 M. *St-Jean-de-Losne* (605 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce), a small old town ¾ M. to the left, on the right bank of the *Saône*. Branch-lines to (39 M.) *Lons-le-Saunier* and (10 M.) *Auxonne*, see *Baedeker's N. France*.

We cross the Saône below its junction with the *Canal du Rhône au Rhin*, and turn S.W. — 224½ M. *Seurre* (Hôt. des Négociants, du Chapeau-Rouge), on the left bank of the Saône, also a station on the Chalon and Auxonne line (p. 201). — We cross the *Doubs*. — 233 M. *St-Bonnet-en-Bresse*, on the line from Dole to Chagny (see *Baedeker's N. France*). — 250½ M. **Louhans** (Buffet, good; Hôt. St-Martin; pop. 4454), on the *Seille*, on the line from Chalon to Lons-le-Saunier (p. 202).

266 M. *St-Amour* (Hôt. du Commerce, de l'Alliance), a small and ancient town, the birthplace of the famous theologian Guillaume de St-Amour (d. 1272), is the junction for *Besançon* (see *Baedeker's N. France*). — 269½ M. *Coligny*, the birthplace of the celebrated admiral, killed in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572). — 277 M. *St-Etienne-du-Bois*. We join the lines from Mâcon and Chalon (pp. 203, 202) on the right.

284½ M. **Bourg.** *Buffet.* — Hotels. *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. a; C, 1), 1 Place de la Grenette, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. or D. 3, P. from 9½, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. b; D, 1), Place Bernard, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Terminus-Hôtel & de la Paix* (Pl. c; A, 3), 19 Rue Alphonse-Baudin, opposite the station, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½ fr.

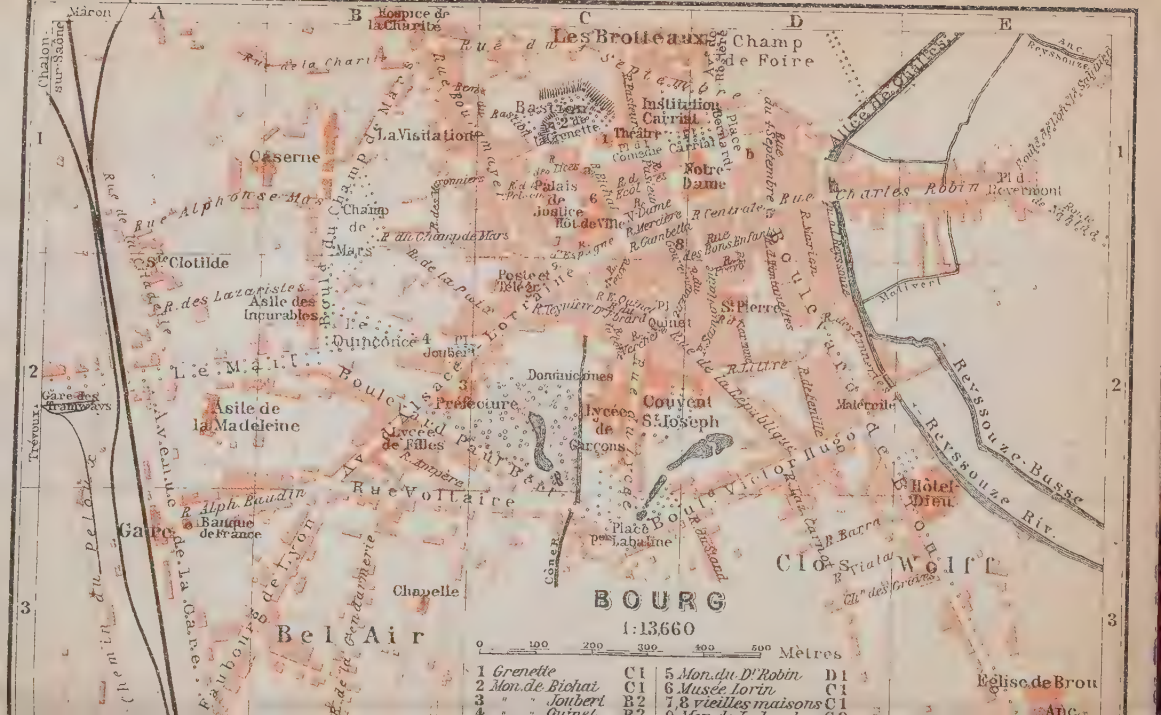
Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2), Av. d'Alsace-Lorraine.

Baths, 3 Rue Voltaire, corner of the Boul. Paul-Bert.

Tramway-Omnibus from the station (Pl. A, 3) through the town to the Rue Charles-Robin (Pl. D, E, 1), at the N. end of the Boul. de Brou.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Librairie Poucheux, Rue Gambetta.

Bourg (790 ft.; pron. 'Bourk'; pop. 20,545), once the capital of the *Bresse*, and now that of the department of the *Ain*, is pleasantly



BOURG
1:13,660
0 100 200 300 400 500 Mètres
1 Grenette C1
2 Mon. de Bichat C1
3 " " Joubert B2
5 Mon. du Dr Robin D1
6 Musée Lorin C1
7,8 vieilles maisons C1
Les Brotteaux
Champ de Foire
Hospice de la Charité
Rue de la Charité
Rue du 4 Septembre
Bastion
Institution Carriat
Théâtre
Place Bernard
Notre Dame
La Visitation
Caserne
Champ de Mars
Rue Alphonse Mas
Rue Charles Robin
Pl. d. Revermont
Allée de Chartes
Ste Clotilde
Asile des Incurables
Le Quinconce
Le Mail
Poste et Télégr.
Palais de Justice
Hôt. de Ville
St Pierre
Quinet
Dominicaines
Préfecture
Lycée de Garçons
Couvent St Joseph
Lycée de Filles
Asile de la Madeleine
Rue Voltaire
Rue Alph. Baudin
Banque de France
Gare
Gare des Tramways
Trévoux
Chemin du Pelloux
Faubourg de Lyon
Chapelle
Bel Air
Place Pce Labaline
Clos Wolff
Hôtel Dieu
Malérille
Reyssouze-Busse
Reyssouze Riv.
Eglise de Brou
Motivert
Chalon-sur-Saône
Mâcon

situated on the *Reyssouze*. It is the chief market for the esteemed poultry of Bresse.

The Rue Alphonse-Baudin, and then the Av. d'Alsace-Lorraine to the left, lead from the station into the town, but the direct route to the (¼ hr.) Church of Brou, the chief sight, is straight on, by the Rue Voltaire and Boul. Victor-Hugo.

The **Church of Brou (Pl. E, 3; adm. 15 c.), celebrated in Matthew Arnold's poem, was built in 1511-36 by Margaret of Austria, wife of Philibert II., le Beau, Duke of Savoy, in fulfilment of a vow made by Margaret of Bourbon, her mother-in-law. The principal *Façade* is considered a marvel of elegance, and the *Portal* is richly sculptured.

The plain, but graceful INTERIOR contains some masterpieces of carving and sculpture, notably the ornate *Rood Loft*, the Gothic **Stalls* with canopies, and, above all, the splendid **Tombs* of the above-mentioned prince and princesses, executed by Conrad and Thomas Meyt, partly from designs of Michel Colombe and Perréal. The tomb in the middle is that of Philibert (d. 1501), with two recumbent statues of the prince (one representing him alive, the other dead), besides genii, twelve richly ornamented pillars, and statuettes of sibyls. To the right is the elaborate tomb of Margaret of Bourbon (d. 1483), with genii, saints, and mourners; to the left that of Margaret of Austria (d. 1530), which vies with that of her husband. This also has two statues and is surmounted by a rich canopy; on the cornice, as well as in various other parts of the church (*e.g.* over the large holy-water basin at the entrance), is inscribed the motto of the Austrian princess: 'Fortune infortune (persecutes) fort une'. In the adjacent Chapel of the Virgin is a large *Reredos* in alabaster, of the same date, with high-reliefs representing scenes from the life of the Virgin. The statues at the sides are those of SS. Philip and Andrew. The choir contains a modern marble altar, with fifteen gilded bronze statuettes. The old stained-glass **Windows* also are interesting.

In front of the portal, on the ground, is traced an oval sundial, on which, by placing himself over the letter of the current month, more or less near the next, according to the day of the month, the visitor may see the hour marked by his own shadow.

The adjacent building, once a convent, later a seminary, is to be converted into a museum.

From the N. end of the Boul. de Brou the Rue Centrale leads to the left to *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, D, 1), a Gothic church of the 16th century. The stalls, the stained glass in the 3rd chapel on the left, the pulpit, and the organ-loft are interesting. — The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 1), in the centre of the town, contains the *Musée Lorin* (Pl. 6), entered from the Rue Bichat. Among the pictures are a Millet (No. 143) and a triptych (126. St. Jerome) by Wohlgemuth (?). Among other objects of value is a credence in walnut (16th cent.). — Bourg contains statues of *Edgar Quinet* (1803-75; Pl. 4), by Aimé Millet, *Bichat* (1771-1802; Pl. 2), the eminent surgeon, by David d'Angers, and *Gen. Joubert* (1769-99; Pl. 3), by Aubé.

Branch-line to *Besançon*, see *Baedeker's N. France;* to *Chalon-sur-Saône*, see p. 202; to *Villefranche*, see p. 203; to *Mâcon*, see p. 203.

FROM BOURG TO LYONS, 11 M., railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. (7 fr. 35, 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 25 c.), across the marshy plateau of the *Dombes*. The slow trains run

to the Gare de la Croix-Rousse (p. 238). - 12½ M. *Martieux-Châtillon*, whence a branch-line diverges to (7½ M.) *Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne*, reached more directly by the line from Bourg to Villefranche (p. 203). 41 M. *Lyons* (Gare de Perrache; p. 238).

From Bourg to Geneva viâ Nantua, 61½ M., in 3½-4 hrs. (11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). This picturesque route is 31 M. shorter than the main line viâ Culoz, but is not taken by the express-trains from Bourg to Bellegarde. Best views on the right. — The train passes the Church of Brou (p. 313), on the left, and ascends. — 13½ M. *Simandre-sur-Suran*. After a tunnel comes the bold **Viaduc de Cize*, over the *Gorge of the Ain*. — 22½ M. *La Cluse* (Buvette; Hôt. des Voyageurs), on the *Lake of Nantua* (1¾ M. long), the third among the lakes of the French Jura. Branch-line to *St-Claude* and *Morez*, see *Baedeker's N. France*. — 25 M. **Nantua** (1570 ft.; Hôt. de France, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt. du Lac, Perrouse, Rosset; Syndicat d'Initiative; pop. 2966) lies prettily at the S.E. end of the lake, among hills. The interesting church of *St-Michel* (9th cent.) belonged to an abbey founded in the 8th cent.; its curious nave expands towards the top. The **Monts d'Ain**, culminating in the **Signal des Monts-d'Ain* (3385 ft.; 2 hrs.; superb view), are often visited from Nantua. Another excursion may be made to the *Lac de Silan* (see below) and the *Lac Génin* (15½ M.). Interesting roads lead from Nantua to (32½ M.) *Culoz* (p. 315), by the *Valromey* ('Vallis Romanorum'), and to (20 M.) *Hauteville* (see below). — Beyond a tunnel, in which the line attains its highest level (1935 ft.), we emerge on the bank of the *Lac de Silan* or *Sylans* (1¼ M. long), on which are large ice-houses. — 30½ M. *Charix-Lalleyriat*, ⅓ M. to the N. of which is the *Cascade de Pisse-Vache*, 80 ft. high. — 36½ M. *Châtillon-de-Michaille* (1510 ft.; Hôt. des Touristes), picturesquely situated on a height to the right, above the confluence of the *Semine* and the *Valserine*. — 40 M. *Bellegarde*, and thence to Geneva, see p. 322.

The main line runs S.E. to join the line from Lyons to Geneva (p. 256). On the left we see the church of Brou. — 299½ M. *Ambronay* (hotel), with the ruins of a Benedictine abbey (14th cent.).

304 M. **Ambérieu** (810 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. de la Gare, du Lion-d'Or; pop. 4334), on the *Albarine*, at the foot of the Jura, is also on the Lyons and Geneva line (p. 256).

Branch-line viâ (3½ M.) *Lagnieu* to (11 M.) *Montalieu*, in the Rhone valley, with large quarries, and (23 M.) *Soleymieu-Sablonnières* (p. 256). — From Lagnieu an omn. (50 c.) plies to (3½ M.) *La Balme-les-Grottes* (Modern-Hôtel des Grottes, L. 3, D. 2½ fr.), with a fine stalactite grotto (adm. 3 fr.; guide 1½ fr.). Omn. from La Balme to Pont-de-Chéruy, see p. 256.

Steam-tramway from Ambérieu to (14½ M.) *Cerdon*, to the S.E. of which rises the *Signal de l'Avocat* (3340 ft.; view).

The train now enters the Jura by the pretty *Vallée de l'Albarine*. Views to the left. Vineyards alternate with grand limestone rocks. — 310½ M. *St-Rambert-en-Bugey* (Hôt. du Bugey), with the ruined *Château de Cornillon*. The valley contracts.

315 M. **Tenay** (1055 ft.; Hôt. Clerc), at a bend in the valley, with spinning-mills and cement-works. Omn. to (8½ M.; 2 fr.) *Hauteville* (2755 ft.; Hôt. des Touristes, du Commerce), a picturesque health-resort, with a sanatorium for consumptives. — We quit the Albarine valley and enter a lonely ravine. — 319½ M. *La Burbanche*. On the right rises the *Molard de Don* (4000 ft.). Beyond (323½ M.) *Rossillon* we pass the *Lake of Pugieu*. —

327½ M. *Virieu-le-Grand* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), with a ruined castle of the Dukes of Savoy.

From Virieu-le-Grand to Pressins, 30 M. 9½ M. **Belley** (910 ft.; Hôt. Pernollet, du Bugey: pop. 6182), an old town, the seat of a bishopric, is prettily situated on a hill to the right. The Gothic *Cathedral*, of the 15th cent., was rebuilt in the 19th. Lamartine was educated at the *Collège* here. — 23½ M. *Aoste* (hotel), 1¼ M. to the S.W. of St-Genix (p. 256; omn. 25 c.), on the site of the Roman *Augustum*. — 30 M. *Pressins* (p. 407).

330 M. *Artemare-St-Martin. Artemare* (Hôt. Béraud), with pretty environs, lies 1¼ M. to the N. — The train skirts, on the left, the *Grand-Colombier* (5035 ft.; ascended from Artemare or Culoz in 4½ hrs.; view of the Alps). We then enter the valley of the *Rhone* and obtain a fine view of the Jura.

335 M. **Culoz** (780 ft.; Buffet, good; Hôt. de la Gare, L. or D. 2½ fr.; Hôt. Reyssat), at the foot of the Grand-Colombier, on the right bank of the Rhone. Line to Aix-les-Bains, see p. 359.

Our train ascends the Rhone valley to the N., on the right bank. — 344 M. *Seyssel-Corbonod. Seyssel* (Hôt. Beau-Rivage) consists of two parts, connected by a suspension-bridge, that on the left bank being in Savoy. To Rumilly, see p. 371; to Annecy, see p. 374. — 348½ M. *Pyrimont.* Beyond a short tunnel we sight the Crédo (see below), and then cross a viaduct over the *Vézeronce*, 120 ft. high. Picturesque scenery.

355½ M. **Bellegarde** (1220 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. des Touristes, near the station; pop. 3953), near the confluence of the Rhone and Valserine, with the French custom-house, where luggage is examined on entering France, even from Savoy.

The *Perte du Rhône* is a chasm in which the river disappears for about 70 yds. when the water is low (Nov.-Feb.). This part of the valley is very picturesque. The street to the left of the hotels descends to the (5 min.) bridge of the Valserine, ¼ M. to the right of which is a bridge across the Rhone, at its 'Perte'. Higher up begins a conduit, ½ M. long, at the end of which, below the bridge, are three turbines for supplying power to the factories. We may visit also the Viaduc de la Valserine (see below), near the station, and the *Gorge* of that stream, 85 ft. deep, which forms a 'Perte', ¼ M. in length, 1¼ M. from the viaduct.

The **Crédo** (5275 ft.; *View), to the N.E., is ascended in 4 hrs. from Bellegarde, with a guide.

From Bellegarde to *Nantua* and *Bourg*, see p. 314. — Branch-line to (24 M.) *Gex* and (29 M.) *Divonne* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

Beyond Bellegarde we cross the *Viaduc de la Valserine*, 275 yds. long and 170 ft. high, and then pass through the *Tunnel du Crédo* (2½ M.) and the *Défilé de l'Ecluse*, a gorge between the end of the Jura and the *Montagne de Vuache* (3435 ft.), by which the Rhone leaves Switzerland. — Farther on, the Geneva line (p. 322) diverges to the left. — 363½ M. *Valleiry* (1550 ft.), whence the Vuache (see above; 2 hrs.), a fine point of view, may be ascended. On the right rises the Salève (p. 316).

370½ M. **St-Julien-en-Genevois** (1510 ft.; Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc, L. or D. 2½ fr.), a village on the *Aire*. To the S.E., 1 M.,

are the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Ternier* (12th cent.). The Pitons (see below) may be ascended in 3 hrs. Electric tramway to (6 M.) Geneva (p. 322) and motor-omn. to (21 M.) Annecy (p. 371). — 375½ M. *Bossey-Veyrier.*

Veyrier, a Swiss village, and *Bossey*, a French village, are connected with Geneva and Collonges (see below) by tramway.

From Veyrier to the Salève. Electric railway from Veyrier in ½ hr. to (3 M.) *Monnetier-Mairie*, where it joins the line from Etrembières (see below), and in 1 hr. to *Les Treize-Arbres* (fare to Monnetier 95 c., return 1½ fr.; to Les Treize-Arbres 4½ and 7 fr.). Or we may walk from Veyrier by the *Pas de l'Echelle*, below the electric railway, to Monnetier-Eglise, in 50 min., partly by steps hewn in the rock, and mount thence in zigzags to (1½ hr.) Les Treize-Arbres (see below). Other paths ascend from Bossey (steep and rocky; 2 hrs.) and from *Collonges* (superb views; 2¾ hrs. to Les Treize-Arbres).

The line skirts the Salève and reaches the *Arve*. Fine view of the Alps to the right. — 378½ M. *Etrembières-Salève.*

From Etrembières to the Salève. From Etrembières (tramway to Annemasse and Geneva, see below) an electric railway ascends to *Monnetier* (in 27 min.) and *Les Treize-Arbres* (in 1-1¼ hr.; fares as from Veyrier, see above). We pass the old castle of Etrembières, and ascend by *Bas-Mornex* (1395 ft.), *Haut-Mornex* (2230 ft.), and *Monnetier-Mairie*, where we join the Veyrier line (see above). — **Mornex** (*Hôt. de l'Ecu-de-Savoie, *Hôt.-Pens. du Château, Hôt. Beau-Site, Pens. des Glycines), a charming summer resort on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève. **Monnetier-Eglise** (2335 ft.; Hôt. du Parc & du Château, R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 3-3½, P. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. Trottet, R. 3½, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 6-7 fr.; Hôt. du Belvédère, des Alpes), a station on the Veyrier line (see above), lies in a gorge between the Petit and the Grand Salève, and also offers good summer-quarters. The *Petit-Salève* (2915 ft.) may be ascended hence in ½ hr. (view). — From **Monnetier-Mairie** (2625 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, wine extra, P. from 6 fr.) the line ascends the partly wooded slope to (3½ M.) *Les Treize-Arbres* (3745 ft.; buffet; hotel, D. 3, P. 8 fr.). *Splendid view, embracing Mont Blanc, the Lake of Geneva, and the Jura, from a point 6 min. beyond the hotel. The top of the ***Grand-Salève** (*Crêt de Grange-Tournier;* 4280 ft.) is reached on foot in ½ hr.; the view thence includes the Lake of Annecy. *Les Pitons* (4510 ft.), a prolongation of the Salève to the S., may be ascended in 1¼ hr. more.

379½ M. **Annemasse** (1430 ft.; *Buffet, R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Moderne, P. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. de France, National; pop. 3334). In the Place du Marché rises a bronze statue of *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician, burned at Geneva in 1553 for having written against the doctrine of the Trinity.

Railway to *Geneva*, see p. 324; to *Evian*, see pp. 333-336. — Tramways to *Samoëns* (p. 331) and to *Bonneville* (p. 317), see p. 330. — Ascent of the *Salève*, viâ (1¼ M.) Etrembières, on the Geneva tramway, see above.

The train backs out, recrosses the Arve, and ascends to the S.E. Fine view to the left, backed by Mont Blanc. — 381½ M. *Monnetier-Mornex* (1445 ft.). Mornex (see above) lies on the hill to the right; on the left is the gorge of the Arve. The train crosses the *Viaison* by a great viaduct (fine views), and then the *Foron*. — 385 M. *Reignier* (1675 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, de la Gare), to the right of which, 1 M., lies *Moussy*, with a curious chapel (10th or 11th cent.).

St Jeoire
Taninges
Cluses
SAMOËNS
BONNEVILLE
SALLANCHES
THÔNES
Megève
Combloux
Passy
Domancy
Sallanches
Cordon
Scionzier
Marnaz
Magland
Arâches
Beaufort
Ugines
Albertville
Conflans
Tours
Moutiers
St Pierre d'Albigny
Gervais les Bains
St Nicolas de Véroce
Mont Joly
Aig.le de Roselette
Aig.le du Gd Fond
Aig.le de Praz
Aig.le de Prarian
Pte d'Angolon
Pte de Tuet
Les Allamands
Pte d'Oche
Pte de Sales
Tête Pelouse
Tête de Pré des Saxes
Pte des Places
Les Fayz
Pte de Chevran
Pte d'Andey
Brizon
Rochers de Leschaux
Pic de Jalouvre
Pte des Tours
Pte d'Almet
Pte d'Areu
Tête d'Auferrand
Le Grand-Bornand
Pte de la Balme
Rge de Lachat
Tête du Danay
Mont Durand
Tête Pelouse
Croisse Baulet
Porte des Aravis
Col des Aravis
Col de Jaillet
Demi Quartier
Pte de Christomet
Rocher de l'Etale
Le Tardieu
Le Praz
Flumet
Crest-Voland
Cohennoz
Outrechaise
Dent de Cons
Marthod
Thénesol
Allondaz
Césches
Venthon
Roche Pourrie
Mt de Miravdin
Arêches
Col du Pré Bourdin
Roche Parstire
Col d'Arbine
Tours
Mercury
Gilly
Conflans
Hôpital
Venthon
Pte d'Angolon
Col d'Angolon
Pte d'Oche
Pte de Tuet
Les Allamands
Pte des Fours
Pte de Sales
Tête Pelouse
Tête d'Aine
Col d'Anterne
Col de Platé
Pte de Salles
Pte de Tuet
Col du Dérochoir
Pte de Platé
Col de Voza
Col de Joux Plane
Col d'Angolon
Pte d'Oche
Pte d'Angolon
Col d'Oche
Pte d'Oche
Les Charannes
Pte de Tuet
Les Allamands
Chantemerle
Rochers de Criou
Le Verney
Morillon
Verchaix
Mathonex
Juttenge
Taninges
Le Pratud
Le Mont
Avonnex
Le Breuillet
Dessy
Giffre
Rocher de Sucts
Mieussy
Pont du Fleury
Combe de Magy
Col de Joux Plane
Charcheronet
Pte d'Angolon

389½ M. **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1905 ft.; Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche, well spoken of, D. 3 fr.; pop. 3203), junction for Annecy and Aix-les-Bains (p. 371). The little town, on a rock to the left, has a church and ruined tower of the 12th century.

The train crosses the ravine of the Foron by a viaduct, and returns to the Arve valley (views). — 394 M. *St-Pierre-de-Rumilly* (1575 ft.; Hôt. Beau-Séjour). Omn. twice daily in 1½ hr. to Le Petit-Bornand (p. 379). We then cross the *Borne* and the Arve.

397½ M. **Bonneville** (1475 ft.; Hôt. des Négociants, Rest. Rouge, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; pop. 2155) lies picturesquely in a fertile valley on the right bank of the *Arve*. To the S. rises the Pointe d'Andey, to the N. a spur of the Môle. The old *Château de Bonne* is now a prison. On the left bank rises a column, 72 ft. high, with a statue of King Charles Felix of Sardinia.

Tramway to *Bonne* (Annemasse), see p. 330. - Road to *Le Grand-Bornand*, see p. 379.

The ***Môle** (6130 ft.), an isolated cone to the N.E., is ascended in 3½-4 hrs. from Bonneville (guide 5 fr., unnecessary) by a bridle-path, past (20 min.) *L'Epargny*, *Les Gallinons*, the couloir of the *Perthuis*, and the *Grange à Bérod* (1¾-2 hrs.), or viâ *Reyret*, the *Col de Reyret* (3040 ft.), and the Grange à Bérod. A path leads thence to the *Petit-Môle* (¾ hr.; 4650 ft.; chalet-aub.) and to the top in ¾ hr. more. Splendid panorama. — Ascent from St-Jeoire, see p. 331.

The **Pointe d'Andey** (6165 ft.), to the S., is ascended in 4-4½ hrs. viâ (1¼ hr.) *Pontchy*, (¾ hr.) *Andey*, and the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Dometaz* (5580 ft.); or we may drive to (5¼ M.) *Brizon* (3300 ft.; aub.), and walk on to (1 hr.) *Solaison*, and to the top (beautiful view) in ¾ hr. more.

The train follows the broad valley of the Arve and crosses the *Giffre*. — 401 M. *Marignier* (1560 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare). Steam-tramway to St-Jeoire, see p. 331.

405 M. **Cluses** (1590 ft.; Hôt. National, P. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. de l'Union, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; pop. 2155), a small watch-making town.

From Cluses to Le Fayet by Road (section of the Route des Alpes p. 339), skirting the railway; motor-omn. to *Sallanches* in 50 min. (4 fr.), to *Le Fayet* in 1 hr. 10 min. (6½ fr.).

From Cluses to Taninges (*Sixt*), 6 M., a section of the Route des Alpes (p. 339). Motor-omn. in ½ hr. (2½ fr.). The road leads over the (4½ M.) *Col de Châtillon* (2830 ft.), near the village of that name, with a ruined castle and a hotel. Walkers ascend by the old road, to the right 10 min. from Cluses, to the col in 1 hr. — *Taninges*, see p. 331.

From Cluses to Pralong, 7½ M. (hotel-omn., see below). After a long bend to the W. (short-cut on the left bank) the road ascends the pretty *Vallée du Reposoir*. — 7½ M. **Pralong** (3200 ft.; Hôt. de la Pointe-Percée) lies ¼ hr. below the old *Chartreuse du Reposoir* (3360 ft.), now a hotel (R. 3-5, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 7-11, motor-omn. from Cluses 3 fr.).

The ***Pointe Percée** (9030 ft.), or *Mont Fleury*, ascended from Pralong in 5½ hrs., is one of the finest points for viewing Mont Blanc (indicator). It owes its name to an aperture near the top. (Guide 10 fr., not indispensable.) Beyond the Chartreuse du Reposoir (see above) the path crosses the Foron, ascends rapidly through woods, and passes near the *Chalets de Sommier-d'Aval*. It crosses the Foron again and then leads to the left to the *Chalets de Sommier-d'Amont* or *Sommier-Dessus* (milk and fuel). Thence a path mounts in zigzags to the *Col de la Rouelletaz*, and soon joins the path from Le Grand-Bornand (p. 318) to the *Refuge Sauvage* (7380 ft.; fuel should be brought). This refuge, built by the C.A.F.,

is $^3/_4$ hr. from the col and $3^1/_2$ hrs. from Pralong. The ascent of 2 hrs. more to the top is rather giddy at places. – We may descend in 4 hrs. to *Le Grand-Bornand* or to *La Clusaz* (p. 379) by the path to the *Chalet du Planay* (5480 ft.), whence the route to Le Grand-Bornand passes the *Chalets de Plattuy* (quarters) and the hamlet of *Les Troncs* (where the road becomes practicable for driving), while the path to La Clusaz leads viâ the *Chalets de la Bombardelle* and the hamlet of *Paccaly*. — Ascent from *Sallanches*, see below.

From Pralong we may ascend also the *Pointe d'Areu* (see below; 4 hrs.), viâ the *Chalets de Méry* (5665 ft.; 2 hrs.); likewise the *Pointe d'Almet* (7430 ft.; 3 hrs.), viâ the *Chalets de la Caronnière* and *de la Touvière*.

From Pralong to *Le Grand-Bornand*, see p. 379.

The train passes through a tunnel under the *Pointe de Chevran* (4030 ft.) and skirts the Arve, whose valley contracts. – Beyond ($407^1/_2$ M.) *Balme-Arâches* (1625 ft.; café-rest.), in the rock to the left, is the entrance to the stalactite *Grotte de Balme*, hardly worth visiting ($2^1/_2$ hrs. there and back; adm. 4 fr.).

$409^1/_2$ M. *Mayland* (1660 ft.), at the foot of steep rocks.

We may ascend viâ (10 min.) *Bellegarde*, ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *La Colonnaz*, and (1 hr.) the *Lac de Flaine* (4660 ft.), to the (35 min.) *Chalets Plaine-Joux* (5275 ft.; quarters). Thence up the *Tête Pelouse* (p. 332), in 3 hrs.; up the *Pointe de Colloney* (see below), viâ the *Chalets d'Aujon* (6000 ft.), in $3^1/_2$ hrs.

Farther on, to the right, rise the Pointe d'Areu and Pointe Percée, and on the left the Aiguille de Varan (see below). — 412 M. *Oëx*. The *Cascade d'Arpenaz* (165 ft. high), to the left, is imposing after rain. The valley expands. To the S.E. is revealed a superb *View of Mont Blanc, with its dazzling mantle of snow, apparently quite near though 15 M. distant.

415 M. **Sallanches** (1790 ft.; *Gr.-Hôt. Michollin, R. 2-4, D. 3, P. $7^1/_2$-10 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Séjour, at the station, R. 2-3, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. 6-7 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, Dévouassoud; pop. 2084), a small industrial town. Omn. to Mégève, see p. 378; motor-omn. between Evian and Albertville, see p. 339.

The view of the Mont Blanc group is still more extensive from the heights around Sallanches, even from the *Montagne de St-Roch*, to the N.W. – The *Pointe Percée* (p. 317) may be ascended from this side in 8-9 hrs. with guide (30 fr.), viâ the *Chalets de Cœur* and the *Col des Verts* (8430 ft.). – The **Pointe d'Areu** (8095 ft.; $6^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 20 fr.) is ascended viâ *St-Roch* and the *Cascade* and *Chalets de Doran*. — The **Aiguille de Varan** or *Varens* (8165 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.) is reached viâ *Villy*, *Les Juillards*, *Le Buy*, the (2 M.) *Chalets de Varan* (5040 ft.), and the (1 hr.) *Chalets de Barme-Rousse*. – The **Pointe de Colloney** (8830 ft.; $6^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 27 or 30 fr.) is rather difficult; we go down the right bank of the Arve, then up the *Nant-d'Arpenaz* valley to ($3^3/_4$ hrs.) the *Chalets de Véran* (5300 ft.) and the *Désert de Platé*, with its 'lapiaz' (p. 376). Superb view.

417 M. *Passy-Domancy*. The village of *Passy* (2270 ft.; Hôt. de Passy) is on the right bank of the Arve, 2 M. from the station, at the foot of the Aiguille de Varan (see above). Two Roman inscriptions are built into the wall of the church-tower. — On the right rise the *Mont d'Arbois* (6000 ft.) and *Mont Joly* (p. 533).

419 M. **Le Fayet-St-Gervais** (1905 ft.; buffet) is the terminus of the main line. Change for the electric line to Chamonix (p. 321).

To the village of *St-Gervais-les-Bains* (hotel-omn. 1½ fr., to be ordered in advance) and to the *Col de Voza* by the Chemin de Fer du Mont-Blanc, see below. Motor-omn. to *Thônes*, *Evian*, and *Albertville*, see p. 339; to *Les Contamines*, see p. 320.

St-Gervais-les-Bains, a commune of 2475 inhab., in the *Vallée de Montjoie*, which is watered by the *Bon-Nant*, comprises *Le Fayet*, the *Bains du Fayet-St-Gervais*, ⅓ M. from the station, and the village of *St-Gervais-les-Bains*, 2½ M. to the S.

Le Fayet. – Hotels: *Hôt. Terminus & Métropole*, 15th June to 15th Sept., R. 3-7, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ (wine extra), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, 1st June to 15th Oct., R. 3-6, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ (wine extra), P. from 8, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix*, June-Sept., L. 2½, D. 3 (wine extra), P. 7-10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. du Bon-Nant*, whole year, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 6-8 fr. – **Bains du Fayet-St-Gervais.** Hotels: **Gr.-Hôt. de la Savoie*, June-Sept., R. 5-12, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. 13-20 fr.; *Hôt. des Bains*, R. 4-7, P. 9-13 fr. — **St-Gervais-les-Bains.** Hotels, open May-Oct.: **Hôt. Mont-Joly Palace*, with hydropathic, R. from 4, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 9 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel*, P. 8-15 fr.; **Splendid Hotel*, P. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, P. 8-12 fr.; *Pens. de Genève*.

Guides (office at the Hôtel de Ville). 1st cl., Ul. Jos. Broisat, Alph. Estivin, Aug. Prosper Magnin, Ans. Lucien Martin, Cél. Denis Chapelland; 2nd cl., L. Fr. Broisat, Jos. Alex. Brunet, Ad. Alph. Chapelland, Alph. Magnin, Jos. Théophile Perroud.

Anglican Church Service in summer at the Hôt. du Mont-Joly.

The *Bains du Fayet-St-Gervais* (2000 ft.; station on the Mont Blanc tramway) lie in a park, at the mouth of a wooded ravine. The *Nouvel Etablissement* has been rebuilt in a sheltered site since the catastrophe of 1892 (p. 351). The springs of Mey (108°) and Gontard (102°) contain chlorates, sulphates, and lithia, that of the Torrent (102°) contains chlorates and sulphur. The waters are used for both bathing and drinking in the treatment of skin-diseases, nervous affections, and dyspepsia. Season May 1st to Oct. 15th. The *Ancien Etablissement*, partly destroyed in 1892, and the Hôtel des Bains lie in the gorge, at the springs themselves. Beyond them a bridge and a footpath lead to the *Cascade des Bains*.

The village of *St-Gervais-les-Bains* (2650 ft.; station on the Chemin de Fer du Mont-Blanc), is a summer resort, occupying a fine open site on the W. slope of the Prarion (p. 320). The carriage-road to it (2½ M.) leads viâ *Les Plagnes*. Walkers reach it in ½ hr. by following the tramway, or in 20 min. by a steep path to the left of the old Etablissement, passing the *Cascade du Crépin* (50 c.). The *Pont du Diable*, above the village, is a fine point of view (p. 378). We may visit also the curious earth-pyramids known as the *Cheminées des Fées* (20 min. from the Hôtel du Mont-Blanc).

***Chemin de Fer du Mont-Blanc** from Le Fayet to (5 M.) the Col de Voza, thrice daily in summer in 1 hr. 10 min. (10 fr. 95, return 16 fr. 35 c.), to (7½ M.) Bionnassay in 1½ hr. (return 25 fr. 60 c.). – Views to the right.

This rack-and-pinion railway, with steam-traction, starts from the station of Le Fayet-St-Gervais (1905 ft.), stops at the *Bains*

(1945 ft.), and then climbs rapidly through woods and orchards. Fine view, looking back. — 1 M. *Village of St-Gervais* (2610 ft.). We mount the slopes of the Prarion (gradient 24:100). To the right, on the opposite side of the valley, rises Mont Joly (p. 353). — $2^3/_4$ M. *Motivon* (4520 ft.). Below, on the right, lies Bionnay (see below). We then turn to the left (N.E.), high above the gorge of Bionnassay (see below). A grand amphitheatre of mountains is gradually revealed: the Aig. de Tricot, to the right of the glacier of Bionnassay; to the left the Aig. de Bionnassay and the Dôme and Aig. du Goûter. — 5 M. **Col de Voza** (5430 ft.; chalet-rest., L. 5 fr., wine extra; hotel under construction), between Mont Lachat (p. 351) on the S.E. and the Prarion (see below) on the N. We continue past the *Hôtel Bellevue* (p. 352), where the view of the Chamonix valley opens, to the (6 M.) station of *Mont-Lachat* (6890 ft.), and then by tunnels through the rocks of the *Rognes* to ($7^1/_2$ M.) the terminus at *Bionnassay* (8200 ft.), 5 min. from the moraine of the *Glacier de Bionnassay*, with its beautiful séracs. Thence a bridle-path (railway under construction) leads to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse* (p. 351).

Walkers may ascend to the Col de Voza in 3 hrs. (guide-boards behind the Hôtel du Mont-Blanc and 2 min. beyond the church). The path leads to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) **Pavillon du Prarion** (6100 ft.; chalet-hôtel, R. 2, L. $1^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_4$ fr., plain but good; superb view). The *Prarion* (6455 ft.) may be ascended from the Pavillon in $^1/_2$ hr. (panorama). — We may likewise reach the Col de Voza in 3 hrs. by taking the Les Contamines road to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Bionnay* (see below), and then ascending the gorge to (2 M.) *Bionnassay* (4365 ft.; railway, see above), where we turn to the left (N.E.). — From the Col de Voza to *Les Houches*, see p. 352.

From the Col de Voza we may follow the Mont Blanc route (p. 352) to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Hôtel Bellevue* (p. 352), and descend to Les Houches (p. 352); or we may go on to ($4^1/_2$ hrs. from the col; guide 15 fr.) the *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse*, descending thence to the right, near a forester's hut on Mont Lachat (p. 351), by a rocky path which also leads to Les Houches. From the Tête-Rousse to Chamonix by this route, $5^1/_2$ hrs.

The **Col de la Forclaz** (5025 ft.; namesake, see p. 329; refuge; guide useful, 6 fr.), between the Prarion (see above) and the *Tête-Noire de Montfort* (5800 ft.) is ascended in $2^1/_2$ hrs. direct from Les Plagnes (p. 319), or from St-Gervais village by a path branching to the left from the Prarion route (see above). Descent to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* (p. 352), $1^1/_2$ hr.

From St-Gervais-les-Bains to Les Contamines, through the *Vallée de Montjoie*, $5^1/_2$ M., motor-omn. (1st July to 15th Sept.) three times daily in $^1/_2$ hr. ($1^1/_2$ fr.); from Le Fayet (p. 319), 8 M., in 50 min. (3 fr.). — 2 M. *Bionnay* (3115 ft.; see above), a hamlet near the confluence of the Bon-Nant and the torrent of Bionnassay. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Pont de la Gruvaz* (3645 ft.; *Chalet-Rest.), short of which we are joined by the path from Chamonix (p. 352). From the bridge a footpath leads to the left to (25 min.) the *Cascades* and the *Gorges de la Gruvaz*, with waterfalls formed by the torrent flowing from the Glacier de Miage (carr. from St-Gervais in 2 hrs.). To the Chalet-Hôtel de Trélatête, see p. 353.

Mont Joly (p. 353) is easily scaled from St-Gervais in 5 hrs., viâ *Orcin* and the *Granges* and ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Pavillon du Mont-Joly* (6570 ft.; bed 3-4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr., wine extra); thus far, a bridle-path. Descent viâ St-Nicolas-de-Véroce (p. 352) to (3 hrs.) Les Contamines (p. 353).

From Le Fayet to Sixt over the mountains (8-9 hrs., with guide), interesting for mountaineers. The route leads by the *Escaliers de Platé*, then viâ the *Chalets* and *Désert de Platé* ('lapiaz', p. 376), where we skirt the *Pointe de Platé* (8385 ft.; 1 hr., guide 20 fr.; splendid view); then over the **Col de la Portettaz** (7820 ft.; view), between the Pointe and the *Signal de Platé* (8125 ft.; 1 hr.; fine view). We descend to the *Chalets de Sales* (6200 ft.) and through a grand ravine with the pretty *Cascades de la Pleureuse* and *du Rouget* to *Salvagny* (p. 333) and *Sixt* (p. 331).

II. From Le Fayet-St-Gervais to Chamonix.

The Electric Railway (12 M., in 1 hr. to 1 hr. 10 min.; 4 fr. 35 or 1 fr. 90 c., return 6 fr. 55 or 3 fr. 10 c.) crosses the Bon-Naut and the Arve. Beyond ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Chedde* (1965 ft.; Hôt. National) we pass large electro-chemical works. We recross the Arve and enter the wooded valley of *Le Châtelard*, with the (3 M.) first electric power-station of the P.L.M. Co. (4000 h.p.) on the left. A little farther on is ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Servoz* (2665 ft.; Hôt.-Café de la Gare).

A road to the left, crossing the Arve, leads to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the village of *Servoz* (2680 ft.; Hôt. des Gorges de la Diosaz, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe, L. $2^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de la Fougère), from which we may visit (1 hr. there and back; omn. from station 50 c.) the ***Gorges de la Diosaz** (adm. 1 fr.; tickets at the Pavillon-Rest. Jardin, 20 min. from the station), a grand ravine, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. — From Servoz to *Sixt* (p. 331), viâ the *Col du Dérochoir* (7160 ft.) and the *Chalets de Sales* (see above), $7^1/_2$-8 hrs. with guide, toilsome but interesting. A longer but easier route ($8^1/_4$ hrs.) leads over the *Col d'Anterne* (p. 333).

An ascent of about a mile brings us to the second electric power-station (19,800 h.p., provided by a waterfall of 310 ft.). Up the valley appear the Dôme du Goûter and Aiguille du Midi on the left. Beyond the (6 M.) short *Tunnel de la Cascade* we cross the Arve by the imposing **Viaduc de Ste-Marie*, 165 ft. high, below the old Pont Ste-Marie. — 7 M. *Les Houches* (3215 ft.; Hôt. des Montées; Hôt. de la Gare, P. $4^1/_2$-6 fr.), opposite the village (p. 352). — We now enter the valley of Chamonix. To the right we have a magnificent view of Mont Blanc, with the Glaciers de la Griaz, de Taconnaz, and des Bossons (p. 348). We cross the Arve. — 10 M. *Les Bossons* (3320 ft.; Hôt. des Familles, de la Gare, de l'Aig. du Midi, Britannia). The Arve is crossed twice more. — 12 M. *Chamonix* (p. 341). The village lies to the W.

b. Viâ Geneva.

432 M. Railway in 14 hrs. 50 to 17 hrs. 40 min.; no through-tickets to Chamonix. Passengers must change stations at Geneva (from the Gare de Cornavin to the Gare Eaux-Vives) at their own expense, except when they have return-tickets (p. 312). Trains start from the Gare de Lyon.

I. From Paris to Geneva *(viâ Ambérieu and Culoz).*

376 M. viâ St-Amour, $388^1/_2$ M. viâ Mâcon. Express in 9 hrs. (by the Savoy express, p. xiii) to $12^3/_4$ hrs. (66 fr. 75, 45 fr. 75, 29 fr. 80 c.; or 70 fr., 47 fr. 25, 30 fr. 80 c.). Wagons-lits and restaurant-cars, see Indicateur.

From Paris to Geneva viâ Dijon, Pontarlier, and Lausanne, 364½ M., in 10 hrs. 25 to 13 hrs. 5 min. (63 fr. 60, 43 fr. 25, 28 fr. 65 c.).

To (355½ M.) *Bellegarde,* see pp. 312-315. Beyond the Viaduc de la Valserine and the Tunnel du Crédo (p. 315) the line diverges from that to Annemasse and Cluses and follows the right bank of the Rhone. A view of the Alps is soon revealed to the right. — At (361 M.) *Collonges-Fort-l'Ecluse* the Gex and Divonne line diverges to the left (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). — 364 M. *Pougny-Chancy* is the frontier-station. *Chancy,* on the left bank, is in the canton of Geneva (tramway to Geneva). — 373 M. *Vernier-Meyrin,* where we reach a smiling plain studded with villas.

376 M. **Geneva** †. Stations. We arrive at the *Gare de Cornavin,* on the N. side of the town, 1½ M. from the *Gare des Eaux-Vives,* for Savoy, on the S.E. Omn. from station to station 50, at night 75 c.; luggage 30 c. for 30 kg. Tramway, see below. Porter for 15-50 kg. 75 c., for 50-100 kg. 1 fr.

Hotels. Right bank: *Beau-Rivage, National, Paix, Angleterre, Bergues, Russie & Continental, Bellevue, Richemond,* all first-class, on the quays, and with view of the Alps (R. from 3½, 4, or 5, L. 3½-5, D. 4½-6 fr.). *International, Suisse, Genève, Monopole, Bristol,* near the station (R. 2½-6, L. or D. 2½-4 fr.). — Left bank: *Métropole* (R. from 4, L. 4, D. 5 fr.), *Ecu* (R. from 3½, L. 4, D. 5 fr.), both with view of the lake, first-class; *Victoria, Parc, Touring & Balance, Europe, Lac* (R. 2½-7, L. or D. 3-4 fr.).

Restaurants. *Nord, Genève, Couronne,* all on the Grand-Quai; *Dumont, Léon Julien,* 78 and 38 Rue du Rhône; *Poste,* Rue du Mont-Blanc.

Cabs (bargain necessary). Per drive 1 or 1½ fr.; per hour 2½ fr., then 65 c. per ¼ hr.; luggage 50 c. — Also good Motor Cabs.

Electric Tramways. From the *Place du Molard,* on the left bank, near the Pont du Mont-Blanc, to the *Gare de Cornavin* (Ariana, p. 323), to the *Gare des Eaux-Vives, Annemasse* (p. 316), and *Etrembières* (Salève; p. 316), and to *Carouge*); from the *Rue de Chantepoulet,* opposite the post office, to *Ariana* (p. 323), *Ferney,* and *Gex;* from the *Quai de la Poste* to *St-Julien* (p. 315); from the *Cours de Rive* to *Veyrier* (Salève) and *Collonges* (p. 316).

Steamers, see p. 323.

Tourist Agents, *Thos. Cook & Son,* 90 Rue du Rhône.

Swiss Time is that of Central Europe (1 hr. in advance of French or English time).

Geneva (1230 ft.; pop. 116,117, of whom 43% are foreigners) is admirably situated on both banks of the Rhone, at its efflux from the S.W. end of the Lake of Geneva.

From the Gare de Cornavin the broad Rue du Mont-Blanc leads past the handsome *Post Office* and the *English Church of the Trinity,* in the Gothic style, to the *Pont du Mont-Blanc* and the *Quai du Mont-Blanc.* The latter, extending N.E. from the bridge on the right bank, affords a superb *View of the Alps (indicator opposite the Rue des Alpes). On the left side of the quay is the sumptuous monument of *Duke Charles II. of Brunswick* (d. 1873), who left his large fortune to the city. Farther along is the *Parc*

† For further details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

Palézieux
Châtel St Denis
Belmont
Pully
Mt de Gourze
Lac de Bret
Mt Cheseaux
Attalens
Port de Pully
Paudex
LUTRY
Villette
Puidoux
Mt Pélerin
CULLY
Chexbres
Chardonne
Pléiades
Rivaz
St Saphorin
Corsier
la Chiésaz
VEVEY
LA TOUR DE PEILZ
M
A
N
Montreux
Veytaux
Meillerie
Locum
Lugrin
les Plantets
St Gingolph
VILLENEUVE
Thollon
Pic de Blanchard
Bouveret
Rhône Fl.
Pic de Borée
Novel
Bernex
Dent d'Oche
Grammont
Chessel
les Trables
Cheyenoz
la Dent du Velan
les Cornettes de Bise
Vouvry
Vacheresse
Pte de Lachau
Col de Vernaz
Torgon
Revereulaz
Mt Ouzon
Mt Chauffé
Vionnaz
Bonnevaux
la Chapelle
Pic de Chaux Longe
Abondance
Châtel
Morclan
Muraz
le Biot
Pte de Cercle
Pte de Grange
Pic de la Corne
Corbeau
Pas de Morgins
St Jean d'Aulph
Pte de Chavache
Pte de Nantaux
Crête de Gingea
Tête du Géant
Troistorrents
Bécor
Lac de Montriond
Pte de Chésery
Pte de l'Haut
Val d'Illiez
Taninges

Mon-Repos, with a splendid view. — Below the Pont du Mont-Blanc is the *Ile Rousseau*, with a statue of Jean Jacques Rousseau by Pradier, reached by the *Pont des Bergues*. Still lower is the *Pont de la Machine*, with the electric power-station.

On the left bank, near the Pont du Mont-Blanc, is the *Monument National*. Adjacent is the *Promenade du Lac*, or *Jardin Anglais*, where a fine relief of Mont Blanc is exhibited (50 c.; free on Sun.).

On a height in the old town rises the Romanesque *Cathedral of St-Pierre*, dating from 1034, modified in the Gothic style in the 12th-13th cent., and disfigured in the 18th with a Corinthian portico. To the W. is the *Hôtel de Ville* (16th cent.).

On the other side of the Hôtel de Ville the *Promenade de la Treille* descends to the right to the Place Neuve, with the *Musée Rath*, the *Theatre*, and a statue of *Gen. Dufour* (d. 1875). Beyond is the *Promenade des Bastions*, with the *University* buildings.

To the E. of the Bastions is the *Palais Eynard*, containing natural history collections, and to the S.E. the *Athénée*, owned by the Société des Beaux-Arts. Farther on is the Boul. Helvétique, which passes the new **Musée d'Art et d'Histoire*. Close by are the *Observatory* and the *Russian Chapel*.

The ***Lake of Geneva**, or *Lac Léman* (1220 ft.), is a vast expanse of deep-blue water, 45 M. long, 9 M. broad, and over 1000 ft. deep in parts. The fertile N. bank rises in gentle slopes, while the E. and S. banks are dominated by the Valais and Savoy Mts., which form a grand background. The N. part belongs to Switzerland; the S. bank, from Hermance to St-Gingolph, has been French since the annexation of Savoy.

To the N.E., $1^1/_4$ M. from the Gare de Cornavin (tramways, see p. 322), is the ***Musée Ariana** (free Sun. and Thurs. 10 to 4 or 6; on other days, except Mon., 1 fr.), an art and industrial collection. Fine view from the grounds. In the lower part of the grounds are the *Botanical Gardens*, with an interesting Alpine section.

Steamers ply along both banks, from Geneva to Le Bouveret, affording a complete circular voyage. To Le Bouveret, by either bank, $4^3/_4$-5 hrs. (fare $7^1/_2$ or 3 fr.). To Thonon in 1 hr. 50 to 2 hrs. 45 min. (3 fr. 60 or 1 fr. 80 c.); to Evian in 2 hrs. 25 min. to 3 hrs. (4 fr. 20 c. or 2 fr.). — Railway preferable from Thonon to Le Bouveret (pp. 336, 338).

Stations on the N. Bank: *Bellevue*, *Versoix*, *Coppet*, *Céligny*, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *St-Prex*, *Morges* (splendid view of Mont Blanc), *St-Sulpice*, **Ouchy** (for Lausanne, pp. 324, 333), *Pully*, *Lutry*, *Cully* (view of the Alps), *Rivaz-St-Saphorin*, **Vevey** (a spring and autumn resort, on the Simplon line, p. 324), **Clarens, Montreux** (two favourite resorts), **Territet-Chillon** (famed for its castle; funicular for *Glion* and the *Rochers de Naye*), *Villeneuve* (at the end of the lake), *Le Bouveret* (p. 338). — Details in *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Stations on the S. Bank: *Cologny*, *La Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Corsier*, *Anières*, *Hermance* (French frontier), *Tougues-Douvaine*, *Nernier*, *Yvoire* (with its old castle; view of the Savoy Alps), *Sciez*, *Anthy-Séchex*, **Thonon-les-Bains** (*Rives*, p. 334), *Amphion* (p. 336), **Evian-les-Bains** (p. 336), *La Tour-Ronde*, *Meillerie* (p. 338), *St-Gingolph* (Swiss frontier; p. 338), *Le Bouveret* (p. 338).

From Geneva to *Ferney* in the French Jura, see *Baedeker's Switzerland;* to *Lyons*, see p. 256; to *Annecy* and *Aix-les-Bains*, see pp. 371, 370; to the *Salève* and *Les Voirons* viâ Annemasse, see below and pp. 316, 333.

II. From Geneva to Chamonix.

55 M. Railway to (43 M.) *Le Fayet-St-Gervais* in 2 hrs. 10 to 2 hrs. 50 min. (7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 45 c.). Electric Railway thence to (12 M.) *Chamonix*, see p. 321. Trains start from the Gare des Eaux-Vives by French time (p. 322). No custom-house examination for travellers in this part of the Haute-Savoie.

Soon after starting we see the Salève on the right and the Jura Mts. on the left. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Chêne*, a large Genevese village, was the birthplace of L. Favre (d. 1879), engineer of the St. Gotthard tunnel. To the right rises Mont Blanc, between the conical Môle (p. 317) and the double peaks of the Pointe d'Andey (p. 317). We cross the *Foron*, the frontier of Savoy.

$3^1/_2$ M. *Annemasse*, and thence to Chamonix, see pp. 316-318 and 321.

43. From Paris to Chamonix viâ Martigny.

I. From Paris to Martigny viâ Pontarlier and Lausanne.

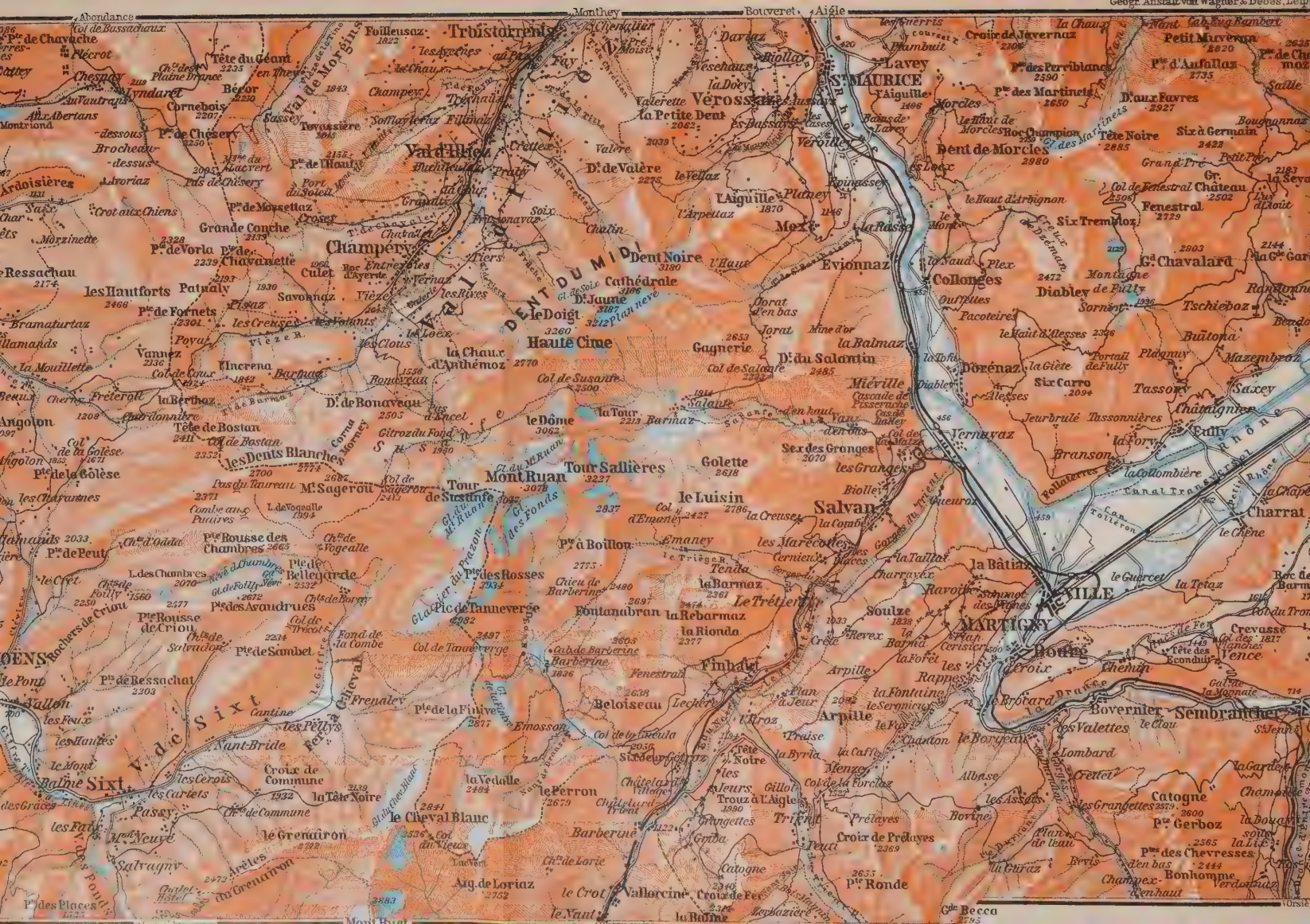
$368^1/_2$ M. Railway in 10 hrs. 25 to 11 hrs. 50 min. (65 fr. 90, 44 fr. 95, 29 fr. 95 c.). Simplon express, see p. xiii. The day-express has a restaurant-car and the night-express wagon-lits. — Details, see *Baedeker's N. France* and *Switzerland*.

To (196 M.) *Dijon* (p. 201), see *Baedeker's Northern France*. The Lyons line diverges to the right. — $215^1/_2$ M. *Auxonne*. We cross the Saône.

225 M. **Dole** (Buffet; Hôt. de Lyon, de Genève, etc.; pop. 16,294) an interesting old town on the Doubs. — 245 M. *Mouchard*, on the Lyons and Besançon line. We now enter the Jura Mts. — $259^1/_2$ M. *Andelot*, with beautiful woods.

289 M. **Pontarlier** (Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste, de Paris; pop. 9439), on the Doubs. We next pass through the *Défilé de la Cluse*. — 298 M. *Vallorbe*, frontier-station (Swiss time, see p. 322).

327 M. **Lausanne** (Buffet; Hôt. Cécil, Gibbon, Richemond, Beau-Site, Beau-Séjour, etc., in the town; Hôt. de Lausanne, Continental & de la Gare, de l'Europe, Eden, near the station; pop. 66,263), charmingly situated on a hill above the Lake of Geneva. The station (1475 ft.) is below the town. *Ouchy* (p. 323), on the lake, is connected with the town by funicular (8 min.). Note Lausanne the fine Gothic *Cathedral* (13th cent.), with a good view from the terrace (1735 ft.), and above it the old *Château Episcopal*. In the Place de la Riponne, to the W., below the Cathedral, is the handsome *Palais de Rumine*, containing the University Offices, the Musée des Beaux-Arts, and the Library.


Abondance
Monthey
Bouveret
Aigle
Col de Bassachaux
Pte de Chavache
Plécrot
Tête du Géant
Chesnoy
Bécor
Lyndaret
Cornebois
Aux Abertans
Montriond
Pte de Chésery
Brocheau-dessus
Ardoisières
Avoriaz
Pte de Mossettaz
Crosey
Grande Conche
Pte de Vorla
Pte de Chavanette
Champéry
Culet
Ressachau
les Hautforts
Patualy
Pte de Fornets
Bramaturtaz
Vannez
Encrena
Barmaz
Col de Coux
Prétérolt
la Berthoz
Angolon
Tête de Bostan
les Dents Blanches
Pte de la Golèse
Pte Rousse des Chambres
Pte de Peut
Pte de Bellegarde
Pte Rousse de Criou
Pte de Sambet
Pte de Bessachat
Vallon
Nant-Bride
Croix de Commune
la Tête Noire
Passy
le Cheval Blanc
le Grenairon
Salvagny
Arêtes du Grenairon
Pte des Places
Foilleusaz
Troistorrents
Champey
Tovassière
Val d'Illiez
Pte de l'Houlay
Croix aux Chiens
Morzinette
Patualy
Savonnaz
Vièze
les Creuses
les Volants
Poyat
Barmaz
Bonaveau
la Berthoz
Tête de Bostan
Col de la Golèse
Pas du Taureau
Mt Sageroü
Col de Susanfe
Tour de Susanfe
Glacier du Fresson
Glacier des Fonds
Pte Rousse des Chambres
Ch. de Vogealle
Pte de Bellegarde
Pte des Asaudrues
Pic de Tanneverge
Col de Tanneverge
Fond de la Combe
Pte de Sambet
Col de Barberine
Barberine
Fenestral
Finhaut
Pte de la Fuilève
Emosson
Col de la Lucula
Beloiseau
Leckère
Sx de la Gueulaz
Châtelard Village
Châtelard Frontière
Le Tour
Aig. de Loriaz
le Crot
Vallorcine
Croix de Fer
le Naut
la Barme
Grde Becca
Mont Buet
Val d'Illiez
Champéry
Dent du Midi
Dent Noire
Cathédrale
Pte d'Jaune
le Doigt
Haute Cime
la Chaux d'Anthémoz
D. de Bonaveau
le Dôme
Tour Sallières
Mont Ruan
Tour de Susanfe
le Luisin
Pte à Boillon
Pte des Rosses
Pic de Tanneverge
Fontanabran
Col d'Emaney
Emaney
Tenda
la Barmaz
la Rebarmaz
la Rionda
Le Trétien
Soulze
Revex
la Barma
la Forel
Arpille
Le Trétien
Darnaz
Biollay
Vesenaz
la Doey
Vérossaz
la Petite Dent
Valérette
Les Cases
Veroille
D. de Valère
le Vellaz
l'Aiguille
1870
l'Arpettaz
Mex
la Rasse
Evionnaz
Dent Noire
l'Haut
Gorat d'en bas
Gorat
Gagnerie
D. du Salantin
col de Salanfe
Mievrille
Cascade de Pissevache
Vernayaz
Salvan
les Marécottes
les Granges
Golette
Sex des Granges
la Combe
la Creuse
Col d'Emaney
Biolley
Queuroz
Gorges du Trient
Les Marécottes
Cernieux
Places
la Taillat
Charravex
Ravoire
Sommet des Vignes
la Bâtiaz
le Guercet
la Tetaz
Martigny
Martigny-Ville
Martigny-Bourg
Croix
Chemin
Rappes
la Fontaine
le Sergneux
Bovernier
Sembrancher
les Valettes
le Clou
le Bourgeat
Lombard
Catogne
Pte Gerboz
Pte des Chevresses
Bonhomme
Verdonnaz
Arpette
Plan de Jeur
Prélayes
Croix de Prélayes
Trient
Tête Noire
Col de la Forclaz
Menzo
Albase
Fenet
les Assets
les Grangettes
Bovine
Plan de Beau
la Giraz
Bovis
Pte Ronde
Col de Fenestral
Fenestral
Six Tremblez
Pte d'Aufallaz
Petit Muveran
Croix de Javernaz
Pte des Perribianes
Pte des Martinets
Dent de Morcles
Roc Champion
Tête Noire
Six à Germain
D. aux Favres
Gr. Chateau
Fenestral
Gr. Chavalard
Collonges
Diablay
Tschieboz
Buitona
Dorénaz
Six Carro
Tassonnières
Châtaignier
Evionnaz
Vernayaz
Branson
Fully
la Colombière
Canal Transrhodanien
Petit Rhône
Charrat
le Chêne
Rhône
Col de Fenestral
Col des Planches
Crevasse
Tête des Econdus
Pence
Chemin
Bovernier
Sembrancher
Lombard
Catogne
Pte Gerboz
Pte des Chevresses
Bonhomme
Verdonnaz
Arpette
Plan de Jeur
Prélayes
Croix de Prélayes
Trient
Tête Noire
Col de la Forclaz
Menzo
Albase
Fenet
les Assets
les Grangettes
Bovine
Plan de Beau
la Giraz
Bovis
Pte Ronde
Col de Fenestral
Fenestral
Six Tremblez
Pte d'Aufallaz
Petit Muveran
Croix de Javernaz
Pte des Perribianes
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Pte des Chevresses
Bonhomme
Verdonnaz
Arpette
Plan de Jeur
Prélayes
Croix de Prélayes
Trient
Tête Noire
Col de la Forclaz
Menzo
Albase
Fenet
les Assets
les Grangettes
Bovine
Plan de Beau
la Giraz
Bovis
Pte Ronde

The train skirts the N. bank of the lake (comp. p. 323). Stations: *Vevey, Montreux, Territet, Veytaux-Chillon, Villeneuve.*

We ascend the Rhone valley.—356½ M. *Bex.* We cross the Rhone and join the line from Evian to Martigny (comp. p. 339).

359 M. **St-Maurice** (1380 ft.; Buffet, D. 2½-3 fr.; Hôt. du Simplon & Terminus, R. 2½-5, P. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. des Alpes; pop. 2200), a picturesque old town, named after St. Maurice, chief of the Theban legion, which is said to have been martyred here in 302.

363 M. *Evionnaz.* Then, on the right, the **Pissevache*, a fall of the Salanfe, 215 ft. high.

365½ M. **Vernayaz** (1495 ft.; Gr.-Hôt. des Gorges-du-Trient, ¼ hr. from the station, P. 8-15 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, etc.), a station on the electric tramway to Chamonix (see below). The grand **Gorges du Trient*, near the Grand-Hôtel (where tickets of adm. are sold; 1 fr.), may be ascended for ½ M.

The tower of *La Bâtiaz*, the relic of an old château of the Bishops of Sion, appears on a hill to the right, at the angle formed here by the Rhone valley (adm. 50 c.; fine view).

368½ M. **Martigny** (1565 ft.; *Gr.-Hôt. Clerc, R. 3-6, L. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc; Hôt. National, good; Hôt. du Grand-St-Bernard, at the station, well spoken of; pop. 2500) is a busy place in summer, being the starting-point of the electric railway to Chamonix, of the route to Chamonix over the Col de la Forclaz, and of routes over the Great St. Bernard and to the Val de Bagnes.

Simplon Railway and Great St. Bernard Pass, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

II. From Martigny to Chamonix viâ Salvan.

23 M. Electric Railway (in summer only) in 2¾-3¼ hrs. (15 fr. 35, 13 fr. 45, 9 fr. 75 c.): to *Vallorcine* by the Martigny-Châtelard Co. (in 2-2½ hrs.), and thence to *Chamonix* by the P. L. M. Co. (1-1¼ hr.).—Details as far as the frontier, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

Martigny (1540 ft.), see above. The cars go through the town, turn to the right, and cross the Drance.—¾ M. *La Bâtiaz*, at the foot of the tower (see above). We then skirt the road.—3 M. *Vernayaz* (see above), near the *Gorges du Trient.* The line crosses the Trient and ascends the hill (rack-and-pinion for 1¼ M.), affording fine views of the Rhone valley and the Dent de Morcles. It then ascends to the rocky plateau of the *Plan du Sourd* and to (5 M.) *Salvan* station (3075 ft.), at the N. end of the village.

Salvan (3035 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel, P. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. Monrepos, P. 5-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Gorges-du-Triège, P. 5-6 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, P. 5-7 fr., good; Anglican church service in summer) is a favourite summer resort and offers winter-sports also.

Excursions. To the *Col de la Gueula* (p. 326), 3¾ hrs., passing (20 min.) *Les Marécottes* (p. 326).—To the **Alpe de Salanfe** (6280 ft.; *Hôt.-Rest.), 3½ hrs., past the hamlets of *Biolley* and *Les Granges*, and viâ the *Col de la Matze* (4215 ft.) and *Van-d'en-Haut* (4430 ft.), whence we

may descend through the ***Gorges du Dailley,** formed by the Salanfe (fine waterfall). — To the **Mayens de la Creuse* or *Creusaz* (5790 ft.), $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. — To the *Luisin* (9140 ft.), 6 hrs., viâ the *Chalets* and *Col d'Emaney* (7965 ft.). — To the *Dent du Midi* (p. 338), 8 hrs., toilsome, viâ the Alpe de Salanfe and the *Col de Susanfe*, where the Champéry route is joined (p. 339). — To the *Tour Sallières* (p. 338), 8 hrs., viâ Emaney (see above) and the S.E. side, difficult.

The train ascends in windings. — 6 M. **Les Marécottes** (3385 ft.). Above the station, on the right, is the village (3575 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. des Marécottes, de l'Espérance, de l'Avenir, Jolimont, all quite good, P. from 4 or 5 fr.), a prettily situated summer resort. The line now runs high above the Trient. Beyond a bridge across the picturesque gorge of the *Trièye* we come to the station of (7 M.) **Le Trétien,** or *Triquent* (3485 ft.), above the village of that name (3260 ft.; *Chalet de la Forêt, P. 5 fr.; Hôt. du Mont-Rose, well spoken of, P. 4-6 fr.; Hôt. de la Dent-du-Midi, P. 4-5 fr.). The grand **Gorges du Trièye,* with their fine waterfalls (adm. 1 fr.; 7 min. from the village), deserve a visit. — The line passes through galleries, at places sheer above the gorge of the Trient, to the station of ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Finhaut-Giétroz* (4025 ft.).

Finhaut. — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. Bristol*, P. 7-15 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel de Finhaut*, **Hôt. Bel-Oiseau & Villa Victoria*, **Beau-Séjour*, *du Mont-Blanc*, **Beau-Site*, **Mont-Fleuri*, *du Glacier*, **du Perron*, **Croix-Federale*, P. at all these from 6 fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, P. 5-7 fr. — On the Châtelard road, $^3/_4$ hr. to the S.W.: **Hôt. de Giétroz* (4385 ft.), P. 6-9 fr.; **Hôt. Eden*, P. from 6 fr.

Anglican Church *(Church of the Transfiguration);* services in summer.

Finhaut, or *Fins-Hauts* (4060 ft.), charmingly situated, is a favourite health resort. Fine view of the valley of the Trient, with the Glacier du Trient and the Aig. du Tour.

The ***Col de la Gueula** (6160 ft.), $2^1/_4$ hrs. to the W., affords a splendid view; still finer is that from the **Six Jeur* (6745 ft.), 20 min. S.E. of the col. We may next go on to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Cabane de Barberine* of the Swiss Alpine Club (6135 ft.), the starting-point for the ascents of the *Bel-Oiseau* (8680 ft.; $2^1/_2$ hrs.), the *Fontanabran* (8870 ft.; $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.), the *Finive* (9320 ft.; $3^1/_2$ hrs.; all three easy), the *Pointe des Rosses* (9735 ft.; $3^1/_2$ hrs.), the *Pic de Tanneverge* (p. 332; $3^1/_2$-4 hrs., both trying), the *Mont Ruan* (p. 332; $4^1/_2$ hrs.; not difficult for experts), and the *Tour Sallières* (p. 338; by the S. arête, $4^1/_2$-5 hrs., not difficult for experts). Over the *Col de Tanneverge* to *Sixt*, see p. 332.

From Finhaut to the *Tête-Noire* (p. 330), $1^1/_4$ hr.

We cross three torrents and descend. Fine view of the valley of the Trient, with its glacier. We descend through woods into the valley of the *Eau-Noire*. — 11 M. *Le Châtelard-Village* (3705 ft.). Passing the *Restaurant de la Madeleine,* where the road from Martigny over the Tête-Noire joins ours on the left (p. 330), we next come to the Swiss frontier-station of (12 M.) **Le Châtelard-Trient** (3670 ft.; Buffet, L. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. Suisse-du-Châtelard, R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 7-8 fr.). Pleasant walk ($1^1/_4$ hr. there and back) to the *Cascade de Barberine*, 330 ft. high (adm. 1 fr.).

The line crosses the Eau-Noire, which here forms the frontier,

and then ascends a rocky defile. — 13½ M. **Vallorcine** (4140 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, P. from 5 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare-Internationale, plain), the first French station (change trains; no custom-house examination; French time, see p. 322). — Farther up we pass, on the right, an electric power-station, and then ascend rapidly on the right bank of the Eau-Noire. Before us, to the left, rise the Aiguille des Grands-Charmoz and its neighbours, then the Aiguilles Verte and du Dru (p. 345).

15 M. **Le Buet** (4400 ft.; Hôt. du Buet & de la Gare, well spoken of, R. 1½-2½, L. or D. 3, P. 4½-6 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, 5 min. from the station, D. 2½ fr.).

The ***Buet** (10,200 ft.) may be ascended in 6-6½ hrs. (very interesting and not difficult; guide from Chamonix 15, incl. a night at Pierre-à-Bérard 20 fr.). From the station we follow the Col des Montets route, to the left, for a little way, and then, to the right, a path to (10 min.) *La Poyaz* (4520 ft.), a hamlet at the mouth of the wild *Vallée de Bérard*, or upper Eau-Noire valley. The bridle path follows the right bank, passing (20 min.; to the right) the fine *Cascade de Bérard*. Farther on, we cross the torrent and mount the steep slopes of *Mont Oreb* (8680 ft.). In 2¼ hrs. we reach the *Hôtel de la Pierre-à-Bérard* (about 6560 ft.; bed 3-4, B. 2, L. or D. 4 fr.). We ascend to the W. and then N.W., below the *Aiguille de Salenton* (8760 ft.), to the *Table au Chantre*, whence we survey the valley of the Diosaz. Lastly a toilsome clamber over steep slopes of débris, partly covered with snow, up the S.W. arête, and past an open stone hut ('*Cabane Pictet*', 9975 ft.), to the (4 hrs.) snow-capped summit. Magnificent view (indicator). In the foreground, behind the Aig. Bourges, rises the Mont Blanc chain; farther off, to the left, appear the Valaisian and Bernese Alps, the Dent du Midi, a corner of the Lake of Geneva, and the Jura. We may descend to Chamonix viâ the Diosaz valley and the Col du Brévent (p. 333); to Sixt, see p. 333.

The Road to Argentière (1 hr.; pleasant walk) ascends gradually from Le Buet station, to the left, to the (20 min.) *Col des Montets* (4790 ft.), which separates the basins of the Rhone and the Arve. Striking *View of the Mont Blanc chain. We descend in ¼ hr. to *Trélechamp* (4650 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. du Col-des-Montets), a village in a pretty site. We then descend into the Arve valley in long zigzags, through sparse larch-woods, and in 25 min. reach Argentière (see below).

The train turns to the S.E. and passes through the *Tunnel des Montets*, 1¼ M. long, below the Col des Montets, beyond which we obtain a superb **View of the Mont Blanc chain. — 16½ M. *Montroc-le-Planet* (4480 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bel-Alp). We cross the Arve and the Le Tour road (p. 330).

17½ M. **Argentière.** — Hotels. **Hôt. du Planet*, in a fine site (4555 ft.), 20 min. above the village, open all the year, R. 3-6, L. 3, D. 4, P. 8-12½, omn. from Montroc station 1½ fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Couronne*, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 7-10 fr.; **Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, P. 7-9 fr.; **Hôt. du Glacier & Terminus*, R. 2-4, B. 1¼, D. 4, P. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. Bellevue & Terrasse*, good, R. 2½-3, D. 4, P. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. du Globe & de la Gare*, well spoken of, R. 2½-3½, D. 3, P. 7-12 fr. — Branch office of the Chamonix guides (p. 343).

Argentière (4110 ft.), finely situated, is well adapted for some stay. On the left the Glacier d'Argentière descends between (right and left) the Aiguille Verte and the Aiguille du Chardonnet.

***Glacier d'Argentière.** Bridle-path (guide needless; mule and attendant 16 fr.) from Argentière to the (2½ hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de Lognan* (6695 ft.; bed 3½-4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 fr.); footpath (guide desirable) from the Hôt. du Planet (p. 327) S. to the glacier, then ascending above its right bank ('Mauvais Pas'; comp. p. 346) to (35 min.) a point opposite the chalet-hôtel, whence the glacier is crossed without difficulty (55 min. to the hotel). About ½ hr. above we may survey the grand 'séracs' (ice-avalanches often seen). In ¼ hr. more the footpath ends (7675 ft.), and we obtain a magnificent view of the level upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses *(Mer de Glace d'Argentière)* and of the surrounding Aiguilles. The view from the glacier itself (guide necessary; from Argentière, 12 fr.) is still finer. We may ascend farther to (3 hrs.) the *Jardin d'Argentière* (8805 ft.), a rocky islet at the foot of the Aig. d'Argentière, with fine flora. Higher up, ¾ hr., at the S. base of the Aiguille, is a refuge of the C.A.F. (9260 ft.; guide 14 fr.) for the ascent of the Aig. d'Argentière, Tour-Noir, etc. — On the way back we may descend from the chalet-hôtel, by the *Chalets de Lognan* and *de la Pendant*, to the Chapeau path and (2½ hrs.) *Les Tines* (see below).

Excursions from the Chalet-Hôtel de Lognan. The difficult ascent of the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,545 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 65 fr.) was first made by R. Fowler in 1865. — The *Aiguille d'Argentière* (12,800 ft.; 8 hrs.; guide 65 fr.; difficult) was first ascended by A. Adams Reilly and Ed. Whymper in 1864. - To the *Montanvert* (p. 344) over the **Col des Grands-Montets** (10,635 ft.; 8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), laborious but very interesting. The pass lies between the *Petite Aiguille Verte* (11,540 ft.) and the *Aiguille des Grands-Montets* (10,815 ft.; ½ hr. from the col, easy). - To *Courmayeur* (p. 356) over the **Col du Mont-Dolent** (11,450 ft.; 14 hrs.; with guide; very difficult), between *Mont Dolent* and the *Aiguille de Triolet* (p. 358). Descent viâ the *Glacier de Pré-de-Bar* and the *Petit Col Ferret* (8180 ft.). — To *Orsières* over the **Col du Chardonnet** (10,900 ft.; 12 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), stiff. We ascend the Glacier d'Argentière and the steep Glacier du Chardonnet to (5½ hrs.) the col, between the Aiguilles du Chardonnet and d'Argentière; then descend abruptly by the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane de Saleinaz* (8830 ft.) and (4 hrs.) *Orsières* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). — To Orsières over the **Col d'Argentière** (11,535 ft.; 12 hrs.; guide 60 fr.), very difficult. The pass (fine view) lies between the *Tour-Noir* (12,590 ft.) and the *Aiguilles Rouges du Dolent* (12,075 ft.). Dangerous descent across the *Glacier de la Neuvaz* to the *Chalets de la Fouly* in the *Val Ferret* (p. 358).

From Argentière to Orsières over the **Col du Tour** (10,770 ft.; 12-13 hrs.; guide 40 fr.), toilsome, but not difficult for experts. Road to (1¾ M.) *Le Tour* (p. 330). We then ascend, to the right, the moraine of the *Glacier du Tour* and the glacier itself to the col, between the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,620 ft.) and the *Tête Blanche* (11,275 ft.), both easily climbed from the pass. We descend to the névé of the *Glacier du Trient*, and then, to the right, cross the *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,710 ft.) to the *Cabane de Saleinaz* (see above), or else cross the *Col d'Orny* (10,270 ft.; *Cabane Dupuis*), to the left, to the *Cabane d'Orny* (8820 ft.), about 4 hrs. from Orsières.

Ascent of the *Buet*, see p. 327 (to the Pierre-à-Bérard, 3 hrs.).

The line descends the right bank of the Arve, through a wooded defile, and crosses the stream. — 20 M. **Les Tines** (3555 ft.; Hôt. Excelsior, P. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. de la Forêt, P. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare & de la Mer de Glace, P. 5-7 fr.). To the Chapeau, see p. 347. — The line skirts the high-road. To the left is *Les Bois* (p. 347).

21½ M. **Les Praz-de-Chamonix** (3470 ft.; *Splendid Hotel, R. 2-7, D. 3½, P. 6-9 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Regina, R. 2½-5, D. 3½, P. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. *National, *Chalet-des-Praz, de la Prairie, de la Gare) is a summer and winter resort. To the Flégère, see p. 348.

We cross the *Arveyron* (p. 347). — 23 M. *Chamonix* (p. 341).

The Road from Argentière to Chamonix (1¾ hr.) passes, on the left, the bridle-path to the Chalet-Hôtel de Lognan (p. 328), and crosses the Arve to (10 min.) *Les Chazalets*, *Grassonnet* (Hôt. du Grassonnet, P. 5-7 fr.) and (¼ hr.) *Les Iles*. Farther on (5 min.) a bridge crosses the Arve to *La Joux*. (To the Flégère, see p. 348.) We next pass (10 min.) *Le Lavancher* (3905 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Séjour, 10 min. above the road, P. 4½-6 fr.); to the Chapeau, see p. 347. The road descends through a wooded defile. At (10 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 328) another path to the Chapeau diverges (p. 347). The Glacier des Bois and the village of Les Bois (p. 347) are seen on the left. Beyond (20 min.) *Les Praz-de-Chamonix* (p. 328) we cross the Arve to *Le Chable* and (½ hr.) *Chamonix* (p. 341).

III. From Martigny to Chamonix viâ the Tête-Noire.

Road. About 9 hrs. (4½ to Le Châtelard, 4¼ more to Chamonix). Omn. (3-4 pers.) in 8-9 hrs., 16 fr. each pers. and fee; carr. and pair (1-3 pers.) 40 fr. and fee of 5 fr. Walkers may forward their luggage by the Messageries (3 fr.). — No custom-house examination.

Martigny (1540 ft.), see p. 325. We first follow the Great St. Bernard road through *Martigny-Bourg* and across the *Drance*. — ½ hr. *La Croix* (steep short-cut to the right). — ¼ hr. *Le Brocard*. The new road, to the right, ascends through vineyards and orchards in windings, which the old road cuts off. — 20 min. *Les Rappes*. — 25 min. *La Fontaine*. — 10 min. *Le Sergnieux* (2810 ft.). — ¼ hr. *Le Fay*. The road makes a long bend to the right, which is cut off by the bridle-path. — 40 min. *Chalet de Bellevue*. Fine view of the Rhone valley behind us. — ¼ hr. *Chalet du Drapeau-Suisse* (rest.); then the *Pension Chalet de la Forêt* (well spoken of). — 35 min. (4 hrs. from Martigny) **Col de la Forclaz,** or *Col de Trient* (4995 ft.; Hôt. Gay-Descombes, good, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 4½-5 fr.; Hôt. de la Fougère, R. 2-2½, L. 2½, P. 5-6 fr.). To the right, 2 min. from the col, we have a fine view of the gorge of the Trient.

A level path leads to the left, from the col, to the (1½ hr.) **Glacier du Trient** (5555 ft. at lower end), the northernmost glacier in the Mont Blanc group. To the S.E. of the col an interesting path leads to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets de Bovine*, viâ *La Giète* and the N.E. flank of the ***Pointe de Bovine** (7185 ft.; superb view). Farther on, 20 min., we may descend to (2½ hrs.) *Lac Champex* (4825 ft.; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

From the Col de la Forclaz to Argentière viâ the Col de Balme, 5 hrs., interesting. Guide 10 fr., unnecessary; horse to the Col de Balme 20 fr. (not advisable beyond, as the path is bad). — The path diverges from the Trient road ¼ hr. from the Col de la Forclaz. — 10 min. Bridge, opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 330). We ascend the pastures to the left, in view of the Glacier du Trient. — 20 min. Bridge over the *Nant-Noir*. After 200 paces on the right bank we mount to the left for 1 hr. through the *Forêt de Magnin*, and over grassy slopes with rhododendrons. — 20 min. *Chanton des Arolles* (6225 ft.). — 25 min. *Chalets des Herbagères* (6050 ft.). — ½ hr. ***Col de Balme** (7235 ft.; Hôt. Suisse, R. 2-3, L. 3½, D. 4 fr.), on the frontier, famed for its view of Mont Blanc, with the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, des Charmoz, and du Midi, and the Dôme du Goûter. The valley of Chamonix is seen as far as the Col de Voza. To the right are the Buet, the Aiguilles Rouges, and the Brévent. In the opposite direction, beyond the Col de la Forclaz,

rise the Valaisian and the Bernese Alps. The view is still more extensive from the **Croix de Fer*, or *Aiguille de Balme* (7690 ft.), 1/2 hr. N.E. of the inn.

The descent from the col on the French side is steep and rough. The pastures are carpeted with rhododendrons, but are often marshy. On the left (3/4 hr.) are the *Chalets de Charamillon* (6270 ft.); then (1/2 hr.) *Le Tour* (4795 ft.), where the road begins. To the left lies the fine *Glacier du Tour*. (To Orsières over the Col du Tour, see p. 328.) We cross the *Buisme*, the effluent of the glacier, near the (20 min.) station of *Montroc* (p. 327), or pass below the Hôtel du Planet (p. 327). Then (1/2 hr.) *Argentière* (p. 327).

From the Col de la Forclaz the road descends in bold windings. View of the Glacier du Trient and the Aig. du Tour, on the left. — 1/2 hr. **Trient** (4280 ft.; *Gr.-Hôt. Trient, P. 6-9 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. du Glacier-de-Trient, P. 5 1/2-7 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes), a village in the broader part of the valley. Below it we cross the Trient. — 1/2 hr. **La Tête-Noire,** a jutting rock on which stands the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire (3965 ft.; P. 5-10 fr.). A belvedere, 2 min. beyond, affords a fine survey of the sombre gorge of the Eau-Noire. To the N.W. rises the Bel-Oiseau (p. 326), to the N.E. are the Dent de Morcles and the Grand-Muveran.

A path to the left of the hotel descends abruptly to the (20 min.) **Gouffre de la Tête-Noire,** a gloomy gorge with several waterfalls. Ticket and guide at the hotel, 1 fr.

The road passes (10 min.) through a tunnel and descends the wooded slopes. — 25 min. Bridge over the Eau-Noire, near the Restaurant de la Madeleine. — 10 min. *Le Châtelard-Trient* station, and thence to Chamonix, see pp. 326-329.

44. From Paris to Chamonix viâ Annemasse, Sixt, and the Col d'Anterne.

I. From Paris to Sixt.

410 1/2 M. Railway from Paris to Annemasse, 379 1/2 M. by the direct line, or 1 M. more going viâ Geneva. Steam Tramway from Annemasse to Samoëns, 27 1/2 M., in 3 hrs. (3 fr. 55 or 2 fr. 20 c.). Omnibus from Samoëns to Sixt, 3 1/2 M., in 40 min. (1 fr.).

To (379 1/2 M.) *Annemasse*, see pp. 312-316. The tramway runs through the town and turns to the E. (right). — 4 1/2 M. *La Bergue* (1680 ft.), to the S.W. of the Voirons.

The **Pralaire** (4630 ft.; view), the S. peak of the *Voirons* (p. 333), is ascended in 2 hrs., viâ (40 min.) *Lucinges* and *Les Gets*.

5 1/2 M. *Bonne* (Hôt. du Navire), on the *Menoge*, once fortified. Branch-line to (8 M.) Bonneville (p. 317). — 7 M. *Pont de Fillinges* (1785 ft.), at the confluence of the Menoge and *Foron*.

Omn. thrice daily, in 1 1/2 hr. (tramway projected), to (4 1/2 M.) *Boëge* (2495 ft.; Hôt. de la Balance, R. 1 1/2-3, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de Savoie), the best starting-point for ascending the *Voirons* (2 hrs.; p. 333).

We ascend the valley of the Foron. — 10 M. *Vuiz-en-Sallaz*. On the left rises the Pointe des Brasses, on the right the Môle.

12½ M. **St-Jeoire** (1930 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. du Mont-Blanc, at the station, P. 5 fr.; Hôt. de la Couronne, des Alpes; pop. 1548), with a statue of Sommeiller (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont-Cenis tunnel. Near it is the *Château de la Fléchère*, at the foot of the hill to the left.

From St-Jeoire a steam-tramway (70 or 45 c.) runs viâ (1 M.) the *Pont-du-Risse* (see below) and *Le Breuillet* to (4½ M.) *Marignier* (p. 317).

Omn. from St-Jeoire up the valley of the Risse to (5½ M.) *Mégevette* (2870 ft.; Aub. Decroux). Extensive *Grottoes* near the hamlet of *La Culaz*, 20 min. from Mégevette (guide at the aub.). From Mégevette to *Thonon*, see p. 334.

The **Pointe des Brasses** (4945 ft.) is easily ascended from St-Jeoire in about 3 hrs. — The ***Môle** (6130 ft.; fine view; guide 5 fr.; see p. 317) takes 4 hrs., viâ the chalets of *Char-d'en-Bas*, *Char-d'en-Haut*, *L'Écutieu* (small inn), and the *Côte-à-Meulet*. Ascent rather shorter by *La Tour*, the *Grange de Bovère*, the *Grange à Bérod*, and the *Petit-Môle* (p. 317).

13½ M. *Pont-du-Risse*. We pass through a defile into the pretty *Vallée du Giffre*, and ascend its left side. Beautiful view to the right. — 17 M. *Mieussy* (2225 ft.; Hôt. des Alpes), to the W. of the Pointe de Marcelly (see below; 4½ hrs., with guide). Up the valley are seen the Buet and Mont Blanc.

21 M. **Taninges** (2105 ft.; Hôt. de Paris, P. 6-10 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. du Bras-de-Fer, P. from 5 fr.; Hôt. des Balances), a small industrial town, with the old *Abbey of Mélan*, now a school. To Cluses, over the Col du Châtillon, see p. 317.

A bridle-path (mule 6-7 fr.) ascends N.W. from Taninges to (3 hrs.) **Le Praz-de-Lys** (5020 ft.; *Hôt. du Praz-de-Lys, P. 6-8 fr.), a health-resort in a fine site, whence the *Pointe de Marcelly* (6585 ft.) is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (with guide; superb view). — From Taninges viâ *Les Gets* to *St-Jean-d'Aulph* and *Thonon*, see pp. 335, 334. Omn. daily from Taninges to *Morzine* (p. 335) in 3½ hrs.

We continue to ascend the valley of the Giffre, viâ *La Palud* and *Jutteninge*. — 25½ M. *Verchaix-Morillon* (Hôt. Morel).

27½ M. **Samoëns** (2280 ft.; Hôt. Bellevue, R. 2½-4, B. 1, P. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. du Commerce, de la Croix-d'Or; Pens. La Falconnière, P. 6 fr.), at the foot of the *Rochers de Criou* (7380 ft.). Good view from the chapel, 10 min. above the church. On a hill to the N., crowned with ruins, is the Alpine garden of *La Jaysinia*, founded by Mme. Cognacq-Jay in 1904.

Motor-omn. from the station to the *Cantine du Fer-à-Cheval* (p. 332) and back, 3 fr. — To *Thonon* over the *Col de Jouplane* or the *Col de la Golèse*, 4 hrs., see p. 335. To *Champéry* over the *Col de la Golèse* and *Col de Coux*, 7 hrs., see p. 338. To the *Pointe des Avaudrues*, see p. 332.

The SIXT ROAD (omn., see p. 330) enters the *Défilé des Tines*, where the Giffre forms a deep gorge. When the valley expands we see on the right the Pointe de Sales (p. 332) and the *Pointe des Places* (5005 ft.), and on the left the Pic de Tanneverge (p. 332).

31 M. **Sixt** (2485 ft.; Hôt. du Fer-à-Cheval, in the old abbey, R. 2½-3, D. 3, P. 7 fr.), in a pretty site, having originally sprung up around an abbey, is known also as *Abbaye-de-Sixt*.

Environs (2nd cl. guide, Jos. Raphet). A narrow road ascends on the right bank of the Giffre to (1 hr.) the *Cantine du Fer-à-Cheval* (L. $2^1/_2$ fr.; omn. once or twice daily in 40 min., return $1^1/_2$ fr.; motor-omn. from Samoëns, see p. 331). Adjacent is a belvedere, with a fine view of the Fer-à-Cheval. We now follow a footpath, turning to the left a little short of a (5 min.) stone cross, and passing a stone in memory of the landslip of 1602, the wooded débris of which cover the floor of the valley. Where the path forks, we turn to the left again and soon reach an open grassy spot in the centre of the ***Fer-à-Cheval,** a miniature cirque. Grand cascades descend from the rocks around, numbering thirty in spring when the snow is melting, but reduced in summer and autumn to five or six. Opposite rise the Pic de Tanneverge (see below) and the Finive (p. 326); to the right is the *Cheval-Blanc* (9320 ft.), to the left Mont Ruan (see below). The path goes on, N., to the (1 hr.) *Fond-de-la-Combe* (3275 ft.), at the head of the valley, with a waterfall of the Giffre, issuing from a great vault of snow.

The *Collet d'Anterne* (5900 ft.; view) is $3^1/_2$ hrs. to the S., on the Col d'Anterne route (p. 333); in a valley to the right is the Cascade du Rouget (p. 321). Another fine point of view is the *Croix de Commune* (6340 ft.), $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. E., by the Fer-à-Cheval path, and then S.E., past the *Chalets de Commune.*

From Sixt to *Le Fayet* and *Servoz*, see p. 321.

From Sixt to *Champéry* over the *Col de Sageroux*, 5 hrs., see p. 339. The col lies W. of **Mont Ruan** (two peaks, 9995 ft. and 10,100 ft.); ascent rather difficult (4-$4^1/_2$ hrs. from the col, with guide), best from the Cabane de Barberine (p. 326). Grand view, but barred on the E. by the Tour Sallières, and inferior to that from the Buet (p. 327).

The pyramidal **Pic de Tanneverge** or *Tenneverge* (9783 ft.; view), at the head of the Sixt valley, may likewise be ascended from the Col de Sageroux in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs. (with guide, rather difficult), or better, in $2^1/_2$ hrs., from the *Col de Tanneverge* (8192 ft.; 7 hrs. from Sixt, but no night-quarters on the way). We may descend viâ the Col de Tanneverge to Sixt in 6 hrs. (dangerous when the rocks are iced), or to the *Cabane de Barberine* (p. 326), 1 hr. to the E.; in the latter case we mount again to the *Col de la Gueula* (2 hrs.; p. 326), whence we descend to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Finhaut* (p. 326).

The **Pointe des Avaudrues** (8765 ft.; splendid view), to the W. of the Fond-de-la-Combe (see above), is ascended from Sixt in 5-6 hrs. (with guide). The route diverges from the path to the (3 hrs.) *Chalets de Salvadon* (5285 ft.) a little short of the latter. More interesting, but more difficult, is the ascent from Samoëns (p. 331) viâ the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Chalets de Foilly* (5120 ft.), the *Lac des Chambres* (6790 ft.), and the *Glacier de Foilly.* From the Salvadon chalets we may ascend also the *Pointe de Sambet* (2 hrs.; 7330 ft.).

The ascent of the ***Pointe** or **Tête Pelouse** (8120 ft.; namesake, see p. 380), to the S. of Sixt, is made in 6 hrs. viâ the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Lac de Gers* (huts) and the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Col de Platé.* The top affords a splendid view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made to Le Fayet (p. 318) and St-Gervais (p. 319), viâ the *Désert de Platé* and the *Escaliers de Platé* (p. 321), or to Magland (p. 318). Guide from St-Gervais 20 fr.

The **Pointe de Sales** (8185 ft.) is easily ascended from the (4 hrs.; with guide) *Chalets de Sales* (p. 321), on the S.W. side, in 2 hrs.; the ascent on the E. side is difficult.

The ascent of the ***Buet** (10,200 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; guide not indispensable) is specially interesting. Some 300 yds. beyond the *Croix d'Esprit* (p. 333) a bridle-path mounts in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Buet* (about 6560 ft.; R. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.). A path ascends thence by the *Arêtes du Grenairon* (8110 ft.) and the N. arête to the (3 hrs.) summit (p. 327). Descent to *Pierre-à-Bérard*, 2 hrs., see p. 327.

II. From Sixt to Chamonix viâ the Cols d'Anterne and du Brévent.

$20^1/_2$ M. (11 hrs.' walk). Bridle Path, affording one of the grandest views of Mont Blanc. To lessen the fatigue, a night may be spent at the Chalet-Hôtel du Col-d'Anterne. Guide (18 fr.) needless in fine weather.

We cross the Giffre and ascend the *Vallée des Fonds*, to the S., in view of the Pointe de Sales (p. 332). On the right are the pretty *Cascades du Gers* and *du Déchargeur*. — $^1/_2$ hr. *Salvagny*. — $^3/_4$ hr. *Croix d'Esprit*, beyond which the Buet path diverges (see p. 332). On the right is the Cascade du Rouget (p. 321). The Chamonix path, to the left, leads to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Chalets des Fonds* (4530 ft.; tavern), at the foot of the Buet. After 8 min., beyond a bridge, we mount to the right, in windings, to the (2 hrs.) *Signal* or *Bas du Col-d'Anterne* (6811 ft.; $7^1/_4$ M. from Sixt). Then comes an undulating plateau, where we pass the *Lac d'Anterne* (6695 ft.), beyond which rises the *Tête-à-l'Ane* (9200 ft.). In $1^1/_2$ hr. we reach the ***Col d'Anterne** (7410 ft.; about $5^1/_2$ hrs. or 10 M. from Sixt), where a superb view of Mont Blanc is suddenly revealed.

We descend to the left (path to the right to Servoz, p. 321) to the (20 min.) *Chalet-Hôtel du Col-d'Anterne* (6555 ft.; R. or L. $3^1/_2$ fr.), near the *Chalets de Moède*, and into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which should be crossed by the old bridge (1 hr.; 5535 ft.). We ascend, past the *Chalets d'Arlevé*, to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) ***Col du Brévent** (7770 ft.), with a splendid view of Mont Blanc. Descent viâ *Planpraz* (p. 347) to Chamonix, 2 hrs. more.

45. From Paris to Evian-les-Bains and Martigny.

Comp. the Map, p. 323.

I. From Paris to Evian-les-Bains.

404 M. Railway in 8 hrs. 50 (by the Savoy express, p. xiii) to 14 hrs. 50 min. (75 fr. 5, 50 fr. 70, 33 fr. 5 c.; return-fares in summer, for 40 days, 112 fr. 50 c., 81 fr., 52 fr. 85 c.).

Travellers not overburdened with luggage will prefer the cheaper route viâ (327 M.) Lausanne (p. 324), thence to Ouchy by funicular or cab, and to Evian (5 M.) by steamer.

To ($379^1/_2$ M.) *Annemasse*, see pp. 312-316. — $383^1/_2$ M. *St-Cergues*. — $388^1/_2$ M. *Bons-St-Didier*.

The ascent of the ***Voirons** (4875 ft.; Hôt. de l'Ermitage, 200 ft. below the top, amidst pine-woods, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. des Chalets, with mineral spring, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.) is made in 2-3 hrs., either on foot, by omn. (8 fr. return), or by carr. (15-25 fr.). Charming walks. The view includes Mont Blanc, the Lake of Geneva, and the Jura. — On the W. slope, 1 hr. from St-Cergues (see above), is the **Hôtel de Montauban* (2955 ft.; R. 2-4, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.), with a beautiful view.

394 M. *Allinges-Mésinges* (p. 334), near the Lake of Geneva.

$398^1/_2$ M. **Thonon-les-Bains.** — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. du Parc* (Pl. a; A, 3), in a superb site, open 15th June to 15th Sept., R. from 6, B. 2, L. 4,

D. 5 (wine extra), P. 5-25, omn. 1½ fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. des Bains* (Pl. b; A, 2), Place de la Préfecture, open 15th June to 30th Sept., R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 9, omn. 1-1½ fr.; **Hôt. de France* (Pl. c; B, 3), near the station, P. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. d; B, 2), Place du Château, R. 2½-10, B. 1, L. or D. 2½ (wine extra), P. 8-10, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. Terminus & de Thonon* (Pl. e; B, 3), Place de la Gare, R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, L. or D. 3, P. 7½-12 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. g; B, 3), Place des Arts, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Belle-Rive* (Pl. f; B, 1), at Rives (see below).

Carriage in the town 2½-3, to Ripaille 4, Amphion 5, Evian 8-10, Les Allinges 8 fr. Omnibuses to Bellevaux, Morzine, Evian, etc. — Motor Omnibus to Evian and Le Fayet, see p. 339.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), 32 Grande-Rue.

Etablissement Thermal. Bath 1-2½, douche 1½, buvette 10 fr. for 25 days. — Casino. Adm. 50 c.; concerts 1-2, theatre 2-3 fr.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 2 Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Thonon-les-Bains (1400 ft.; pop. 7232), once the capital of the *Chablais* and residence of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy, comprises the town, on a hill overlooking the Lake of Geneva, and the picturesque fishing-village of *Rives* (Pl. B, 1, 2), on the bank below. (Funicular 10-15 c., in connection with the steamers.) A little W. of the railway station are the *Etablissement Thermal* (Pl. A, 3), the park, and the Casino. The waters (cold, containing bicarbonate of soda, etc.) are beneficial in cases of kidney-disease. The church of *St-Hippolyte* (Pl. B, 2), of the 15th-18th cent., has a Romanesque crypt of the 11th. The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2) contains the small 'Musée Chablaisien' (apply to the concierge).

Excursions. - Steamer to *Geneva*, see p. 323. — About 1½ M. to the N.E. is the *Château de Ripaille*, the retreat of Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (d. 1451), cardinal and antipope, now private property. — Near *Les Allinges* (1770 ft.), 3 M. to the S.W. and ¾ M. from the station (p. 333), are the ruins of two 10th cent. castles (2335 ft.; ascent ¾ hr.; fine view). The chapel, a resort of pilgrims, still contains 10th cent. frescoes in the apse.

From Thonon to St-Jeoire, 23½ M. (omn. twice daily to Bellevaux in 4 hrs., 2 fr.; thence to St-Jeoire once daily in 2½ hrs., 2 fr.). We first ascend the Vallée de la Drance (see below). — 3½ M. *Armoy* (2110 ft.). Then a deep and picturesque gorge. — 7 M. *Charrière* (2575 ft.), a hamlet of *Reyrroz*, in the lateral valley of the *Brevon*. — 8½ M. *Vailly* (2625 ft.). — 13 M. *Bellevaux* (3000 ft.; aub.), whence there is a path to Seytroux (see below) over the *Col de la Balme* (4740 ft.), to the S. of the *Nifflon*, which culminates in the *Pointe d'Ireuse* (6205 ft.). The road mounts to the (15 M.) *Col de Jambaz* (4265 ft.), and then descends to (18 M.) *Mégevette*, in the valley of the Risse. Thence to St-Jeoire, see p. 331.

From Thonon to Taninges viâ the Col des Gets, 30½ M., a section of the Route des Alpes (p. 339). Motor-omn. in 2 hrs. 10 min. (8½ fr.); omn. to Morzine, see p. 335, and thence to Taninges next morning in 3 hrs. (2 fr.). — The road ascends the pretty **Vallée de la Drance** to (2 M.) the *Pont des Français*, passes grottoes on the left, and leads through fine gorges. - 7 M. *Pont de Bioge* (1770 ft.), near the confluence of the Drance and the Brevon. We follow the left bank of the *Drance de Morzine*, into which the *Drance d'Abondance* falls from the left. — 9½ M. Path to the left to the (5 min.) entrance to the grand gorge of the *Pont du Diable* (1 fr.). - - 9½ M. *Le Jotty* (2265 ft.; two inns), from which we may ascend the *Billard* (6235 ft.; 3½ hrs.; fine view; descent to Vailly, see above, 2 hrs.). — Near *La Baume* we cross the Drance by the (11 M.) *Pont de Gys* (Hôt. des Voyageurs). Next, on the left, we pass *Le Biot;* on the right opens the valley of *Seytroux* (route to the Col de la Balme, see above). We pass through the gorge of *Les Tines* (tunnel) to the ruined *Abbey of Aulph*, founded in

t imprimé par

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

1094. 15½ M. **St-Jean-d'Aulph** (2595 ft.: Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, du Bras-de-Fer, National). Among the interesting ascents which may be made hence the chief (rather difficult) is that of the *Roc d'Enfer* (7350 ft.; 4½ hrs.). — 18½ M. *Pont des Plagnettes* (2885 ft.; aub.), short of which two roads diverge to the left to the lake and village of Montriond (see below). — The road returns to the left bank and ascends in windings (leaving on the left the road to Morzine, see below). — 23½ M. *Les Gets* (Hôt. du Commerce, National) is a small village near the **Col des Gets** (3845 ft.). We descend through the picturesque gorge of the *Arpettaz* to the valley of the *Foron* and (30½ M.) *Taninges* (p. 331).

From Thonon to Samoëns. Omn. twice daily from Thonon to Morzine in 5½ hrs. (3 fr. 30 c.). To the (18½ M.) *Pont des Plagnettes*, see p. 331 and above. To the S. of the bridge we turn to the left and ascend on the left bank of the Drance de Morzine. [Another road, leaving the Taninges road to the N. of the bridge, leads to Morzine on the right bank, past the village of (19½ M.) *Montriond* (3190 ft.; Hôt. du Chalet).] — 21 M. **Morzine** (3105 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. des Alpes, L. or D. 2½, P. 5 fr.; Hôt. du Chablais), finely situated, is a centre for excursions. (Omn. to Taninges, see p. 331.) To the S.E. rises the *Pointe de Ressachau* (7135 ft.; easy ascent of 3½ hrs.), to the E. of which are the *Hautforts* (8090 ft.; 5 hrs.). To the S. are the *Pointe de Nions* (6640 ft.) and the *Pointe d'Angolon* (6865 ft.), easy and interesting ascents (3 and 4 hrs.). — Three routes lead from Morzine to Samoëns. First (interesting; guide needless): through woods and pastures to the (3¼ hrs.) **Col de Jouplane** (5635 ft.; ¾ hr. to the W. of the Pointe d'Angolon), a fine point of view; then, high above the valley of the *Valentine*, down to (2 hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 331). Second (with guide): by road up the Drance valley to (1½ hr.) *La Mouillette* (4920 ft.; Chalet-Hôtel des Mines-d'Or; Col de Coux, to the E., see p. 338); then path to the *Chalets de Chardonnière* at the head of the valley, and to the S.W. to the **Col de la Golèse** (5480 ft.; 4 hrs. from Morzine; fine view); descent viâ the *Chalets des Chavannes* to the hamlet of *Les Allamands*, and by road thence through the Giffre valley to (2 hrs.) Samoëns. Third (6¼ hrs.): over the (3¾ hrs.) *Col d'Angolon* (about 5740 ft.; view), between the first and second routes, and down to the (1¼ hr.) *Chalets d'Angolon* and (50 min.) *Les Allamands* (see above).

From Thonon (or Morzine) to Champéry viâ the Pas de Chésery, interesting. From the Pont des Plagnettes or from Montriond (see above) we ascend in 1 hr. to the **Lac de Montriond** (3440 ft.; Hôt. du Lac, P. 10-15 fr.), a fine sheet of water, with precipitous banks. At the upper end is the pretty *Cascade d'Ardent*, 98 ft. high. We ascend viâ (1 hr.) the *Chalets de Lyndaret* to the (1½ hr.) **Pas de Chésery** (6580 ft.), between the *Pointe de Chésery* (7380 ft.) and the *Pointe de Mossettaz* (7495 ft.), both of which may be ascended from the pass (1 hr.). We descend to the left (N.E.) to (1¾ hr.) *Morgins* (p. 336), through the wooded valley of the *Vièze de la Tine*, or else to the right (S.E.) to *Crosey* and (2½ hrs.) *Champéry* (p. 338), viâ the *Lac Vert* and the *Porte du Lac-Vert*. From Morzine to Champéry over the Col de Coux, see p. 338.

From Thonon to Abondance and Morgins, 17½ and 27 M., omn. to Abondance in 4 hrs. (2½ fr.). A little short of the (7 M.) *Pont de Bioge* (p. 334) we ascend to the left through the valley of the *Drance d'Abondance* and leave to the left *Chevenoz* and (11 M.) *Vacheresse* (2750 ft.). We cross the stream several times. — 17½ M. **Abondance** (3050 ft.; Hôt. des Alpes, P. 5½-8 fr.), a prettily situated village, with an abbey founded by St. Columban in 595 and an interesting church and cloisters (13th cent.), is a good centre for excursions. To the N.E. rise the **Cornettes de Bise* (8000 ft.), ascended in 5½ hrs. viâ *La Chapelle* (p. 336) and (to the right) the *Chalet de la Callaz* (6645 ft.; superb view), 1½ hr. from the top; the descent may be made to *Vouvry* (ascent thence, see p. 338). To the S.E. is the *Pointe de Grange* (8000 ft.; 6 hrs.), up the *Vallée de Charmy*, an easier ascent. Fine view, but limited towards the lake. We may go up

the same valley and across the *Col de Bassachaux* (about 5900 ft.) to (6 hrs.) the *Lac de Montriond* (p. 335). - The valley expands. — 21 M. *La Chapelle-d'Abondance* (3310 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-des-Cornettes). Then in windings, through woods, to (24 M.) *Châtel* (3905 ft.; Hôt. Bellevue) and (24½ M.) *Vonne*, on the Swiss frontier at the *Pas de Morgins* (4510 ft.). Then down to (27 M.) *Morgins* (4510 ft.; Gr.-Hôt. Victoria, des Bains, etc.), a small watering-place 8 M. from Monthey (p. 338). See *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Larringes (p. 337) is 6 M. from Thonon, and *Bernex* (p. 337; omn. in 3½ hrs., 2 fr.) is 6 M. beyond Larringes.

Beyond Thonon the railway crosses the *Drance*.

402½ M. *Amphion-les-Bains* (Hôt. des Princes, Belle-Rive), prettily situated near the lake, has three cold mineral springs. Some of the steamers call here. Omn. to Evian (50 c.).

404 M. **Evian-les-Bains** (buffet at the Hôt. Terminus, see below). The station, where the hotel-omnibuses are in waiting, is ½ M. from the town. Omn. 50, trunk 30 c. — 404½ M. *Bains-d'Evian*, a station close to the town. — Comp. the Plan, p. 334.

Hotels (mostly open in summer only). **Royal-Hôtel* (Pl. a; B, C, 2, 3), first-class, in a splendid site overlooking the town, R. 15-30, B. 2½, L. 7, D. 10 (wine extra), board 17, omn. 3 fr.; **Splendide-Hôtel* (Pl. b; B 2), also in a fine site above the town, near the Buvette Cachat, R. 6-18, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7 (wine extra), P. 12-30, omn. 1½ fr.; **Grand-Hôtel d'Evian* (Pl. c; C, 1), near the lake, with garden, R. 8-25, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 7 (wine extra), P. 12-28, omn. 1 fr.; **Hôt. de l'Ermitage* (Pl. d; C, 3), dietetic, in a lofty site above the Royal (1635 ft.), R. 8-30, B. 2, L. 6, D. 7, P. from 20 fr. — *Hôt. Fonbonne* (Pl. e; B, 1), Place du Port, R. 4-10, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½ (wine extra), P. 10-18, omn. 1 fr.; **Hôt. Beau-Site & du Lac* (Pl. f; B, 1), R. 5-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. 14-20, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. du Casino*, on the quay, with café-rest.; **Hôt. de Paris & Beaurivage* (Pl. h; B, 1), on the quay, R. 4-12, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½ (wine extra), P. 10-20, omn. 2 fr.; *Hôt. Moderne* (Pl. i; C, 1), Av. des Grottes, R. 4-12, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 4½ (wine extra), P. 8-14, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Continental & de la Paix* (Pl. k; B, 1), R. 3-6, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3 (wine extra), P. 7-13, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord* (Pl. l; B 1), open the whole year, R. 3-10, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½ (wine extra), P. 8-14, omn. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. des Alpes* (Pl. m; B, 1), well spoken of, P. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. du Helder* (Pl. n; B, 1), open the whole year, R. 3-7, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, P. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus*, opposite the main station, open the whole year, P. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. des Etrangers* (Pl. o; A, 1), open the whole year, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. or D. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. du Léman*, 2 Rue Nationale, P. from 8 fr. — Villas and Lodgings, apply to the Agence Eviannaise, 41 Rue Nationale.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 1), Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Buvette Cachat, 15 fr. for the season. — Etablissement Thermal (1st May to 15th Oct.). Bath 1½-4, douche 1½-4½, piscine 2-3½ fr. The bath-house may be visited 12-2 p.m. — Casino & Theatre (June-Sept.). Adm. to the Casino and Source Cachat 1 fr., after 7 p.m. 2 fr.; subscription for the Casino 30, incl. Source Cachat 35 fr.; theatre 3-4 fr.

Cabs. Per hour, 1-3 pers., 3 fr. (at night 4 fr.); per drive 1½-2 fr. (at night 2½-3 fr.); trunks 50 c. each. There are also Motor Cabs. — Carriage to Amphion and back 5, with two horses 8 fr.; Ripaille 8 or 14; Thonon and back by Ripaille 12 or 20; Les Allinges and Larringes 15 or 25; Bernex 18 or 28; Le Bouveret 20 or 26; Abondance 25 or 40 fr. - Motor Car to Thonon 30; Geneva, Montreux, or Abondance 100; Vevey 130; Lausanne or Morgins 160; trip round the lake, 200; to Annecy or Samoëns 200; Sixt 230; Chamonix or Aix-les-Bains in 1 day 250, in 2 days 300 fr. Apply to the *Société des Garages*, Av. du Port, which sometimes organizes excursions in 'cars alpins'. Excursions are also organized daily in the season by the Syndicat d'Initiative.

Funicular every 1/4 hr. to the Buvette Cachat 10 c. (return 15 c.), to the Splendide-Hôtel 20 and 30 c., to the Royal-Hôtel 30 and 45 c., and to the Hôt. de l'Ermitage 40 and 60 c.

Steamers to *Geneva* and to *Le Bouveret*, along the S. bank, see p. 323; also to *Ouchy* (p. 323), and thence to stations on the N. bank.

Syndicat d'Initiative, at the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. B, 1).

Parc des Sports (tennis, golf, etc.), 3/4 M. to the S.W. of the town, and 1/4 M. from the station. Lawn-tennis at the Jardin Anglais also (see below). *Pigeon Shooting* at Neuvecelle (beyond Pl. B, 3).

Anglican Church Services in summer at the Splendide-Hôtel.

Evian (1225-1545 ft.; pop. 3271) is prettily situated on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva. Its mineral springs render it an important watering-place, patronized chiefly by the French. Season from May 15th to Oct. 15th.

A little above the station is the new Source des Ducs de Savoie. No. 19 in the Rue Nationale, which intersects Evian from E. to W. half-way up its hill, is the *Buvette Cachat* (Pl. B, 1), a handsome hall where the waters are drunk.

On the bank of the lake runs the pleasant *Quai Baron-de-Blonay*, with the *Etablissement des Bains* (Pl. B, 1), well fitted up (1902). The waters (53 1/2°) are slightly alkaline and contain bicarbonate of soda and magnesia; they are used in the treatment of gout, dyspepsia, and liver and kidney affections. There are four springs, the chief being the Source Cachat, famed both for its therapeutic properties and as a table-water. Adjoining is the new station of the *Funiculaire*, which has recently been extended up the hill to a point near the Hôtel de l'Ermitage.

Near the bath-house is the new *Casino-Théâtre* (Pl. B, 1). At the E. end of the quay are the harbour and the *Jardin Anglais* (Pl. C, 1). Still farther E. is *Le Châtelet*, a bath-house with a spring of its own (1907).

Excursions. To *Ouchy* (p. 323), and other delightful steamer trips on the Lake of Geneva, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — Fine points of view are the *Rond-Point* (1460 ft.), 3/4 M. to the E., on the Abondance road (beyond Pl. C, 2), and *Maraîche* (1525 ft.), 1/4 M. farther. — The *Château de Larringes* (2655 ft.; 10th cent.), 3 M. to the S. by tramway from the Av. des Vallées (Pl. A, 1,2), or 7 M. by road, has been converted into a hotel (P. from 5 fr.); fine view from the tower (adm. 60 c.). — To the S.E. of Evian, 8 1/2 M., is *Bernex* (3100 ft.; hôt.-pens.); thence a fatiguing but very interesting ascent of the *Dent d'Oche* (p. 338), in 4 1/2-5 hrs. — To *Thonon*, 6 M., motor-omn. in 1/2 hr. (2 1/2 fr.) and omn. twice daily in 1 hr. (60 c.); to the *Château de Ripaille*, 5 1/2 M.; to *Abondance*, 17 M., motor-omn. twice daily in 2 1/2 hrs. (3 or 4 fr.); to the *Vallée de la Drance* and routes leading into the Giffre valley (Samoëns, Sixt), see pp. 334-336 and Maps, pp. 323, 317; to *Le Fayet*, *Albertville*, *Chambéry*, *Briançon*, *Nice*, etc. (Route des Alpes), see R. 46.

II. From Evian-les-Bains to Martigny *(Chamonix)*.

38 M. Railway in 2-3 1/4 hrs. (6 fr. 55, 4 fr. 55, 3 fr. 15 c.). To *Chamonix*, 61 M., in 6 1/4-6 3/4 hrs. (21 fr. 90 c., 18 fr., 12 fr. 90 c.). — From Evian to Chamonix viâ *Annemasse*, 87 1/2 M., in 4 1/4-5 1/2 hrs. (15 fr. 90, 9 fr. 70, 6 fr. 95 c.).

$^1/_2$ M. *Bains-d'Evian* (p. 336). We pass, on the left, the old *Château de Blonay*. — 8 M. *Meillerie* (Hôt. Dumont, de la Couronne, both plain), in a charming site, with limestone quarries. The steamboats call here and at the two following stations.

$10^1/_2$ M. **St-Gingolph** (Hôt.-Pens. Suisse, R. 3-4, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, P. $6^1/_2$-8 fr., Hôt. du Lac, R. 2-5, P. 6-$7^1/_2$ fr., both good; Hôt. des Tilleuls, de France; Pens. Les Serves, with large grounds and a mineral spring, P. from 12 fr.) lies half in France and half in Switzerland, the boundary being the *Morge*. Near it is the *Grotte de Viviers*, visited by boat.

Pleasant walk up the Morge in $1^3/_4$ hr. to *Novel* (3100 ft.; Hôt. de la Dent-d'Oche, du Grammont, both plain but good), a small French village, from which, with a guide, we may ascend the **Pic de Blanchard** (4640 ft.; superb view) in 2 hrs.; descent by the right bank of the Morge. — The **Dent d'Oche** (7985 ft.), farther on in the same direction, takes $5^1/_2$ hrs. from Novel (guide 15 fr.), viâ ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Les Granges* and ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) the *Chalets d'Oche* (rustic quarters), on the S. side. The top (2 hrs.) is reached thence by a steep path. Refuge projected. Grand panorama. We may descend viâ *Bernex* (p. 337). — The ***Grammont** (7145 ft.) is easily ascended from St-Gingolph in 4 hrs., viâ the *Chalets de Fritaz* and *de la Chanmeny*. Superb view. The ascent from Novel (4 hrs.; guide 13 fr.) is stiffer. Ascent from Vouvry, see below. A bridle-path leads from Novel to ($7^1/_2$ hrs.) Vouvry (see below), rounding the Grammont to the W. and S., and passing *Les Granges* (see above) and the lakelets of *Lovenex* and *Tanay* (see below).

$14^1/_2$ M. **Le Bouveret** (Buffet; Hôt. de l'Aiglon, P. 8-15 fr.; Hôt. de la Tour, P. 7 fr.; Hôt. Terminus; Hôt. de la Forêt, $^1/_3$ M. to the W., well situated, open May-Oct., P. 8-12 fr.) lies at the head of the Lake of Geneva, about $^1/_2$ M. from the influx of the *Rhone*. The line (now Swiss; time, see p. 322) ascends the Rhone valley, described in *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Vouvry* (Hôt.-Pens. de Vouvry).

The *Grammont* (see above) is ascended in 5-$5^1/_2$ hrs. viâ *Miex* (aub.) and *Tanay* (4660 ft.; Hôt. du Lac-Tanay, P. 4-7 fr.), at the W. end of Lake Tanay, and $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. from the top. — The ascent of the ***Cornettes de Bise** (8000 ft.), on the frontier, takes 6-$6^1/_2$ hrs. viâ *Miex* (see above), the *Col de Vernaz* (5970 ft.; $4^1/_2$ hrs.), and ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Chalet de la Callaz* (p. 335).

25 M. *Monthey* (Hôt. du Cerf, des Postes).

To the S.W. of Monthey lies the beautiful ***Val d'Illiez**, watered by the *Vièze*, near the head of which lies **Champéry** (3450 ft.; Hôt. de la Dent-du-Midi, Croix-Fédérale, de Champéry, du Parc, des Alpes, Berra), 8 M. from Monthey (electric tramway in $1^1/_4$ hr., 5 fr. 40 or 3 fr. 35 c.). Excursions: *Galerie Défago* ($^1/_2$ hr.; view); *Chalets d'Ayerne* (4715 ft.; $1^1/_4$ hr.); ***Croix de Culet** (6450 ft.; $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.); ***Dent du Midi** (10,695 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; stiff); *Tour Sallières* (10,585 ft.; 10-11 hrs.; difficult); *Dents Blanches* (9100 ft.; $7^1/_2$ hrs.); etc. See *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

From Champéry to Morzine or to Samoëns, 5 or $7^1/_2$ hrs. The bridle-path ascends the valley to (3 hrs.) the **Col de Coux** (6310 ft.; aub.), and descends into the valley of the *Drance*. The path to *Morzine* (p. 335) leads to the right; that to *Samoëns* ($4^1/_2$ hrs. from the col; p. 331) ascends to the left over ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Col de la Golèse* (p. 335).

From Champéry to Sixt over the Col de Sageroux, 10 hrs., stiff, for adepts only (guide 20 fr.). We descend the Galerie Défago path, pass the saw-mill on the right, cross (20 min.) a stone bridge, and (5 min.)

another of wood (avoiding the path to the left). Passing the electric works, we diverge (8 min.) to the left and ascend to the (1¼ hr.) *Chalets de Bonaveau* (5105 ft.; P. 5 fr.). We ascend thence gradually, skirting steep rocks, to the (¾ hr.) *Pas d'Encel* (6105 ft.), beyond which we must climb with caution. A little farther on, the path to the Col de Susanfe (p. 326) diverges to the left. We ascend slowly over the pastures of the *Alpe de Susanfe*, on the left bank of the brook, cross the brook (½ hr.), and then mount the rocks to the (1 hr.) **Col de Sageroux** (7915 ft.), a sharp arête on the frontier, between *Mont Sageroux* (8816 ft.; right) and *Mont Ruan* (p. 332; left). We descend in ¾ hr. to the *Refuge de la Vogeallaz* (6115 ft.), the (½ hr.) *Chalets de Boray*, and (½ hr.) the *Fond-de-la-Combe* (p. 332), skirting a precipice. Lastly to *Sixt*, 2 hrs. more, see p. 332.

The railway crosses the Vièze at Monthey, nears the Rhone, and joins the Simplon line (p. 325). — 28½ M. *St-Maurice*, and thence to Martigny and Chamonix, see pp. 325 et seq.

46. From the Lake of Geneva to Nice viâ Briançon. Route des Alpes.

Comp. the Maps, pp. 323, 317.

Motor Omnibus of the P.L.M. Co. from 1st July to 15th Sept. in 4 sections; tickets combining railway and motor may be obtained at the company's offices (*e.g.* 179 Piccadilly, London) and from the Syndicats d'Initiative. The railway connections are usually good. Circular tickets (valid for 15 days) from Evian by the Route des Alpes to Nice, and back viâ Marseilles and Lyons or Grenoble, 1st cl. 200, 2nd cl. 180 fr.; from Paris viâ Evian and the Route des Alpes to Nice, and back viâ Lyons (or vice versâ), 1st cl. 280, 2nd cl. 240 fr. — Only 10 kg. (22 lb.) of hand-luggage is allowed; other luggage should be sent on by railway as 'bagages non accompagnés' (cheap tariff). Warm clothing should be worn.

The *Route des Alpes*, opened in 1911, is a magnificent highway running from the banks of the Lake of Geneva through the Savoy Mts., the French Alps, and the Alpes Maritimes to the coast of the Mediterranean. Several important sections (Col d'Iseran, Col de la Cayolle, pp. 340, 341) are still under construction; the connection is meanwhile supplied by the Mont-Cenis railway (p. 340).

Section I. From Evian to Le Fayet *(Chamonix)*.

57½ M. Motor-omn. in 4 hrs. 20 min. (20 fr.).

Evian-les-Bains, see p. 336. We skirt the bank of the Lake of Geneva as far as (6½ M.) *Thonon* (p. 333), where we diverge S.E. into the picturesque valley of the Drance (details, see p. 334). — 22 M. *St-Jean-d'Aulph* (p. 335). — 30 M. *Col des Gets* (3845 ft.). — 37 M. *Taninges* (p. 331), a station on the steam-tramway from Samoëns to Annemasse (Geneva). — We then cross the (39½ M.) *Col de Châtillon* (2830 ft.; p. 317) to *Cluses* (p. 317), on the Geneva to Le Fayet line. — We next ascend the Arve valley (details, see p. 318; view of Mont Blanc), viâ (46½ M.) *Magland* and (53½ M.) *Sallanches* to (57½ M.) **Le Fayet** (p. 318). Electric railway thence to *Chamonix*, see p. 321.

Section II. From Le Fayet to Briançon.

Two alternative routes. **A** (viâ Aix-les-Bains and Grenoble; 3 days): to *Thônes*, 35 M., motor-omn. in $3^3/_4$ or $5^1/_2$ hrs. (16 fr.); thence to *Annecy*, $13^1/_2$ M., steam-tramway in 70-80 min. (2 fr. or 1 fr. 15 c.); thence to *Aix-les-Bains*, 25 M., railway in 50-65 min. (4 fr. 50 c., 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.); thence to *Grenoble*, 49 M., motor-omn. in 8 hrs. (25 fr.); thence to *Briançon*, $73^1/_2$ M., motor-omn. in 10 hrs. (26 fr. 80 c.).

B (viâ St-Jean-de-Maurienne; 2 days): to *Albertville*, 29 M., motor-omn. in 2 hrs. 55 min. (14 fr.); thence to *St-Jean-de-Maurienne*, $43^1/_2$ M., railway in $3^1/_4$-6 hrs. (7 fr. 40 c., 5 fr., 3 fr. 50 c.); thence to *Briançon*, 51 M., motor-omn. in $9^1/_2$ hrs. ($31^1/_4$ fr.).

A. From Le Fayet we descend the valley of the Arly (details, see p. 378), past (3 M.) *St-Gervais-les-Bains* (p. 319) and the ($9^1/_2$ M.) pretty summer resort of *Mégève*, to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Flumet* (p. 378), where we diverge N.W. (details, see p. 380), crossing the (23 M.) *Col des Aravis* (4915 ft.; p. 380), with a wonderful view of Mont Blanc, to (27 M.) *La Clusaz* and (35 M.) *Thônes* (p. 379). — Hence we take the steam-tramway (details, see pp. 379, 378) to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Annecy* (p. 371), on its beautiful lake. — Then by railway to (25 M.) **Aix-les-Bains** (comp. pp. 371, 370). — We next take the motor-omn. again, and, after passing through (10 M.) *Chambéry* (p. 359), cross the *Massif de la Grande-Chartreuse* by the Route des Trois-Cols (Cols du Frêne, du Cucheron, and de Porte). Details, see pp. 361, 422, 423. We pass ($25^1/_2$ M.) *St-Pierre-d'Entremont* (p. 407) and ($33^1/_2$ M.) *St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (p. 422), whence the Grande-Chartreuse (p. 421) may easily be visited. We then descend, viâ ($40^1/_2$ M.) *Le Sappey* (p. 423), to (49 M.) **Grenoble** (p. 408). — The Briançon motor-omn. (details, see pp. 417, 435-439) follows the tramway, past (8 M.) the pretty summer resort of *Uriage* (p. 417) and up the valley of the *Romanche* to ($30^1/_2$ M.) *Le Bourg-d'Oisans* (p. 437). We continue to ascend the valley, with fine views of the Pelvoux group, to (47 M.) *La Grave* (p. 438). We soon diverge from the valley and ascend to (54 M.) the *Col du Lautaret* (6800 ft.; p. 438), whence we descend the Guisane valley, past (63 M.) *Le Monêtier-les-Bains* (p. 439), to ($73^1/_2$ M.) **Briançon** (p. 445).

B. From Le Fayet to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Flumet*, see above. The motor-omn. continues along the Arly valley to ($23^1/_2$ M.) *Ugines* (p. 377) and (29 M.) *Albertville* (p. 380). — Hence we take the train for ($43^1/_2$ M.) *St-Jean-de-Maurienne*, viâ (15 M.) *St-Pierre-d'Albigny* (comp. pp. 380, 361, 362). — The Briançon motor-omn. ascends (details, see pp. 363, 467, 466) viâ ($7^1/_2$ M.) *St-Michel-de-Maurienne* and ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Valloire* to (28 M.) the *Col du Galibier* (8725 ft.), whence we descend to (35 M.) the *Col du Lautaret* and (42 M.) *La Grave*, where we join Route A.

The Route des Alpes, when completed, will run from Albertville viâ *Moûtiers* ($17^1/_2$ M.; p. 382), *Bourg-St-Maurice* (35 M.; p. 385), the *Col d'Iseran* ($59^1/_2$ M.; p. 391), *Bessans* ($76^1/_2$ M.; p. 403), and *Modane* ($99^1/_2$ M.; p. 363) to *St-Michel-de-Maurienne* ($109^1/_2$ M.; p. 363).

SECTION III. FROM BRIANÇON TO BARCELONNETTE.

74 M. Motor-omn. in 11 hrs. (40 fr. 20 c.); to *Aiguilles* in 3 hrs. 35 min. (18 fr.); thence to *Barcelonnette* in 5 hrs. 25 min. (29 fr. 80 c.).

Details as far as Arvieux, see p. 446. — 6 M. *Cervières.* — 12½ M. *Col d'Izoard* (7835 ft.; splendid panorama). — We next cross the stony *Casse Déserte* to (18½ M.) *Arvieux,* beyond which a road diverges to the left (E.) through the picturesque Guil valley for Château-Queyras, Abriès, and the Monte Viso (see p. 446 and R. 62). We follow this road as far as (28 M.) *Aiguilles* (p. 471), where a stop of 2 hrs. is made; returning along the same road and leaving the Briançon road on the right (details, see p. 470), we proceed past (36 M.) *La Chapelue* and (41 M.) *La Maison-du-Roi* to (44 M.) *Guillestre* (p. 469). About 2 M. to the N.W., at *Mont-Dauphin,* is a station on the line from Briançon to Gap and Grenoble (p. 445).

We ascend the Chagne valley (details, see p. 469) over the (55½ M.) *Col de Vars* (6940 ft.) to *St-Paul-sur-Ubaye* (p. 443). We then descend the valley of the Ubaye (details, see p. 443) to (66 M.) *Condamine-Châtelard* and (74 M.) **Barcelonnette** (p. 442).

SECTION IV. FROM BARCELONNETTE TO NICE.

104 M. Motor-omn. in 11 hrs. (52 fr. 60 c.). — To *Beauvezer,* 17 fr. 35 c.; thence to *Annot* 9 fr. 75, to *Puget-Théniers,* 16 fr. 5, to *Nice* 35 fr. 25 c.

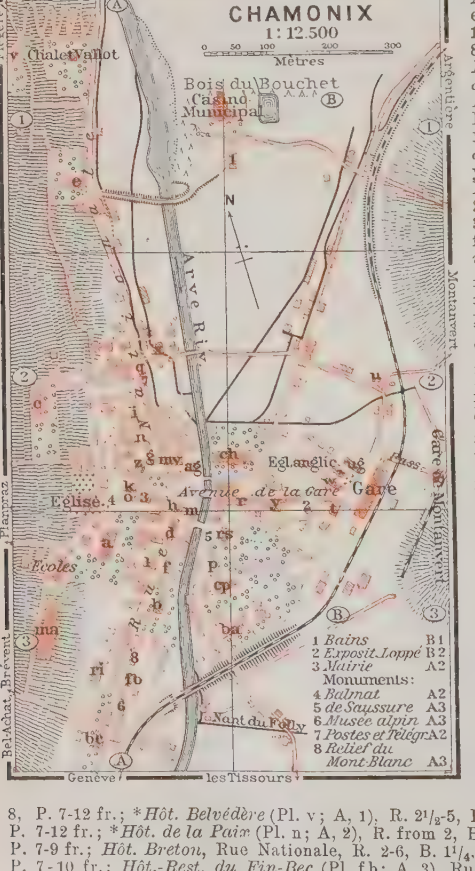
The Route des Alpes, when completed, will run from Barcelonnette viâ the (17 M.) *Col de la Cayolle* (7715 ft.; p. 580), *Guillaumes* (35 M.; p. 579), and the **Gorges de Daluis* to (47 M.) *Pont-de-Gueydan* and (51 M.) *Entrevaux* (p. 579).

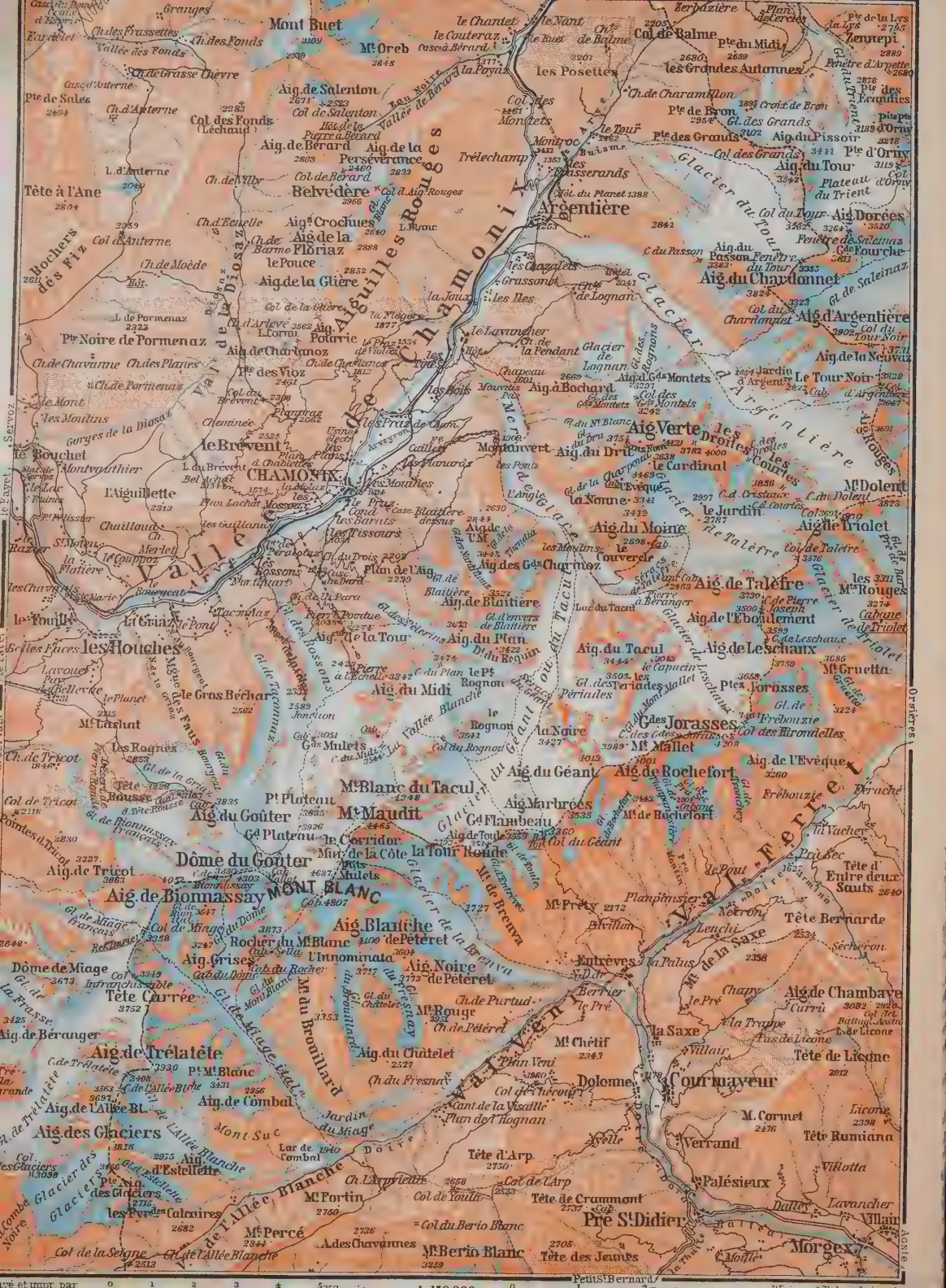
We ascend the Bachelard valley (details, see p. 443) to the (12½ M.) *Col d'Allos* (7380 ft.; panorama); then down the pretty valley of the Verdon to (17 M.) *La Foux* and (22 M.) *Allos* (p. 443). — We proceed down the valley (details, see p. 580) to (27½ M.) *Colmars* and (30½ M.) *Beauvezer,* a pretty summer resort. — Beyond (34 M.) *Thorame-Haute* we leave the St-André road and diverge to the left (details, see p. 580) viâ (40 M.) *La Colle-St-Michel* to (45½ M.) *Méailles* and (47 M.) *Le Fugeret,* stations on the narrow-gauge line from Digne to Nice. — 51 M. *Annot* (p. 580). Thence viâ (57 M.) *Entrevaux,* (64 M.) *Puget-Théniers,* (69½ M.) *Touët-de-Beuil,* etc., to (104 M.) *Nice,* see pp. 580-578.

47. Chamonix and Mont Blanc.

Hotels. Rooms should be secured beforehand in July and Aug. and between 20th Dec. and 10th Feb.; wine is mostly not included in the charges for meals. Omn. meet the trains (1 fr., incl. 66 lb. of luggage). Visitors' tax 20 c. daily. **Gr.-Hôt. Cachat & du Mont-Blanc* (Pl. a; A, 3), R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Royal & de Saussure* (Pl. rs; A, B, 3), R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Couttet & du Parc* (Pl. cp; A, 3), frequented by the English, R. 4-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, P. 10-18 fr.; *Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. ag; A, 2), R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. 10-16 fr.; **Savoy Palace Hotel* (Pl. c; A, 2), R. 4-15,

B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. 15-25 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. des Alpes* (Pl. b; A, 3), R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Métropole & Victoria* (Pl. m v; A, 2), R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, P. 8-15 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Beau-Rivage & des Anglais* (Pl. b a; A, B, 3), frequented by the English, R. 4-8, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. 10-15 fr.; **Hôt. de la Poste* (Pl. p; A, 3), R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D 4, P. 10-13 fr.; *Hôt. Beaulieu* (Pl. x; A, 2), R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. 8-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Mer-de-Glace* (Pl. e; A, 1), R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 8-12 fr.; **Hôt. de France, de l'Union & Terminus* (Pl. d; A, 3), R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. Claret & de Belgique* (beyond Pl. A, 3), Rue Nationale, R. from 2, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½ (incl. wine), P. from 7 fr.; **Touring-Hôtel & du Louvre* (Pl. z; A, 2), R. 3-8, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 7-12 fr.; **Hôt. Beau-Site & Continental* (Pl. bc; A, 3), R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. 8-12 fr.; **Hôt.-Pens. de la Croix-Blanche & Simond* (Pl. g; A, 2), R. 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 8-14 fr.; **Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. f; A, 3), P. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. i; A, 2), R. 2-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 7-14 fr.; **Hôt. Bellevue* (Pl. q; A, 2), R. 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 7-12 fr.; *Hôt. Central* (Pl. h; A, 2), R. 2-4, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3½, P. 7-10 fr.; **Hôt. Suisse* (Pl. l; A, 3), P. 8-12 fr.; **Hôt. des Allobroges*, S.E. of the village, beyond the railway, R. 2½-3, P. 7-12 fr.; **Hôt. Belvédère* (Pl. v; A, 1), R. 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 7-12 fr.; **Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. n; A, 2), R. from 2, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt. Breton*, Rue Nationale, R. 2-6, B. 1¼, L. 2½-3, D. 3½-5, P. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. du Fin-Bec* (Pl. f b; A, 3), Rue Nationale, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 (incl. wine), P. 6-8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Balmat* (Pl. k; A, 2), R. 2½-4, B. 1, L. 2, D. 2½, P. 6-9 fr.; *Hôt. de Chamonix* (Pl. o; A, 2), R. 2-6, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, P. 7-13 fr.— Near the station: *Carlton Hotel* (Pl. r; B, 2),




Mont Buet
Mt Oreb
Col de Balme
Pte du Midi
Les Posettes
Les Grandes Autannes
Aig. de Salenton
Col des Fonds
Aig. de Berard
Aig. de la Persévérance
Belvédère
Tête à l'Ane
Aig. Crochues
Aig. de la Floriaz
le Pouce
Aig. de la Glière
Argentière
Aig. Dorées
Aig. du Chardonnet
Aig. d'Argentière
Pte Noire de Pormenaz
Aig. de Charamoz
Pte des Vioz
le Brévent
CHAMONIX
l'Aiguillette
le Bouchet
Aig. Verte
les Droites
les Courtes
le Cardinal
Mt Dolent
Aig. du Moine
Aig. de Talèfre
Aig. Triolet
les Houches
le Tour
le Gros Bécharl
Mt Lachat
Mt Blanc du Tacul
Mt Maudit
Pt Plateau
Aig. du Goûter
Gd Plateau
le Corridon
Dôme du Goûter
Aig. de Tricot
Aig. de Bionnassay
MONT BLANC
Aig. Blanche de Peteret
Aig. Grises
Aig. Noire de Peteret
Dôme de Miage
Tête Carrée
Aig. de Trélatête
Aig. de l'Allée Bl.
Aig. de Combal
Aig. des Glaciers
Aig. d'Estellette
Mt Fortin
Mt Percé
Col de la Seigne
Mt Rouge
Mt Chétif
Dolomieu
Courmayeur
Tête de Licone
Tête Rumiana
Verrand
Palésieux
Pre St Didier
Morgex
Mt Berio Blanc
Tête des Jeunes
Tête de Crammont
Tête d'Arp
Col du Berio Blanc
Col de la Seigne
Petits St Bernard
Glacier d'Argentière
Glacier du Tour
Glacier du Trient
Glacier de Talèfre
Glacier du Géant
Glacier de la Brenva
Glacier de Miage
Glacier de Trélatête
Glacier de l'Allée Blanche
Glacier des Bossons
Glacier des Pélerins
Glacier de Taconnaz
Glacier de Lognan
Glacier de Leschaux
Glacier de Triolet
Glacier du Tacul
Glacier du Mont Maudit
Glacier de Toule
Glacier de Frébouzie
Glacier de Pré de Bar
Glacier de Pré de Bard
Glacier de Planpincieux
Glacier de Pré de Bard
Vallée de Chamonix
Vallée de Berard
Vallée Blanche
Vallée du Tacul ou du Géant
Vallée de Leschaux
Vallée de Triolet
Vallée de la Diosaz
Vallée de Servoz
Vallée de Ferret
Vallée de l'Allée Blanche
Aiguilles Rouges
Bochers des Fiz
Aig. de Blaitière
Aig. du Plan
Aig. du Midi
Aig. du Tacul
Aig. de Leschaux
Aig. de l'Eboulement
Aig. de Rochefort
Aig. de l'Evêque
Aig. du Géant
Aig. Marbrées
Aig. du Chardonnet
Aig. du Pissoir
Aig. du Tour
Aig. d'Orny
Aig. de la Neuvaz
Aig. du Chapeau
Aig. du Bochard
Aig. du Drû
Aig. de la Charmoz
Aig. de la Nonne
Aig. du Plan
Aig. de la Tour
Aig. de Blaitière
Aig. des Charmoz
Aig. de la Glière
Aig. de la Barme
Aig. de la Tour
Aig. de la Persévérance
Aig. de Berard
Aig. de Salenton
Aig. de Charamillon
Aig. du Passon
Aig. du Tour
Aig. du Chardonnet
Aig. d'Argentière
Aig. de la Neuvaz
Aig. Verte
Aig. du Moine
Aig. de Talèfre
Aig. de l'Eboulement
Aig. de Leschaux
Aig. du Tacul
Aig. du Midi
Aig. du Plan

R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt. de l'Univers & de Genève* (Pl. ug; B, 2), R. 2-8, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 7-10 fr.; **Hôt. des Etrangers* (Pl. t; B, 2, 3), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 8-12 fr.; *International Hotel & de la Gare* (Pl. w; B, 2), well spoken of, L. 2½, D. 3½, P. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. du Nord* (Pl. y; B, 2), R. 2½-4, B. 1½, L. 2½-3, D. 3½, P. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Chemin-de-Fer* (Pl. u; B, 2), R. 2½, B. 1½ fr.

Three new hotels, the *Majestic Palace* (Pl. ma; A, 3), the *Chamonix Palace* (Pl. ch; A, B, 2), and the *Hôt. Beau-Séjour & Richemond* (Pl. ri; A, 3), are to be opened in 1914.

Hotels open in winter: Couttet, Savoy, des Alpes, Beau-Rivage, du Nord, Beau-Site, Croix-Blanche, de Paris, Suisse, Belvédère, Claret, Carlton, de la Paix, Breton, Balmat, de Chamonix, des Etrangers, and International. The others are mostly open May-Oct. only.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Café de la Terrasse* (Pl. m; A, 2, 3), on the Arve, well spoken of; *Hôt. de l'Univers; Anglo-American Bar*, at the Hôt. de l'Union; *Brasserie de la Couronne*, opposite the Hôt. Suisse; *Brass. Bavaria*, at the Carlton Hotel; *Brass. du Nord, Brass. Schuler*, Av. de la Gare. *Pâtisserie des Alpes*, opposite the post office.

Casino Municipal (Pl. A, B, 1), in the Bois du Bouchet (p. 344), with café, theatre, and card-room. Adm. to the park 25 c., to park and casino 1 fr.

Baths (Pl. 1; B, 1), near the Casino Municipal.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 7; A, 2). Rue Nationale. — *Chemist, Money Changer, Inquiry Office*, and *Guides Office*, all in the Rue de l'Eglise. — *Collection of Paintings* by M. Loppé (Pl. 2, B 2; small fee; closed 12-1.30), near the station. *Relief of Mont Blanc* (Pl. 8; A, 3), adm. 1 fr. *Alpineum* (cinematograph of Mont Blanc), adm. 1-3 fr. *Historical Alpine Museum*, Rue Nationale (Pl. 6, A 3; adm. 50 c.), with souvenirs of the first ascents of Mont Blanc, etc.

English Church (Pl. B, 2), with regular services during the season.

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the Montanvert, Flégère, Brévent, Plan de l'Aiguille, and Pierre Pointue. Glacier des Bossons, see p. 348; Mer de Glace, see p. 346. - The Chamonix guides form a society under a *Guide-Chef*, who assigns them to applicants in rotation; but members of Alpine clubs and ladies may choose their own guides. Full pay must be given for an ordinary tour half completed but cut short at the traveller's desire; when less than half completed two-thirds of the tariff must be paid. The guides are not bound to carry baggage. The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: Alph. Simond. Jos., Camille, and Alf. Ravanel, Jos. Arist. Simond, Ed. Payot, Jos. Demarchi, Fr. Mugnier, Léon Claret-Tournier, J. A. Devouassoud, Jules Burnet, Cam. Simond, L. Favret, Fr. Couttet, Jos. and Ern. Simond, Hubert Charlet, Ern. Ravanel, Jos. Couttet, Jules and Alf. Balmat, Jos. and Paul Cachat. Several of them are also 'guides skieurs'.

Horses and Mules. The charges are the same as for a guide, and as much more for the attendant. One attendant suffices for two horses.

Excursions. Those who spend one day only at Chamonix should take the railway to the *Montanvert* (p. 344), cross the *Mer de Glace* (p. 346) to the *Chapeau* (p. 347) and *Les Tines*, and thence (or from Chamonix) ascend the *Flégère* (p. 348). Or, from the Montanvert, go on to the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (p. 349), and return direct to Chamonix. The ascent of the *Brévent* (p. 347) takes nearly a whole day. Good walkers may descend to *Planpraz* and then ascend the Flégère (afternoon light best).

The best map of the Mont Blanc chain is that by *Barbey, Imfeld*, and *Kurz* (1:50,000; 3rd ed., 1910; 10 fr.). MM. *Joseph* and *Henri Vallot* are preparing a new map (1:20,000), one sheet of which, showing the immediate environs of Chamonix, was published in 1907 (1½ fr.).

The ***Valley of Chamonix** (pop. 4800), 14 M. long, watered by the *Arve*, descends (N.E. to S.W.) from the Col de Balme to Les Houches. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mont Blanc chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the Glacier des Bossons, Mer de Glace,

and the Glaciers d'Argentière and du Tour, and on the N.W. by the Aiguilles Rouges and the Brévent. The valley was first occupied by a Benedictine priory in 1091, under the name of *Campus Munitus* ('Chamonix'), and was known in the middle ages as 'Le Prieuré', but it remained unexplored until the 18th cent., when it was visited by the English travellers Pococke and Windham (1741) and the Genevese naturalists De Saussure (1760) and Bourrit (1769).

The village of **Chamonix** (3390 ft.; pop. 866), lying on both banks of the Arve, is a mountaineering centre of the first rank, and is frequented also for winter-sports. Opposite the station is the *English Church* (Pl. B, 2), the churchyard of which contains the tombs of Ed. Whymper (d. 1911) and other mountaineers. The Av. de la Gare crosses the Arve to the Rue Nationale. About 100 paces short of the bridge we may turn to the left to the *De Saussure Monument* (Pl. 5; A, 3), a bronze group representing De Saussure (1740-99), with Balmat, his guide (p. 350). Crossing the bridge, we soon reach the intersection of the *Rue Nationale*, the main street, and the Rue de l'Eglise, which leads N.W. to the *Church*. On the right is the *Mairie* (Pl. 3; A, 2). In front of the church is a granite boulder with a medallion of Balmat (Pl. 4; A, 2).

Walks. To the (10 min.) *Casino Municipal* (Pl. A, B, 1), in the *Bois du Bouchet*, on the left bank of the Arve. — To the *Source of the Arveyron* (p. 347; 2 hrs. there and back): from the Casino cross the railway and follow the path to the left, through woods, to the slope of the hill; then turn to the left, cross the bridge at the guide-post, and ascend on the right bank. — To *Les Gaillands* and the *Glacier des Bossons*, see p. 348. — To the *Cascade du Dard*, see p. 349. — To the *Cascade de Blaitière* (3995 ft.; adm. 50 c.), ½ hr. E. of Chamonix; the path diverges to the right from the Montanvert bridle-path (see below). — To the *Gorges de la Diosaz*, by the electric railway to Servoz, see p. 321.

The ***Montanvert**, or *Montenvers* (6265 ft.), a height on the E. of the valley, is visited for the view of the Mer de Glace, and also as a starting-point for ascents. The Rack-and-Pinion Railway (3 M. long; ascent in 50 min.; 12 fr. 50 or 8 fr. 25 c., return 17 fr. 10 c. or 12 fr.) starts from the Gare de Montanvert (Pl. B, 2, 3; foot-bridge from the Place de la Gare). The line ascends gradually at first, and then more rapidly (gradient 15 to 20 : 100). At (1 M.) *Les Planards* (4200 ft.) we overlook the Chamonix valley on the right. We then ascend the right bank of the *Torrent du Grépon*, pass through a curved tunnel, and mount the wooded slope (N.E.) to (2 M.) *Le Caillet* (5350 ft.). Then two viaducts (views) and a curve to the S., where we suddenly sight the Mer de Glace and the Aig. du Dru. The cars pass the hotel and stop, a little farther on, at (3 M.) the station of Montanvert (6280 ft.).

The Bridle Path (2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary) turns to the right from the station, and again to the right near the Hôtel du Chemin-de-Fer (Pl. u; B, 2); it then crosses the railway and turns to the left (to the right to the Cascade de Blaitière, see above). At the (¼ hr.) first house of *Les Mouilles* (3400 ft.) we ascend to the right and cross the Montanvert railway; we

again turn to the right after 1/4 hr., pass the (10 min.) *Chalets des Planards* (3965 ft.; rfmts.), and cross the line again. Beyond (40 min.) the *Chalet du Caillet* (4895 ft.; rfmts.) we leave the path to Les Bois (p. 347) to the left and ascend to the (1 1/4 hr.) Hôtel du Montanvert.

The *Hôtel du Montanvert* (R. 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, P. 10-12 fr.) commands a striking *View (indicator), marred a little by the station. The *Mer de Glace*, an immense basin of ice, 4 1/2 M. long and 1/2-1 1/4 M. broad, is formed by the union of the *Glaciers du Géant* or *du Tacul, de Leschaux*, and *de Talèfre*. Opposite rises the imposing Aig. du Dru; to the left are the snow-clad Aig. Verte and the Aig. à Bochard; to the right is the Aig. du Moine; farther off are the Grandes-Jorasses, Mont Mallet, and Aig. du Géant; to the extreme right are the Aig. des Grands-Charmoz and de Blaitière.

From the Montanvert to the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Plan de l'Aiguille*, see p. 349.

The ***Jardin de Talèfre*** (9145 ft.; 4-5 hrs.; for experts only; guide 18, or incl. night at the Montanvert 22 fr.) is a triangular rock rising in the middle of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. From the Montanvert we first skirt the rocks of *Les Ponts* (6325 ft.; iron rods), to the right. At the (1/2 hr.) *Angle* we take to the Mer de Glace, with its glacier mills (above, on the left, is the Refuge de la Charpoña, see below), and then ascend the moraines of the Glaciers du Tacul, de Leschaux, and de Talèfre, to the foot of the *Couvercle*. This we scale by a steep path, partly cut in the rocks of the *Egrulets* (wire cables); then, above the *Séracs de Talèfre*, we skirt the foot of the Aig. du Moine (p. 346), passing a little below the *Refuge du Couvercle* of the C.A.F. (8850 ft.; 2-2 1/2 hrs. from the Angle), till we are opposite the rock of the Jardin. Lastly we ascend the *Glacier de Talèfre* to the foot of the rock (1 1/2-2 hrs.). Around a spring in this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in July and August. We are here within a superb hemicycle of snowy peaks: the Aig. du Moine, the Aig. Verte, the Droites, the Courtes, the Aig. de Triolet, de Talèfre, etc. — We descend to the (3/4 hr.) *Pierre-à-Bérenger* (8050 ft.), to the E. of the séracs, and return to the Montanvert in about 3 hrs. more.

Ascents. (1) In the *Aiguilles de Chamonix* group (S. of the Montanvert, as far as to the Col du Midi). The *Aiguille de l'M* (9330 ft.; rather difficult; guide 20 fr.) is ascended from above the huts of Blaitière-Dessus (p. 349) by crossing the *Glacier des Nantillons* and mounting a (2 1/2 hrs.) couloir to the (40 min.) *Col de la Bâche* (9140 ft.); thence, to the left, a clamber of 1/2 hr. to the top. Descent from the col to the Montanvert by the *Glacier de la Thendia*, 1 1/2 hr. The ascent of the *Aiguille des Petits-Charmoz* (9405 ft.; guide 20 fr.), 20 min. S. of the Col de la Bâche, involves a stiffer clamber. — *Aiguille des Grands-Charmoz* (11,305 ft.; very difficult; guide 80 fr.), by the Glacier des Nantillons (first ascent by A. F. Mummery in 1881; the spur called *Aiguille de la République*, 10,845 ft., by H. E. Beaujard in 1904). — *Aiguille de Grépon*, or 'Grand Diable' (11,425 ft.; extremely difficult; guide 200 fr.), by the Glacier des Nantillons and the N. arête, one of the most famous climbs in the Alps (first ascent by A. F. Mummery in 1881). — *Aiguille de Blaitière* (11,555 ft.; guide 80 fr.), by the E. arête, a most difficult climb over ice and rocks (first ascent by E. R. Whitwell in 1874). — *Aiguille du Plan* (12,050 ft.; difficult; guide 60 fr.), by the *Glacier du Plan* and the S.W. arête. — *Dent du Requin* (11,225 ft.; extremely difficult; guide 150 fr.; first ascent by A. F. Mummery in 1903), by the S.W. face. — The *Aiguille du Midi* (12,605 ft.; guide 60 fr.; difficult; aerial railway from the Pierre-Pointue being built, see p. 349) may be ascended by the Glacier du Géant and the Vallée Blanche. Grand view.

(2) In the *Aiguille Verte* group (E. of the Montanvert, as far as the Col des Courtes). From the *Refuge de la Charpoña* (9320 ft.), 3 1/2 hrs. from the Montanvert (p. 344): *Grand Dru* (12,315 ft.; very difficult; guide 90 fr.; first ascent by C. T. Dent and J. W. Hartley in 1878), by the S.

face. - *Petit Dru*, or *Pointe Charlet* (12,240 ft.; extremely difficult; guide 130 fr.; first ascent by J. E. Charlet-Straton in 1879), by the S.W. face. — *Aiguille Sans-Nom* (13,065 ft.; extremely difficult; first ascent by the Duke of the Abruzzi in 1898), by the S. face and the W. arête. — From the *Refuge du Couvercle* (p. 345): *Aiguille du Moine* (11,195 ft.; difficult, but very interesting; guide 50 fr.; first ascent by Miss I. Straton and Miss E. Lewis Lloyd in 1871), by the S. face. — *Aiguille Verte* (13,520 ft.; very difficult; falling stones; guide 100 fr.; first ascent by E. Whymper in 1865), by the Glacier de Talèfre and the long 'Whymper couloir' to the arête between the Aig. Verte and Les Droites, then left to the (7-8 hrs.) summit. — *Les Droites* (13,125 ft.; very difficult), by the W. face. — *Les Courtes* (12,650 ft.; difficult), by the W. face (rock-crystals).

(3) In the *Grandes-Jorasses* chain (from the Aig. de Triolet to the Tour Ronde). *Aiguille de Triolet* (12,715 ft.; very difficult), over the Glaciers de Talèfre and des Courtes, better from the Cabane de Triolet (p. 358). — *Mont Mallet* (13,090 ft.; difficult), over the Glaciers de Leschaux and du Mont-Mallet. — *Aiguille du Tacul* (11,300 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; rather difficult; guide 35 fr.), with a magnificent view. — *Aiguille du Géant* and *Tour-Ronde*, see the Col du Géant (p. 357).

Cols. — From Chamonix to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant, 11-12 hrs. (in 2 days), trying, but very interesting, and for adepts not difficult (guide 60, porter 40 fr.). From the Montanvert (p. 344; where it is usual to sleep, or in the reverse direction at the Refuge-Hôtel Torino, p. 357) we ascend the Mer de Glace and the *Glacier du Tacul* or *du Géant* (crevasses). We pass the Mont-Blanc du Tacul (p. 351) on the right, and the Aig. du Géant (p. 357) on the left, and in 7-8 hrs. reach the **Col du Géant** (11,055 ft.; shelter-hut; p. 357). We descend to the (5 min.) *Refuge-Hôtel Torino* (p. 357), and over steep rocks to the *Pavillon du Mont-Fréty* (p. 357) and (3 hrs.) *Courmayeur* (p. 356). — Other passes from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, for adepts only): **Col de Triolet** (12,110 ft.; guide 60 fr.), at the upper (S.E.) end of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aiguille de Triolet* (see above) and the *Punta Isabella* (12,340 ft.); the **Col de Talèfre** (11,630 ft.; guide 50 fr.), also at the head of the Glacier de Talèfre, but farther W., to the E. of the *Aiguille de Talèfre*; **Col de Pierre-Joseph** (11,485 ft.; guide 60 fr.), S. of the Aig. de Talèfre; **Col des Hirondelles** (11,330 ft.; guide 80 fr.), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses*. — *Col de Miage*, see p. 353; *Col du Mont-Dolent*, see p. 328. — To *Orsières* viâ the *Col du Chardonnet*, the *Col d'Argentière*, or the *Col du Tour*, see p. 328.

To the *Glacier d'Argentière* viâ the *Col des Grand-Montets*, see p. 328. — To the *Glacier des Bossons* over the *Col du Midi* (11,693 ft.), very difficult and dangerous.

From the Montanvert it is usual to cross the **Mer de Glace** to the ($1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr.) Chapeau, nearly opposite. On the edge of the glacier, below the hotel, is the 'Pierre aux Anglais', with the names of Pococke and Windham. From the station a path descends in 6 min. to the glacier. The passage presents no difficulty (12-15 min.; guide from the Montanvert, unnecessary for the sure-footed, 5 fr., to the Chapeau 8 fr.; woollen socks to draw over shoes 1 fr.). On the opposite side we ascend over débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine (5990 ft.; rfmts.), then descend by a path to the left, crossing a bridge near the *Cascade du Nant-Blanc*, and lastly by the *'Mauvais Pas'*, where the path is hewn in steps and provided with a rail, to the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for this excursion in the reverse direction are not always to be had at the Chapeau; if required, they should be brought from Le Lavancher (6 fr.; p. 347).

The ***Chapeau** (5255 ft.; chalet-rest., L. $3^1/_2$ fr.), a projecting rock N.E. of the Mer de Glace, at the base of the *Aiguille à Bochard* (8755 ft.), though much lower than the Montanvert, affords a good survey of the séracs of the glacier and the valley of Chamonix. In the background rise Mont Mallet and the Aig. du Géant; to the right, the Aig. des Grands-Charmoz, de Blaitière, and du Plan, the Bosses du Dromadaire, and the Dôme and Aig. du Goûter.

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, in view of the Mer de Glace and the Aig. du Dru, and then through a pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôtel Beau-Séjour* (p. 329). Here it divides: to the right to (10 min.) *Le Larancher* (p. 329), to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 328). The route to the Flégère crosses the Arve and the railway opposite the Hôtel de la Gare, then leads to the left through woods to (20 min.) the foot of the zigzag path coming from Les Praz (p. 348). A shorter path, rough and unfit for riding, diverges (20 min. from the Chapeau) to the left from the path to Les Tines, and descends the moraine (passing on the left the *Source of the Arveyron*, which issues from the Mer de Glace) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (p. 328).

The ***Brévent** (8285 ft.), the S.W. offshoot of the Aig. Rouges, affords a view similar to that from the Flégère (p. 348), but still grander (good indicator). Mont Blanc is here fully revealed; to the N.E., beyond the Flégère, we see the Bernese Alps, to the S.W. the Dauphiné Alps. The bridle-path (4-$4^1/_2$ hrs.; guide needless; mule and man 20 fr.) diverges to the right at the Hôtel Beau-Site (Pl. bc; A, 3); after 5 min. we turn to the left (path to the right to Planpraz, see below), passing the houses of *Les Mossoux*, and ascend through woods to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Plan-Lachat* (5165 ft.; rfmts.), with an admirable view; then in zigzags to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Pavillon de Bel-Achat* (7065 ft.; rest., bed $2^1/_2$, B. 2, L. $3^1/_2$ fr.); and lastly, passing near the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) summit (rest., bed 3-$3^1/_2$, B. 2, L. or D. 4 fr.).

Walkers often prefer the steeper path viâ Planpraz, which begins 7 min. above the church of Chamonix, near the houses of *La Molaz* (to the left, the route by the Plan-Lachat, see above). It ascends at first through woods to the ($1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr.) *Plan des Chablettes* (5070 ft.; small rest.; view of Mont Blanc), then without shade, but with a splendid view, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Planpraz* (6765 ft.; hôt.-rest., bed 3, B. 2, L. 4 fr.), to which point riding is practicable (mule and man 16 fr.; the bridle-path goes on to the Col du Brévent, the Col d'Anterne, and Sixt, p. 333). We mount steeply to the left, and through the *Cheminée* (8040 ft.) to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) summit. Iron bars and steps assist climbers. Guide (10 fr.) unnecessary.

The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère (guide 13 fr., unnecessary). Descending from the Flégère, we follow a well-defined, but badly kept path diverging to the right 20 min. below the restaurant, and undulating along the hillside, in full view of Mont Blanc. Half-way (1 hr.) we pass, on the left, the three *Chalets de Charlanoz* (5945 ft.), and in 1 hr. more reach the Hôtel de Planpraz (see above). Thence a path leads to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Lac de Cornu* (7470 ft.), over the *Pas de Cornu* (7895 ft.), between the Aig. Pourrie and the Aig. de Charlanoz.

The ***Flégère** (6160 ft.; 2½-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; mule and man 14 fr.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the Aig. de la Floria, a peak of the Aig. Rouges. The bridle-path (shaded in the afternoon) diverges to the left from the Argentière road (p. 329), near the Chalet Vallot, the last house in Chamonix; near the Hôtel Belvédère (Pl. v; A, 1) it leads to the right (stony at first) into the wood, passing the (10 min.) electric works (3705 ft.), and ascends gradually until it joins the bridle-path from Les Praz (see below), ¼ hr. below the (1½ hr.) *Chalet du Praz-des-Violaz* (5035 ft.; rfmts.). Then, mostly through woods, to (1 hr.) the *Croix de la Flégère* (small hôt.-pens., R. 3½-4, D. 4, P. 9-10 fr.).

From *Les Praz-de-Chamonix* (p. 328) to the Flégère there are two routes: the footpath, which diverges from the road a little W. of the Arve bridge and joins the bridle-path from Chamonix (see above) in 20 min.; or the bridle-path, which turns to the left by the last house in Les Praz, 40 min. from Chamonix, crosses the Arve, and mounts in zigzags on a grassy and stony slope. After 50 min. we enter the wood to the right, and in ½ hr. more reach the Praz-de-Violaz.

The fine *View embraces the Mont Blanc chain, from the Col de Balme to beyond the Glacier des Bossons. Opposite us lies the basin of the Mer de Glace, enclosed by fantastic aiguilles: to the left, the Aig. du Dru and the Aig. Verte; to the right, the Aig. des Grands-Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan, and du Midi. Mont Blanc is distinctly seen, but is less striking than the nearer peaks. The jagged pinnacles of the Aig. Rouges, N. of the Flégère, present a singular appearance. As the evening-light is best, it is worth while spending the night here.

From the Flégère we may visit (2 hrs.) the little *Lac Blanc*, on the E. slope of the Belvédère (see below). Climbers may ascend the *Aiguille de la Glière* (9355 ft.; guide 15 fr.) in 3½ hrs.; the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9475 ft.; guide 20 fr.) in 4 hrs.; and the **Belvédère* (9730 ft.; guide 20 fr.), the highest of the Aig. Rouges, in 5 hrs. — From the Flégère a steep and stony path descends to Argentière, viâ (1 hr.) *La Joux* (p. 329). To *Planpraz* (Brévent), see p. 347.

To the ***Glacier des Bossons**, an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back). We may go by electric railway to (2 M.) Les Bossons (p. 321) or follow the Le Fayet road (motor-omn.) to (25 min.) *Les Gaillands* (Hôt.-Pens. au Miroir-du-Mont-Blanc, with café-rest., P. 5-7 fr.), beyond which, on the road, are two small lakes. We then cross the Arve by the (10 min.) *Pont de Péralotaz* (Hôt. du Dôme & du Pont, Hôt.-Pens. du Panorama), and ascend to the left by a good footpath, nearly opposite the station of Les Bossons. After 10 min. we pass two chalets (rfmts.), and beyond them, where the path forks, we ascend to the left to the (35 min.) *Pavillon des Bossons* (4260 ft.; rest.), on the left moraine of the huge glacier, backed by the Mont-Blanc du Tacul, and on the left by the Aig. du Midi (p. 345) and du Plan (12,050 ft.). We descend to a grotto hewn in the ice (adm. 1 fr.), and cross the glacier (guide, hardly needed, 2, socks 1 fr.) to the (½ hr.) right moraine, with the *Chalet du Serrot* (4455 ft.; rfmts.). We now descend over débris and through woods, crossing two torrents, to the Cascade du Dard (p. 349), and return thence to (1 hr.) Chamonix.

From the Pavillon des Bossons (p. 348) a bridle-path, skirting the left bank of the Glacier des Bossons, and then winding through fine woods, leads to (1½ hr.) the *Chalet des Pyramides* (6215 ft.; L. 3½ fr., wine extra). From this point we may (with guide) cross the upper plateau of the glacier in 35 min., and reach the Chalet du Serrot (p. 348), on the right bank, in 35 min. more. — From the Chalet des Pyramides a path, continuing the bridle-path mentioned above, ascends on the left bank to (¾ hr.) the top of the *Montagne de la Côte* (8495 ft.), whence we may reach (¾ hr.) the *Grands-Mulets*, viâ La Jonction (p. 350).

Another attractive excursion is to the ***Plan de l'Aiguille** (7225 ft.; 3-3¼ hrs.; guide unnecessary; mule and man 18, incl. return by the Montanvert 24 fr.). We follow the left bank of the Arve, pass under the railway, and go viâ the hamlets of *Le Praz-Conduit* and *Les Barats* (taking the upper road, to the left) to (20 min.) *Les Tissours*. We then ascend to the left, and by a refreshment-hut again to the left (guide-post; path to the right to the Pierre-Pointue, see below). The good bridle-path leads through woods, affording fine glimpses of the Chamonix valley and (farther up) of the Glacier des Bossons, the Aig. and Dôme du Goûter, Mont Blanc, and the Aig. du Midi. Beyond the (1½ hr.) *Chalet du Trois* (5545 ft.; rfmts.) we ascend over pastures to the (1¼ hr.) *Chalet-Restaurant du Plan-de-l'Aiguille* (L. 3½ fr.). From this point a footpath ascends a stony tract, commanding a grand view of the whole Mont Blanc chain and of the Tarentaise Mts. beyond the Col de Voza. In 25 min. we reach the little *Lac du Plan-de-l'Aiguille* (7545 ft.), at the foot of the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Blaitière*, backed by the Aig. du Midi, du Plan, and de Blaitière.

From the Plan de l'Aiguille to the *Pierre-Pointue*, see p. 350; but better in the reverse direction.

From the Plan de l'Aiguille a good bridle-path ('Chemin Henri-Vallot'; views) leads N.E. below the *Glaciers de Blaitière* and *des Nantillons*, undulating along the hillside. It runs above the *Chalets de Blaitière-Dessus* as far as the (¾ hr.) *Signal des Charmoz* (7235 ft.), opposite the Aig. du Dru (p. 345), and then descends in zigzags, with a splendid view of the Mer de Glace (p. 346), to the (½ hr.) *Montanvert* (p. 344).

The ***Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue** (6750 ft.; 2½-3 hrs.; guide needless; mule and man 16 fr.) is another favourite point. An aerial railway is being constructed to the top of the Aig. du Midi (p. 345), viâ the Pierre-Pointue. Beyond (20 min.) *Les Tissours* (see above) we keep straight on (to the left to the Plan de l'Aiguille, see above), and ascend through woods on the right bank of the torrent to the fine (35 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (4045 ft.; chalet-rest.). We then cross the stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*, and ascend in zigzags, passing (10 min.) a chalet (rfmts.), and leaving the path to the Glacier des Bossons to the right (p. 348). We continue to mount the right flank of the wild valley of the *Torrent des Pèlerins*,

and reach (35 min.) the *Chalet de la Para* (4790 ft.; rfmts.). Lastly an ascent through woods and pastures to the (1½ hr.) *Pavillon de Pierre-Pointue* (R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3½ fr.), on the brink of the Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful séracs. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme and Aig. du Goûter, etc.; the view to the N. and W. also is superb.

The **Aiguillette de la Tour** (7460 ft.) commands a fine view of the Glacier des Bossons (1 hr.; guide desirable, 10 fr. from Chamonix; ascend to the left by the Pavillon). — The **Pierre-à-l'Echelle** (7950 ft.) is another fine point (1 hr.; guide, unnecessary for experts, 10 fr. from Chamonix). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see below) rounds a rock to the right, near the Pavillon, and ascends to the brink of the Glacier des Bossons (danger from falling stones). Admirable view of the crevassed glacier, backed by the *Grands-Mulets* (see below), 2½ hrs. distant (a grand glacier-route; guide 20 fr.). — From the Pierre-Pointue good climbers may cross the crevassed *Glacier des Pèlerins* and its moraine to the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (p. 349; 2 hrs.; guide necessary, from Chamonix 12 fr.).

***Mont Blanc** (15,780 ft.), the monarch of the Alps (Monte Rosa 15,215 ft., Finsteraarhorn 14,025 ft., Ortler 12,810 ft.; Pic de Néthou in the Pyrenees 11,170 ft.; Elbruz in the Caucasus 18,470 ft.; Aconcagua in the Andes 22,825 ft.; Mount Everest 29,000 ft.), has been since 1860 the boundary between France and Italy. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by Dr. Paccard with the guide Jacques Balmat (p. 344). In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure, with eighteen guides; in 1825 by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. The ascent, though very fatiguing, offers no serious difficulties to adepts, but should not be attempted in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have often occurred. The view from the summit is extremely grand, but owing to the distance all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather we can descry only the general outlines of the landscape, the Savoy Alps, the Jura, and the Swiss, Graian, Cottian, and Dauphiné Alps. (Panorama by X. Imfeld, 1905; 5 fr.)

For the ascent from Chamonix (about 16 hrs.) a guide costs 100 fr. and a porter 50 fr. (two guides are advisable for the inexperienced); if the summit is not reached, 20 fr. must be paid as far as the Grands-Mulets (or 30 fr. in two days), 50 to the Grand-Plateau, and 70 to the Bosses du Dromadaire. On the first day we ascend by the *Pierre-Pointue* (p. 349) and the *Glacier des Bossons*, with its labyrinth of crevasses called *La Jonction*, to the (7-8 hrs.) **Grands-Mulets** (10,010 ft.), at the W. foot of which is the *Chalet-Hôtel des Grands-Mulets* (14 beds at 8, B. 3, L. 4, D. 6, wine 4 fr.; provisions for Mont Blanc 4 fr.; D. for guide 2½ fr.). When descending from Mont Blanc the traveller should go on to the (2½ hrs.) Pierre-Pointue or to (2 hrs. more) Chamonix. — On the second day (starting at 1 or 2 a.m.) we ascend by the *Petit-Plateau* (11,925 ft.) to the (4 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,880 ft.) and thence to the right (the usual route) to the *Col du Dôme*, to the left of the *Dôme du Goûter*, and to the (1½ hr.) *Rocher des Bosses* (14,310 ft.), on which lie the *Observatoire Vallot* (no adm.) and the *Refuge Vallot*. Lastly we mount by the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,800 ft. and 14,885 ft.) and the *Rocher de la Tournette* (15,345 ft.) to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit. Here, from 1893 to 1909, stood the observatory of J. Janssen, an astronomer of Paris (1824-1907), but this has been replaced by a small refuge-hut. Another route (3-4 hrs.; more

difficult) is to the left from the Grand-Plateau, by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, the *Rochers Rouges*, and the *Petits-Mulets* (15,380 ft.).

From St-Gervais (p. 319) the ascent of Mont Blanc, 13-14 hrs., is more varied. We ascend by the Chemin de Fer du Mont-Blanc to (1½ hr.) *Bionnassay* (p. 320) and walk up in 2 hrs. (railway under construction) by the saddle of *Mont Lachat* (6940 ft.) and over the *Glacier de Tête-Rousse* (no crevasses) to the **Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse** (10,390 ft.; 16 beds at 6, B. 2½, L. 5 fr.), with a grand though limited view. In 1892 a mud-torrent burst forth from the Tête-Rousse glacier and descended to the (9½ M.) Arve in 32 min., destroying parts of Bionnay (p. 320), Le Fayet (p. 318), and the Bains de St-Gervais (p. 319), and burying about 175 persons. A visit may be paid to the tunnels in the Glacier de Tête-Rousse, made to prevent a recurrence of such catastrophes (apply to overseer). — Starting as early as possible, in order to escape falling stones, we mount along the E. side of a long couloir to (3-3½ hrs.) the little shelter-hut (12,525 ft.), 5 min. below the *Aiguille du Goûter* (see below), and thence by the Dôme du Goûter to the (3 hrs.) *Refuge Vallot* (p. 350). — Or the ascent may be made from Chamonix thus: electric railway in 20 min. (on foot in 1½ hr.) to *Les Houches* (p. 352), then ascend to the left by a path a little below Lavouet (p. 352), past *Le Planet*, to the forester's hut on Mont Lachat (p. 320), and thence to the (6-7 hrs.) *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse* (see above).

From Courmayeur (p. 356) the ascent of Mont Blanc takes about 14 hrs. (guide to Chamonix 100, porter 50 fr.). From the *Lac de Combal* (p. 355) we cross the *Glacier de Miage* to the (7½ hrs.) *Cabane du Dôme* of the Italian Alpine Club (10,235 ft.), at the foot of the *Aiguilles Grises* (10,655 ft.); then cross the *Glacier* and *Col du Dôme* to the (5-7 hrs.) Refuge Vallot (p. 350) and the (1½ hr.) summit. — Another route (much more difficult and not devoid of danger) leads from the Lac de Combal across the *Glaciers de Miage* and *du Mont-Blanc* to the (7½ hrs.) *Refuge Quintino Sella* (11,055 ft.), at the foot of the *Rocher du Mont-Blanc*, whence the top is reached in 7-8 hrs. The ascent by the *Glaciers du Brouillard* and *du Fresnay* and also the direct ascent by the *Glacier de la Brenva* are very difficult and dangerous, but are somewhat facilitated by the *Cabane du Châtelet* (9020 ft.), on the plateau of Châtelet, 4 hrs. from the Cantine de la Visaille (p. 356). — From the Col du Géant (p. 346) the ascent takes 7½-8 hrs. (difficult; no fixed tariff). We cross the *Glacier du Géant* and the *Vallée Blanche* to the (2½ hrs.) hut on the Aig. du Midi (p. 345); then mount the ice-slopes of the *Mont-Blanc du Tacul* (13,935 ft.) and *Mont-Maudit* (14,650 ft.) to the Rochers Rouges (see above) and to (5-6 hrs.) the top. — The *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,680 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide from Chamonix 40 fr.; shelter-hut, see above) and the ***Dôme du Goûter** (14,120 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 60 fr.) may be ascended from the Tête-Rousse or the Grands-Mulets without difficulty.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* viâ the *Cols du Brévent* and *d'Anterne* (much preferable reversed), see p. 333. Over the *Buet*, see p. 327.

48. From Chamonix to Courmayeur viâ the Cols du Bonhomme and de la Seigne. Tour du Mont-Blanc.

Comp. the Map, p. 343.

Bridle Path, good as far as the Col de la Croix-du-Bonhomme, tolerable to the Col des Fours, and bad thence to Les Mottets. Three days: 1st, viâ the Hôtel Bellevue, or viâ the Col de Voza, to Les Contamines, 6 hrs. (or to Nant-Borrant, 7¾ hrs.); 2nd, from Nant-Borrant, viâ the Col des Fours, to Les Mottets, 6-6½ hrs. (or viâ Les Chapieux, 7 hrs.); 3rd, to Courmayeur, 6½ hrs. Or better, omitting the Hôtel Bellevue, go in

the afternoon viâ St-Gervais to Les Contamines (carr. from Le Fayet station 10-12 fr.), sleep there, walk to Les Mottets next day and to Courmayeur on the third. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather, but desirable over the Col des Fours) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 24, in three days 36 fr.; return-fee 24 fr. extra; from Les Contamines to the Col du Bonhomme 7, to the Col des Fours 8, to Les Mottets 10-12 fr.; if taken to the Col du Bonhomme only he should be required to go to the Croix, the culminating point (p. 354). The C.A.F. has, however, erected guide-posts at doubtful points. Mule from Nant-Borrant to the Croix du Bonhomme, 8 fr.

The so-called ***Tour du Mont-Blanc** is an easy and interesting expedition. To complete the circuit we may go to Martigny over the Col Ferret (p. 358) or the Great St. Bernard. A longer, but most interesting round is from Courmayeur to Aosta, and thence viâ Châtillon and the Col St-Théodule to Zermatt. This circuit is less striking when reversed. See *Baedeker's Switzerland.* — Passports are often asked for by the French and Italian custom-house officers. — The *Tarentaise* may be combined with this route by driving from Les Chapieux to Bourg-St-Maurice (see p. 354).

We go by electric railway (p. 321) in 20 min. to (5 M.) *Les Houches;* the village (1/2 M.) is on the left bank of the Arve (foot-path near the Arve bridge). Walkers follow the Le Fayet road to (1 1/4 hr.) *La Griaz,* turn to the left opposite the Restaurant de la Gare, and cross the *Nant de Griaz* to (1/4 hr.) *Les Houches* (Rest. des Glaciers, plain). Beyond the church and a brook (2 min.; guide-post) a tolerable path ascends to the left, viâ (40 min.) *Lavouet* (short of which, to the left, is the path to the Tête-Rousse, p. 351), partly through woods, to the (1 1/2 hr.) ***Hôtel-Pension Bellevue** (5845 ft.; R. 3, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. 7-10 fr.), on the N.W. shoulder of *Mont Lachat* (p. 351). Superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix valley and the Mont Blanc range.

Another path (bad after rain), diverging to the left 8 min. beyond Les Houches and 2 min. after the first bridge, ascends in 2 hrs. to the **Col de Voza** (5425 ft.; Chemin de Fer du Mont-Blanc, see p. 320), 20 min. W. of the Hôtel Bellevue. Descent to (1 1/4 hr.) *Bionnay,* see p. 320.

From the Hôtel Bellevue to the *Chalet-Hôtel de Tête-Rousse,* see pp. 320, 351; to *St-Gervais,* viâ the Col de Voza and Pavillon du Prarion, see p. 320.

From the Hôtel Bellevue we descend S., over pastures (Aig. de Bionnassay, p. 353, on the left) and through woods. We pass below the *Chalets du Planey,* cross the torrent issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay* (path to the right to St-Gervais), and reach the *Chalets de la Pierre.* The tolerable bridle-path next leads on the left bank to (1 1/4 hr.) *Le Champel,* where we descend to the left, near a fountain, by a steep path. Fine view of the wooded and well cultivated *Vallée de Montjoie,* bounded on the W. by *Mont Joly* (p. 353), and backed by the *Aiguille de la Penaz* (8820 ft.). To the E., above the green slopes, rise several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (Aig. de Tricot, de Trélatête, etc.). Beyond (8 min.) *La Villette* the path joins (6 min.) the road from St-Gervais to Les Contamines (p. 320), which we follow. To the right, on the slope of Mont Joly, stands the handsome church of *St-Nicolas-de-Véroce* (1727). Pont de la Gruvaz, etc., see p. 320.

The road then leads on the right bank of the *Bon-Nant* to *Tresse, La Chapelle,* and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines (3810 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. de la Bérangère, June-Sept., good, R. 2-3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 6½-8 fr.; Hôt. de l'Union, du Bonhomme, both unpretending), a large village with a handsome church. Motor-omn. to St-Gervais, see p. 320.

Instead of descending into the Bionnassay valley, we may ascend, to the right at the end of the Glacier de Bionnassay (p. 352), to the *Chalets de Tricot* (6055 ft.) and (2½-3 hrs. from the Hôt. Bellevue) the **Col de Tricot** (6950 ft.), between the *Pointes de Tricot* (9285 ft.; guide from St-Gervais 15 fr.) and *Mont Vorassay* (7545 ft.; guide 11 fr.). We then descend to the *Chalets de Miage* (5115 ft.), where we obtain a striking view, S.E., of the Glacier de Miage, the Dôme de Miage, the Col de Miage, and the Aig. de Bionnassay (see below), and follow the left bank of the torrent to *Tresse*, on the road to *Les Contamines* (2½ hrs.; see above; guide from Chamonix 15 fr.). A route, not difficult for adepts, leads to Courmayeur (p. 356; 10-11 hrs. from the Chalets de Miage; guide from Chamonix 60, from St-Gervais 50 fr.) over the **Col de Miage** (11,015 ft.), with the *Refuge Charles-Durier* of the C.A.F., to the S.W. of the *Aiguille de Bionnassay* (13,295 ft.; 6-8 hrs., difficult; guide from St-Gervais 80 fr.).

***Mont Joly** (8285 ft.) is ascended from Les Contamines viâ St-Nicolas-de-Véroce (p. 352) without difficulty in 4 hrs. (guide 6 fr.). We pass the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon du Mont-Joly* (6570 ft.), by which the path from St-Gervais also ascends (p. 320). The view of Mont Blanc from the top is quite different from the views from the Flégère and the Brévent. Instead of harmonious curves, the range here presents broken lines and majestic needles. The summit itself is not visible, but only the second Bosse du Dromadaire (p. 350). Ascent from Mégève, see p. 378.

About 300 yds. above the bridge over the Armancette (see below), 20 min. from Les Contamines, a good bridle-path ascends to the left, viâ the hamlet of *Cognon* and the *Plan-Champ* (5035 ft.), to (2½ hrs.) the ***Chalet-Hôtel de Trélatête** (6450 ft.; 28 beds at 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3-3½, wine extra, P. 8-10 fr.), a favourite goal of excursionists from St-Gervais (p. 319). We may ascend also by a steeper path from Nant-Borrant (p. 354; 1½ hr.). A good survey of the **Glacier de Trélatête*, 4½ M. long, with its beautiful séracs, is obtained from the old moraine S. of the hotel. A path hewn in the rock (iron bars) leads to the *Mauvais Pas de Trélatête* (7025 ft.), which affords a still better view. From the hotel experts may ascend the *Aiguille de Béranger* (11,235 ft.; guide from St-Gervais 25 fr.), the *Mont Tondu* (10,485 ft.; guide 30 fr.), and the *Dôme de Miage* (12,050 ft.; guide 50 fr.). — We may now go direct from the hotel to (7 hrs.) Les Mottets, or to the (8½ hrs.) Col de la Seigne, over the **Col du Mont-Tondu** (9500 ft.; for adepts only; guide 30 fr.). We climb the slopes on the right of the Glacier de Trélatête by the Mauvais Pas (see above) and over the glacier itself, to the col, lying between *Mont Tondu* (see above; right) and the *Pointe de la Lanchette* (10,080 ft.). Fine view from a height on the left. We descend to the right, by the *Glacier de la Lanchette*, to *Les Mottets* (p. 355), or to the left, over steep rocks and the *Glacier des Glaciers*, to the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 355). — Over the **Col des Glaciers** (10,165 ft.), to the **Col de l'Allée-Blanche** (11,690 ft.), or the **Col de Trélatête** (11,475 ft.), on the W. of the Aig. de Trélatête (p. 355), to the *Glacier de l'Allée-Blanche* and the *Lac de Combal* (p. 355), all three difficult (guide 80 fr.).

Beyond Les Contamines the road crosses the *Armancette*, descends towards the Bon-Nant, and follows its right bank nearly to Nant-Borrant, affording a fine view of the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts, and the road ends at (¾ hr.)

the bridge crossing to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge* (3970 ft.; chalet-rest.). Thence a steep, paved bridle-path ascends, passing many traces of glacier-striation; then through pleasant woods, past two waterfalls, and across the (1/2 hr.) gorge of the Bon-Nant, to the (10 min.) **Chalets de Nant-Borrant** (4785 ft.; chalet-hôt., good, R. 3-4, D. 3 fr., wine extra). We cross the wooden bridge, and ascend on the left bank. High up on the left are the séracs of the great *Glacier de Trélatête*. Behind lies the valley as far as the Aig. de Varan (p. 318).

We next reach (50 min.) the **Chalet de la Balme** (5595 ft.; plain aub.), at the head of the Vallée de Montjoie. Guide needless thus far; farther on, he may be dispensed with in fine weather.

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends steep, stony slopes, passing a waterfall, on the left, and another near the (1/2 hr.) *Plan Jovet*, with its huts. (To Les Mottets over the Col d'Enclave, see p. 355.) Then (1/2 hr.) the *Plan des Dames* (6705 ft.), where a party of ladies is said to have perished in a storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends to the right, and (25 min.) reaches the **Col du Bonhomme** (7640 ft.; shelter-hut), whence we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*.

A bridle-path descends, past the lonely *Chalet de la Sauce*, and along the left bank of the brook, to (2 hrs.) *La Gitte* (5490 ft.) and to *Beaufort* (p. 381; 3 1/2 hrs. more). Guide to La Gitte advisable.

Two curious rocks here, the *Rochers du Bonhomme* (8525 ft.) and *de la Bonnefemme*, resemble ruined castles. Beyond the hut we mount the rocky slope to the left to (3/4 hr.) the **Col de la Croix-du-Bonhomme** (8125 ft.; shelter-hut), where a splendid view of the Tarentaise Alps is obtained, with the fine snow-pyramid of Mont-Pourri (p. 384). The route to Les Mottets divides here. We may either go direct over the Col des Fours, to the left (see below), or viâ Les Chapieux, to which (1 3/4 hr.) the path descends straight on, partly over rocky débris.

Les Chapieux (5090 ft.; Hôt. du Soleil, plain but good), an old village in the *Val des Glaciers*, 1 3/4 hr. below Les Mottets (p. 355).

From Les Chapieux to Pré-St-Didier over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.), preferable to the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather. To *Bourg-St-Maurice*, see below; thence to Pré-St-Didier, see pp. 359, 358.

From Les Chapieux to *Beaufort* (Albertville), see p. 381.

From Les Chapieux to Bonneval-les-Bains *(Bourg-St-Maurice)*, 5 1/2 M. We descend the valley of the *Torrent des Glaciers*, through a defile between the *Clavetta* (8610 ft.) on the left and the *Terrasse* (9480 ft.) on the right, to (2 M.) *Le Crey* (4790 ft.) and (5 1/2 M.) *Bonneval* (p. 385).

The direct route to Les Mottets from the Croix du Bonhomme (see above) ascends to the left, across snow (guide advisable for the inexperienced), to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8735 ft.; shelter-hut). About 1/4 hr. S.E. of the col rises the *Tête Sud des Fours* (8910 ft.), and 25 min. to the N. is the *Cime des Fours*

(9040 ft.), with a splendid *View. Then a steep descent from the col over slate-detritus. We cross the torrent, mount a little, and descend again. When the path forks we keep to the right and cross pastures to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Chalets du Tuff* (6575 ft.) and the (1/2 hr.) *Chalets de la Ville*, where we join the path from Les Chapieux on the right (p. 354). We descend to the right, cross the bridge (5845 ft.), and ascend the left bank to (1/2 hr.) **Les Mottets** (6120 ft.; Mme. Fort's inn, mediocre, R. 3-4 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr., wine extra; mule to the Col de la Seigne 10 fr.), at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*. To the N.E. rises the Aig. des Glaciers (see below), with the *Glacier des Glaciers*.

To Les Contamines over the *Col du Mont-Tondu*, see p. 353. Another route to Les Mottets (6 hrs. from Nant-Borrant; fatiguing and not advisable) leads from the Plan Jovet (p. 354) over the **Col d'Enclave** (8765 ft.), between Mont Tondu and the *Tête d'Enclave* (9355 ft.; guide from St-Gervais 20 fr.), passing the *Lac Jovet* (7125 ft.).

A bridle-path (mule, see above) ascends hence in zigzags to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Col de la Seigne** (8245 ft.; shelter-hut), the frontier between France and Italy. Magnificent view of the **Allée Blanche**, an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the left by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

Immediately to the left of the pass rise the *Aiguille des Glaciers* (12,515 ft.; guide from St-Gervais 50 fr.) and the *Aiguilles de Trélatête* (12,770-12,865 ft.; guide 70 fr.), then the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, with the huge buttresses of the *Mont du Brouillard* (13,295 ft.), the bold *Aiguilles Blanche* and *Noire de Pétéret* (13,480 ft. and 12,380 ft.; the former first ascended by H. Seymour King in 1885). Farther to the right, in the background, appear the Great St. Bernard Mts. and behind them *Mont Velan*, the *Grand-Combin*, etc. Below lies the Lac de Combal (see below). Behind we have the picturesque Tarentaise Mts., which seem insignificant compared with the giants on the E.

A path leads S.E. from the Col de la Seigne to the *Glacier du Breuil*, whence we may ascend the *Pointe Léchaud* (10,260 ft.; 3 hrs.), a magnificent point of view. Rough paths descend thence to (3 hrs.) Les Mottets (see above) viâ the *Col du Breuil* (9520 ft.) and the *Col de l'Oueillon* (8870 ft.). – Another path leads from the Col de la Seigne to the (1 hr.) *Col des Chavannes* (8550 ft.), whence we descend the *Vallon des Chavannes* to (2 1/4 hrs.) *Pont-Serrand* (p. 358), on the Little St. Bernard road. — The *Pointe Léchaud* (see above) also may be ascended from the Col des Chavannes, by the N.E. arête, in 2 hrs.

We descend from the Col de la Seigne over snow, débris, and pastures to the (1/2 hr.) upper *Chalets de l'Allée-Blanche* (7235 ft.) and to the (25 min.) lower chalets (7135 ft.; 2 beds), at the end of a small plateau. We round the hill to the right, cross a brook, and descend to a second plateau, with a splendid view of the *Glacier de l'Allée-Blanche*, dominated by the Aig. de Trélatête (see above). At the end of this plateau (3/4 hr.) lies the green **Lac de Combal** (6365 ft.), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire*, and descend the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with débris. After 40 min. the Doire is again crossed, and the valley, now called *Val Veni*, expands. We pass (5 min.) the

the *Cantine de la Visaille* (5425 ft.), where the path becomes a carriage-road. Superb view of the Jorasses, Dent du Géant, etc. (To the Cabane du Châtelet, see p. 351.)

The road descends through pastures and a wood, passing (10 min.) the *Cantine du Miage* and (35 min.) the *Hôtel-Pension de Purtud* (4895 ft.; R. 2-4, P. 7-8 fr.). Beyond (20 min.) the *Restaurant de Notre-Dame-du-Berrier* or *de-Guérison* (4710 ft.), a little below the exit from the wood, we survey the fine Glacier de la Brenva (p. 351). (Path to a grotto in the glacier, 20 min.; adm. 1 fr.) On the left are the Aig. de Pétéret (p. 355), with the snowy dome of Mont Blanc; on the right, the Pavillon du Mont-Fréty (p. 357) and the notched Dent du Géant (p. 357). The road next ounds (5 min.) a rock near the chapel of *Notre-Dame-du-Berrier* (4710 ft.). A road to the left leads to *Entrèves* (p. 357), which we see below, at the mouth of the Val Ferret. We now descend to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. We cross the stream opposite the little sulphur-baths of *La Saxe* (1/2 hr.; 4045 ft.), pass the (1/4 hr.) Hôtel du Mont-Blanc (see below), and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur. Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. Royal Bertolini* (June-Sept.), with garden, R. 3-10, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, P. 12-20 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. de l'Ange*, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, P. 10-14 fr.; **Hôt. de l'Union* (June-Oct.), R. 3-4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. 9-12 fr.; **Hôt. du Mont-Blanc* (May-Oct.), R. 2½-6, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. 10-12 fr.; **Hôt. Savoye*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3½, P. 7-8 fr. — *Rest. Blotto; Café du Mont-Blanc.*

Voiturettes. To the Glacier de la Brenva 8, to the Cantine de la Visaille 15, to La Vachey 14, to Gruetta 16 fr.

Guides: N. Berthod; Lorenzo Bertholier; Alessio, Enrico, and Giuseppe Brocherel; Fab., Gius., Lor., and Ugo Croux; Al. Fenoillet; Ed. and Sam. Clarey; Luigi Mussillon; Ces. Ollier; Gius. and Lor. Petigax; Al. Proment; Sim. Quaizier; Lor. Revel; Ad. and Eur. Rey; Lor. Truchet. Application for a guide is made to the *Guide-Chef*, but an arrangement should be made also with the guides themselves as to routes and fees.

Anglican Church Service in summer.

Courmayeur (4015 ft.), a large Italian village, with mineral springs (bicarbonate of soda and lime), is superbly situated at the head of the Aosta valley, and is a favourite resort of the Italians. Though higher than Chamonix, its climate is warmer and the vegetation richer. Mont Blanc is concealed by Mont Chétif (see below), but is seen from the Pré-St-Didier road, 10 min. S. (p. 358).

Excursions. Pleasant walk from the church, to the left, to (25 min.) the *Plan Gorret* (4595 ft.; rfmts.), with an Alpine garden, and to the *Ermitage* (20 min.; 4790 ft.), returning viâ Villair (p. 357). — Opposite Courmayeur, to the W., lies the village of **Dolonne,** where we obtain a splendid view of the precipices of the Jorasses (p. 357), with their glacier. An interesting walk is to cross by the (10 min.) *Pont de la Doire* to the village, to descend from its N. end to the Doire by a shady path, and to return by the left bank (1/2 hr.). — A bridle-path leads W. from Dolonne to the (2½ hrs.) **Col de Chécouri** (6430 ft.), to the S.W. of the *Mont Chétif,* or *Pain de Sucre* (7670 ft.; ascended from the path without difficulty in 1 hr.; guide 6 fr.). The col affords a superb view of Mont Blanc. We return by the Val Veni (p. 355). — To the S.W. of Dolonne a bridle-

path ascends by the alpes (pastures) of *Ayelle*, *Arp Inférieur*, and *Arp Supérieur* to the (4½ hrs.) **Col de l'Arp** (8280 ft.), between, left and right, the *Crammont* (p. 358) and the *Tête d'Arp* (9020 ft.; steep ascent of ¾ hr., with guide; grand view of Mont Blanc). We may descend from the col to La Thuile (p. 358), or go on, farther W., to the (¾ hr.) *Col d'Youla* (8620 ft.), and then descend to (1½ hr.) the Lac de Combal (p. 355). — From the *Chalets d'Arp Supérieur*, 2½ hrs. from Courmayeur, we may scale the *Tête de Crammont* by the N. side (2 hrs.; with guide), but the ascent from Pré-St-Didier is preferable (p. 358).

The ***Mont de la Saxe** (7735 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fr., needless) affords a complete view of the S. part of the Mont Blanc range, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col Ferret. A bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, viâ (¼ hr.) *Villair* and the (2 hrs.) *Chalets du Pré* (6675 ft.), to the (1 hr.) summit. The descent may be made viâ the *Chalets de Leuchi* (6305 ft.) into the *Val Ferret* (see below). — From Villair (with guide) we may visit the (1¼ hr.) *Trou des Romains* (5895 ft.), a labyrinth of artificial grottoes, said to have been Roman mines.

The ascent of the **Grande-Rochère** (10,925 ft.; 6-7 hrs. from Courmayeur; guide 20 fr.) is fatiguing, but very interesting. A bridle-path ascends viâ Villair (see above) to the *Chalets de Chapy* or *Sapin*, and then over grassy slopes to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Sapin*, E. of the *Tête Bernarde* (8305 ft.), where we have a superb view. We then descend into a valley above the *Alpe de Sécheron*, and mount again to the right to the (1½ hr.) *Col del Battaglione Aosta*, or *Col de Chambave* (9580 ft.), between, right and left, the *Aiguille de Chambave* (10,110 ft.) and the (1½ hr.) *Grande-Rochère*. The *View from the top is very grand and extensive.

Ascent of Mont Blanc, see p. 351. — The **Grandes-Jorasses** (E. peak, 13,805 ft.; W. peak, 13,735 ft.; the former first ascended by H. Walker in 1868, the latter by E. Whymper in 1865; 12-13 hrs.; guide 70 fr.) are difficult and exposed to avalanches. We ascend the right bank of the Doire, passing *Entrèves* (see below) and the *Chalets de Mayen* (4945 ft.), and then through woods, over grassy slopes, glacier, and rocks (very toilsome; rope attached to the rock), to the (6½ hrs.) small *Cabane des Grandes-Jorasses* (9200 ft.) of the Italian Alpine Club; thence we reach, in 4 hrs. more, either the E. summit to the right by the *Glacier de Planpansière* and the (2 hrs.) *Rocher du Reposoir*, or the W. summit straight on.

To Chamonix over the Col du Géant (comp. p. 346), 13 hrs. (guide 40-50, porter 25-30 fr.; guide to the col and back, 15-20 fr.). Bridle-path by *Entrèves* (see below) to the (2½ hrs.) *Pavillon du Mont-Fréty* (7105 ft.; *Aub.; splendid view; guide 6 fr., needless). Then a stiff climb of 3-3½ hrs. to the **Refuge-Hôtel Torino* of the Italian Alpine Club (10,900 ft.; adm. 1, bed 4 fr.), 10 min. below the **Col du Géant**, or *Colle del Gigante* (11,055 ft.; shelter). Right and left of the col rise the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,600 ft.; guide from Courmayeur 20 fr.) and the *Grand-Flambeau* (11,675 ft.). Grand view. — Descent, 5-6 hrs., by the *Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul* (p. 346), to the Montanvert. Ascents from the col: to the W. the *Ronde*, or *Aiguille de Toule* (11,595 ft.; 2½ hrs.; easy), and the *Tour-Ronde* (12,440 ft.; 3½ hrs., by the E. arête; not difficult for alpinists). To the N.E. the **Aiguille** or **Dent du Géant** (13,165 ft.; first ascent by the brothers Sella in 1882), a difficult climb of 4 hrs., for thorough experts only (guide from Courmayeur 70, from Chamonix 100 fr.); we ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the foot of the Aiguille, 490 ft. high, and with the aid of ropes attached to the rock clamber to (1 hr.) the top (small statue of the Virgin in aluminium).

To Orsières over the Col Ferret, 10½ hrs.; road to beyond Gruetta (voiturette, see p. 356), then bridle-path (guide 14 fr., needless). The road goes viâ *La Saxe* (p. 356) and (35 min.) *Entrèves* (*Aub.), then up the right bank of the Doire into the **Val Ferret** or *Ferrex*, past the *Chalets de la Pulù*, *du Pont*, and *de Prà Sec* (5350 ft.). We cross the stream near (1¼ hr.) *La Vachey* (5385 ft.; quarters), and go on to the *Chalets de*

Veraché and (3/4 hr.) *Gruetta* (5785 ft.). The narrow road ends near some chalets, 3/4 hr. farther on. On the left is the *Glacier de Triolet* and above, on the *Monts Rouges* (10,740 ft.), is the *Cabane de Triolet* of the Italian Alpine Club (8480 ft.; 6 hrs. from Courmayeur), starting-point for the *Aiguille de Triolet* (12,695 ft.; 7 hrs., difficult and dangerous; guide 55 fr.), the *Aiguille de Talèfre* (12,265 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; guide 50 fr.), and the *Cols de Triolet, de Talèfre, de Pierre-Joseph*, etc. (p. 346). Our path nears the moraine of the *Glacier du Pré-de-Bar* and follows it nearly to the (1/2 hr.) head of the valley. To the right are the *Chalets du Pré-de-Bar* (6760 ft.), starting-point for the ascent of *Mont Dolent* (12,545 ft.; 7 hrs.; for experts only; guide 40 fr.). It then zigzags up to the right to (1/2 hr.) the *Chalets de Trémaille* (7430 ft.; milk). Then (1 hr.) the **Col Ferret** (8845 ft.), on the Italian-Swiss frontier, with a splendid view of the Val Ferret, the S. part of the Mont Blanc group, and the Jorasses, Aig. du Géant, and Allée-Blanche. [The *Petit Col Ferret* (8180 ft.), to the N., at the foot of Mont Grépillon, is shorter, but more toilsome and less interesting.] We descend to (1 hr.) the *Chalets de la Peulaz* (6800 ft.), cross the *Drance*, and (1/2 hr.) join the Col de Fenêtre path (leading in 4 hrs. to the Great St. Bernard hospice). Then, to the left, comes the (1/2 hr.) hamlet of *Ferret* (5600 ft.; Chalet-Pens. du Val-Ferret, fair, R. 2, D. 2-3 fr.). Next, a good cart-road down the *Val Ferret Septentrional* to *La Fouly* (1/2 hr.; 5230 ft.), *La Seiloz* (1/2 hr.; 4910 ft.), and *Praz-de-Fort* (1 1/4 hr.; 3775 ft.). Thence to the *Cabane de Saleinaz* (p. 328), 5 hrs. Lastly to *Ville-d'Issert, Som-la-Proz*, and *Orsières* (1 1/4 hr.; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). Diligence thence to Martigny (p. 325).

To Bourg-St-Maurice viâ the Little St. Bernard, 36 M. (a walk of 10 hrs. by short-cuts). Omn. to the hospice, daily in summer, in 6 hrs. (6 fr.); motor-omn. from the hospice to Bourg-St-Maurice every afternoon during the season in 40 min. (10 fr.), going on to Moûtiers-Salins (p. 382). The road descends in windings to the Doire and enters a wooded gorge on its left bank. Walkers prefer the shady road on the right bank. At (2 1/2 M.) *Palésieux* we cross the river.

3 M. **Pré-St-Didier** (3250 ft.; *Hôt. des Thermes & Univers, R. 3-5, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres), a village with baths, is the best starting-point for the ***Crammont** (8980 ft.; 5 hrs., easy; guide 8 fr., needless; mule to near the top 12 fr.; superb view of Mont Blanc). We go by the Little St. Bernard road (20 min. by a short-cut) to a point 1/4 hr. above the first tunnel, then by a zigzag path to the right past (2 hrs.) *Chanton* to (2 1/2 hrs. the top (5 min. below which is the abandoned *Capanna De Saussure* of the Italian Alpine Club). Another path ascends from *Elevaz* (see below), and joins the above at Chanton.

We diverge to the right from the road to (20 M.) *Aosta* (motor-omn. thrice daily; see *Baedeker's Switzerland* or *N. Italy*) and ascend viâ *Elevaz* (two tunnels), crossing the Thuile at *La Balme*. - At (8 1/2 M.) **La Thuile** (4730 ft.; Hôt. Jacquemod, National; Italian custom-house; guide, Maur. Bognier), the Rom. *Ariolicum*, we sight the great glacier of the Rutor. The **Tête du Rutor** (11,435 ft.; 7 1/2 hrs.; guide 40 fr.; superb *View) is ascended by a path leading past the (2 hrs.) **Cascades of the Rutor*, and then, to the left, to the *Refugio Santa Margherita* (1 1/2 hr.), near the *Lago del Rutor*. A height (8085 ft.) 5 min. S.W. affords a splendid *View. We next mount the *Glacier du Rutor* to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Cabane Defey* (10,990 ft.), on the *Col du Rutor*, 1/2 hr. from the top. - Beyond La Thuile the road ascends, passing (12 M.) *Pont-Serrand* (5415 ft.; Vallon des Chavannes, see p. 355), the (14 1/2 M.) *Cantine des Eaux-Rousses* (6740 ft.), and the pretty *Lac de Verney*, to the **Col du Petit-St-Bernard** (7180 ft.). About 1/2 M. beyond the pass is the frontier, where we pass from Italy into Savoy, marked by a bronze statue of St. Bernard. On the Italian side is the (15 1/2 M.) **Hospice** (7035 ft.), founded, like that of the Great St. Bernard, by St. Bernard of Menthon (p. 374) in the 10th cent., and occupied since 1752 by monks of the Italian order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. Poor travellers are lodged here gratuitously; for others, 1st cl.

tariff, R. 5, B. 3/4, L. or D. 4 fr.; 2nd cl. R. 3 fr., B. 60 c., L. or D. 1 1/2 fr. The hospice has a post office, an observatory, and an Alpine garden. Near it, on French territory, is the *Chalet-Hôtel Lancebranlette* (P. from 8 fr.). The *Col de Travers*ette (7895 ft.), 1 hr. S., the *Mont Valaisan* or *Chardonney* (9455 ft.), 2 hrs. S.E., the *Belvédère* (8670 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. N.E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9625 ft.), 3 hrs. W. by an easy bridle-path, all afford admirable views of the Mont Blanc chain. — The road now descends, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère and the Tarentaise Mts., past the (25 1/2 M.) *Hôtel Belvédère* (4660 ft.; R. from 3, L. or D. 3 1/2, P. from 7 fr., well spoken of). The long bends of the road are cut off by an old Roman road, to the right. 34 M. *Séez* (2965 ft.), on the road to Tignes (p. 385). — 36 M. *Bourg-St-Maurice* (p. 385).

49. From Paris to Aix-les-Bains and Modane.

a. Viâ Dijon, St-Amour, Ambérieu, and Culoz.

Comp. the Map, p. 370.

From Paris to Aix-les-Bains, 348 1/2 M., railway in 7 hrs. 45 min. (by the Savoy express, p. xiii) to 9 hrs. 35 min. (65 fr. 15 c., 44 fr., 28 fr. 75 c.). Trains start from the Gare de Lyon; but the Peninsular express, coming from Calais, joins the P.L.M. line at *Villeneuve-St-Georges*, 9 1/2 M. from the Gare de Lyon (see the Indicateur). From Aix-les-Bains to Modane *(Turin)*, 70 1/2 M., railway in 2 hrs. 25 to 4 hrs. 30 minutes. Trains de luxe, see p. xiii.

To (335 M.) *Culoz*, see pp. 312-315. The Aix line leaves the Geneva line to the left, turns to the S.E., and crosses the Rhone. — Beyond (339 1/2 M.) *Chindrieux* (Hôt.-Rest. Tarut) we reach the ***Lac du Bourget** (760 ft.), 11 M. long, 2 M. broad, and 475 ft. deep. The lake is drained from its N.W. end into the Rhone by the *Canal de Savières*, 2 1/2 M. long. To the right, on a hill projecting into the lake, is the old *Château de Châtillon*, 1/4 hr. from Chindrieux station. The train skirts the beautiful blue lake, abounding in fish, and extolled by Lamartine. To the W. rise the Abbey of Hautecombe (p. 368) and the Dent du Chat (p. 369).

348 1/2 M. **Aix-les-Bains** (buffet; p. 365).

Beyond Aix the wooded hill of *Tresserve* conceals the Lac du Bourget. Fine view to the left. — 3 M. *Le Viviers*, 2 M. to the E. of Le Bourget (p. 369). The line to St-André-le-Gaz (p. 407) diverges to the right; on the left is the Dent du Nivolet (p. 361).

9 M. **Chambéry.** — *Buffet*, L. 3, D. 4 fr. — Hotels. **Hôt. de France* (Pl. a; B, 3), 5 Quai Nezin, near the Boulevards, good, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 4 1/2, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. des Princes* (Pl. e; B, 4), R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus* (Pl. c; A, 3), opposite the station, good, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste & Métropole* (Pl. b; B, 4), 9 Rue d'Italie, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du Commerce* (Pl. d; B, 4), 8 Rue Vieille-Monnaie, R. 2-3, L. or D. 2 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche*, 39 Place d'Italie (Pl. C, 4), plain but good, R. 2, L. or D. 2 1/2 fr.

Cabs. Per drive, with one horse 3/4, two horses 1, at night (10-6) 1 and 1 1/4 fr.; per hour 2 or 3, at night 2 1/2 or 3 1/2 fr. — Garage. *J. Salamo*, Rue St-Antoine. — Tramways to *Challes* and *Chignin-les-Marches*, to *Le Bourget*, to *La Motte-Servolex*, and to *St-Cassin*, see p. 361.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), Boul. de la Colonne. — Syndicat d'Initiative (Pl. 7; B, 4), Place Octogone. — Baths, 17 Rue d'Italie.

Chambéry (885 ft.; pop. 22,958), on the *Leysse*, formerly the capital of *Savoy*, is now that of a department formed out of the duchy ceded to France, along with Nice, in 1860. It is also the seat of an archbishop. Chambéry is both an intellectual and an industrial centre, with an academy and silk-gauze and other factories.

From the station (Pl. A, B, 3) the Rue Sommeiller leads to the left to the bridge, beyond which are the boulevards extending to the theatre. By the bridge rises the *Monument du Centenaire* (Pl. 2; B, 3), recalling the first annexation of Savoy to France in 1792. The Rue St-Antoine leads hence straight on to the church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. B, 4; 17th cent.). Farther on in the boulevard rises an elephant-fountain (Pl. 1; B, 4), with a statue of *Gen. de Boigne* (d. 1830; see below), who acquired a large fortune in India and bequeathed part of it to the town. — The Rue De Boigne, flanked with arcades, passes near the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 4; right) and the *Cathedral of St-François* (Pl. B, 4; left), of the 12th-15th cent., with cloisters to the left of the entrance. At the end of the street, in front of the château, is a monument (Pl. 4; A, 4) to *Joseph* and *Xavier de Maistre* (1754-1821 and 1763-1852), by E. Dubois. The old Archevêché (Pl. B, 4) now contains a *Musée Savoyard*.

The **Château** (Pl. A, 4) was founded in the 13th cent., but three towers, a block next the town, and the *Sainte-Chapelle* (16th cent.; fine Gothic apse) are the only old parts. Visitors may ascend the W. tower (fee; fine view). At the top of the approach from the Rue du Lycée, near this tower, is the *Portail St-Dominique* (Pl. 6; A, 4), removed from a 15th cent. convent. Behind the château is a *Botanical Garden*, with a small natural history museum (Pl. 5; A, 5). — We may return towards the station by the Rue du Lycée and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. A, 3). Behind the latter is a *Jardin Public*, with a statue of *Ant. Favre* (1557-1624), the jurist (p. 373).

In the Place du Palais-de-Justice is the **Musée** (Pl. A, B, 3; open to strangers daily from 9 on application to the concierge). On the ground-floor are relics from lake-dwellings in the Lac du Bourget, a relief-plan of the French Alps, plaster casts, etc.; the first floor contains the library (open on week-days, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5), the second a picture-gallery of little interest.

The Environs of Chambéry are charming. To the S., **Les Charmettes** (beyond Pl. C, 5; 1 hr. there and back; carr. 2½ fr.; adm. ½ fr.), a country-house, little altered since it was the abode of Rousseau and Mme. de Warens (1736-40). We may return viâ the *Fontaine St-Martin* (Pl. C, 5; view).

On a height, 25 min. N.E. of the station, is the church of *Lémenc* (Pl. B, 2), containing the tomb of Gen. de Boigne (see above). The crypt, partly Carlovingian, was built on the ruins of a temple of the Roman *Lemincum*. Mme. de Warens is said to be buried in the cemetery. Fine views from the *Calvaire* (Pl. B, 2), to the N., and from the *Parc* and *Colline de Lémenc* (1 hr.).

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Other walks: To the *Buisson-Rond*, a pretty park 20 min. E.; the *Cascades de Jacob*, $^1/_2$ hr. S.W. (tramway to St-Cassin, see below); the chapel of *St-Saturnin*, $1^1/_4$ hr. N.; the *Bout du Monde*, a gorge of the Doria, 1 hr. N.E., at the foot of *Mont Pennay* (4500 ft.), with a waterfall.

To the S.E. of Chambéry ($3^1/_2$ M.; tramway from the station in 35 min., 40 c.) are the baths of **Challes-les-Eaux** (1075 ft.; Hôt. du Château & Grand-Hôtel, beyond the baths, P. 9-15 fr.; Hôt. Chateaubriand, de France, du Centre, de l'Europe, all in the village; Hôt. des Bains, opposite the Etablissement). The cold springs, impregnated with sulphur, are beneficial in cases of scrofula, skin-diseases, tuberculosis, and maladies of the respiratory and the digestive organs. In a park are the *Etablissement* (bath 2, buvette 10 fr.) and the *Casino* (adm. $1^1/_2$ fr.). — The tramway goes on to *Chignin-les-Marches* ($^1/_4$ hr.; see below).

Tramway from the station to (7 M.) *Le Bourget* (p. 369). Another tramway runs to *St-Cassin*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.W., and to *La Motte-Servolex* (hotels and cafés), 3 M. to the N.W.

The ascent of the **Dent du Nivolet** (5095 ft.; fine view) takes $4^1/_2$-5 hrs., incl. a drive of 3 hrs. to *Les Déserts*. Shorter (4 hrs.) but steeper ascent viâ *Lovettaz*, on the W. On the summit is a huge cross. – *Cascade de Couz*, see p. 407.

From Chambéry to *Lyons* viâ *St-André-le-Gaz*, see pp. 407, 406; viâ *Culoz* and *Ambérieu*, see pp. 359, 315, 314. 256; to *Grenoble*, see R. 59 I; to *Albertville*, etc., see p. 380. — Motor-omn. to *Aix-les-Bains* and *Grenoble* (Route des Alpes), see p. 422.

From Chambéry to the Grande-Chartreuse. (1) Viâ *Les Echelles;* motor-omn. as far as ($17^1/_2$ M.) St-Laurent-du-Pont, see p. 370; thence to the monastery, see p. 420. — (2) Viâ *St-Béron*, $14^1/_2$ M. from Chambéry by railway; tramway from St-Béron to St-Laurent-du-Pont, see p. 407; thence as above. (3) Viâ the Col du Frêne (Route des Alpes, see p. 340). Road to *Bellecombette, Savon*, the tunnel of the *Pas de la Fosse, Pavillon Bellevue*, and the ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Col du Frêne* (3820 ft.; namesake, see p. 370); then to ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Entremont-le-Vieux* and ($15^1/_2$ M.) *St-Pierre-d'Entremont* (p. 407), and across the ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Col du Cucheron* (3545 ft.) to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse*, where we reach the Le Sappey road (p. 422). Lastly to the ($25^1/_2$ M.) monastery (p. 421).

Beyond Chambéry, on the right, rises Mont Granier (p. 433).

15 M. (from Aix-les-Bains) *Chignin-les-Marches*. Tramway to Chambéry, see above; omn. to Chapareillan, see p. 433. On the left is the ruined Château de Chignin.

$17^1/_2$ M. *Montmélian* (920 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Chavoz, Berthier), a little town on the hillside, $^1/_4$ hr. to the right, with a ruined castle. Line to Grenoble, see R. 59 I. — Fine view of the valley of the *Isère*, which the train ascends. — 20 M. *Cruet*.

24 M. *St-Pierre-d'Albigny* (970 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare, Central), junction for Albertville (p. 380). The town (1340 ft.; pop. 2746) is $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.; to the N.E. (50 min.), on a bold rock, stands the picturesque ruined *Château de Miolans*, a state-prison in the 16th-18th cent., partly restored. To the S. of the station is ($1^3/_4$ hr.) the village of *Coise* (Hôt.-Rest. Manipoud), with mineral springs (cure for goitre). To Le Châtelard viâ the Col du Frêne, see p. 370.

We turn to the right, cross the Isère, and pass through a curved tunnel. — $27^1/_2$ M. *Chamousset* (Hôt. Christin, Taborin), to the left, lies at the confluence of the Isère and the *Arc*. Omn. to La Rochette, see p. 433.

The train now ascends the **Maurienne,** the narrow and picturesque valley of the Arc, with busy factories and mines.

32½ M. *Aiguebelle* (1065 ft.; Hôt. de l'Union, de la Poste). The *Château de Charbonnière,* on a rock to the right, was the cradle of the Counts of Savoy. On the same side, on the wooded slope, is an iron-mine, with its cable-tramway and its furnaces conspicuous at night. Higher up is the *Fort de Montgilbert* (4510 ft.), opposite those of *Aiton* and *Montperché* on the other side of the valley. On our left rise the Grand-Arc and the Bellachat (p. 381); between which lies the *Col de Basmont* leading to the Tarentaise (Cevins, p. 381). We cross the river. — 38½ M. *Epierre* (Hôt. Andreys), with a ruined castle and granite quarries. We see on the right the conical *Grand-Miceau* (8815 ft.) and the Pic du Frêne (p. 435). — 46½ M. *St-Avre-la-Chambre* (Hôt. Jay). To the Tarentaise over the Col de la Madeleine, see p. 382; to Rochetaillée-Allemont over the Col du Glandon, see p. 437. — We round the Grand-Châtelard (see below), and recross the Arc.

53 M. **St-Jean-de-Maurienne** (1895 ft.; Hôt. St-Georges, R. 2-4, L. or D. 3, P. from 7 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe, de la Gare; pop. 3327), ½ M. to the right, at the foot of the Grand-Châtelard, was once the capital of the Maurienne. It is now the seat of a bishop. At the top of the street leading up to it is a statue of *Dr. Fodéré* (1764-1836), the 'creator of legal medicine'. Opposite is the Rue Neuve, flanked with arcades, leading to the *Cathedral* (12th and 15th cent.), with its large square tower. It contains 43 Gothic *Stalls (15th cent.), a Gothic *Tabernacle in alabaster, and the tombs of two bishops (15th and 16th cent.). On the N. of the church are fine *Cloisters* (15th cent.), with alabaster arcades. (Apply at the Mairie.)

Near the station, on the right bank, lies *Echaillon,* with mineral springs (95°) containing sulphates, soda, and magnesia.

Ascents. The *Cheval-Noir* (9300 ft.; p. 383), 9 hrs. N.E., is ascended viâ the (3½ hrs.) *Pas de Roche,* or *Col de la Platière,* also called *Col du Bonnet du Prêtre* (about 6560 ft.) from a square rock 1¼ hr. on this side of it, and viâ *La Sausse* and (2 hrs.) *Deux-Nants* (p. 383). — The *Grand-Perron des Encombres* (9275 ft.; p. 383; 6½-7 hrs.) rises to the E.; we take the Modane road as far as (3¾ M.) *St-Julien,* then a path to *Tourmentié* (4255 ft.) and (6 hrs.) a chalet of the C.A.F., and reach the top in ½ hr. more. We may ascend it also from St-Michel (p. 363) in 6 hrs., viâ the (4 hrs.) *Col des Encombres* (p. 383). — The *Grand-Châtelard* (7045 ft.), 4 hrs. N.W., is reached viâ the *Plan-du-Villard, Sous-la-Croix,* (1 hr.) *L'Eglise, Le Cruet, Iruil,* and (1½ hr.) the *Chalets de la Balme* or *du Sapey* (5125 ft.). — The *Pointe de l'Ouillon* (7990 ft.), to the W., is ascended by a bridle-path, passing *Fontcouverte, La Rochette,* the bridge of the *Tessuire, Les Comborsières,* and the *Plan de la Guerre.* Alternative descent viâ the Col du Glandon (p. 437).

From St-Jean-de-Maurienne to *La Grave,* viâ St-Jean-d'Arves and over the mountains, see pp. 363, 465, 466.

Motor-omn. to *St-Michel-de-Maurienne,* the *Col du Galibier,* and *Briançon* (Route des Alpes), see p. 340.

Motor-omn. to *Rochetaillée-Allemont* and *Grenoble,* see pp. 435, 436.

From St-Jean-de-Maurienne to St-Jean-d'Arves. 16 M., a picturesque route through the valley of the *Arvan*. An omn. plies daily to (14 M.; 4 fr.) *St-Sorlin-d'Arves*, passing ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Le Chambon*, 1 M. to the W. of *La Tour*, the chief hamlet of **St-Jean-d'Arves** (about 5080 ft.; Hôt. Arlaud, Grand, both rustic, P. 6 fr.; 1st cl. guide, B. Alex), a good centre for excursions to the Aig. d'Arves (p. 464) and the Grandes-Rousses (p. 448). Ascents: *Puy-Gris* (p. 435; guide 16-19 fr.); *Rocher-Blanc* (p. 434; guide 13 fr.); *Aiguilles d'Arves* (p. 464; guide to the Aig. Septentrionale 22-28, Centrale 30-38, Méridionale 50 fr.). To (11-12 hrs.) *La Grave*, see pp. 465, 466 and Map, p. 437. About 1 hr. above St-Sorlin-d'Arves (see above), 20 min. from the *Chalets de la Balme*, is the *Refuge César-Durand* of the C.A.F. (7150 ft.; keys, see p. 448), for the ascent of the Grandes-Rousses, on the E. side, and of the *Etendard* (p. 449; 6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.).

The carriage-road is to be continued W. of St-Sorlin, by the Col de la Croix-de-Fer, to the *Col du Glandon* (Allemont); see p. 437.

We cross the *Arvan*, a tributary of the Arc. The valley contracts to a defile. On the left rise the Grand-Perron des Encombres (p. 362) and *Mont Brequin* (10,480 ft.). On the right is the *Fort du Télégraphe* (to the Galibier and Le Lautaret, see pp. 467, 466).

60 M. **St-Michel-de-Maurienne** (2330 ft.; Hôt. des Alpes, R. $2^1/_2$-4, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. Terminus, R. 2-5, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. 5-8 fr.; Hôt. Moderne, R. from 3, L. 3 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare; pop. 2480) consists of two industrial villages. To the Cols du Galibier and du Lautaret (Route des Alpes), see pp. 467, 466. Grand-Perron des Encombres, see pp. 362, 383. Mont Thabor, see p. 364. — The line ascends. — $66^1/_2$ M. *La Praz* (3140 ft.).

$70^1/_2$ M. **Modane** (Buffet, L. 4 fr.; Hôt. International & Terminus, good, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, L. or D. 3, P. 9-10 fr.; Savoy Hotel, R. from 2, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. de la Poste, du Commerce, des Voyageurs; 2nd cl. guide, Jos. F. Taburt; pop. 3260) is the last French station. The town, $^1/_4$ hr. from the station, lies in a basin shut in by high mountains, except on the W. The station, with the French and Italian custom-houses, is at *Les Fourneaux* (3525 ft.), a village (with paper-mills, etc.) sometimes called *Modane-Gare*. In 1906 the upper part of the village was swept away by the torrent of Charmaix. The *Mont-Cenis Tunnel* ($7^3/_4$ M. long) begins near the station, but 240 ft. above it, so that the train has to make a circuit of 3 M. to reach the entrance.

From Modane to (66 M.) *Turin*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*. Central European time, see p. 322.

Excursions. A short stay may be spent in walking or driving to the *Cascade de St-Benoît* (see below). We may return viâ the Pont du Naut and the Mont-Cenis road (p. 364). — The Fréjus road leads S.W. to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Charmaix* (4950 ft.), said to date from the time of Charlemagne. Beautiful view.

To *Pralognan*, viâ the Col de Chavières or the Col d'Aussois, see p. 400.

To *Lanslebourg*, *Mont-Cenis*, and *Bonneval-sur-Arc*, see R. 55.

From Modane to Aussois, 6 M. by road. We cross the Arc and turn to the right (route to the Col de Chavière to the left, see p. 400). We pass *Le Bourget*, then *Avrieux*, below on the right, where Charles the Bald is said to have been poisoned, and ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the picturesque **Cascade de St-Benoît*, consisting of two falls (330 ft. and 230 ft.). The road skirts the old *Forts de l'Esseillon* (4975 ft.), constructed by Piedmont after 1815.

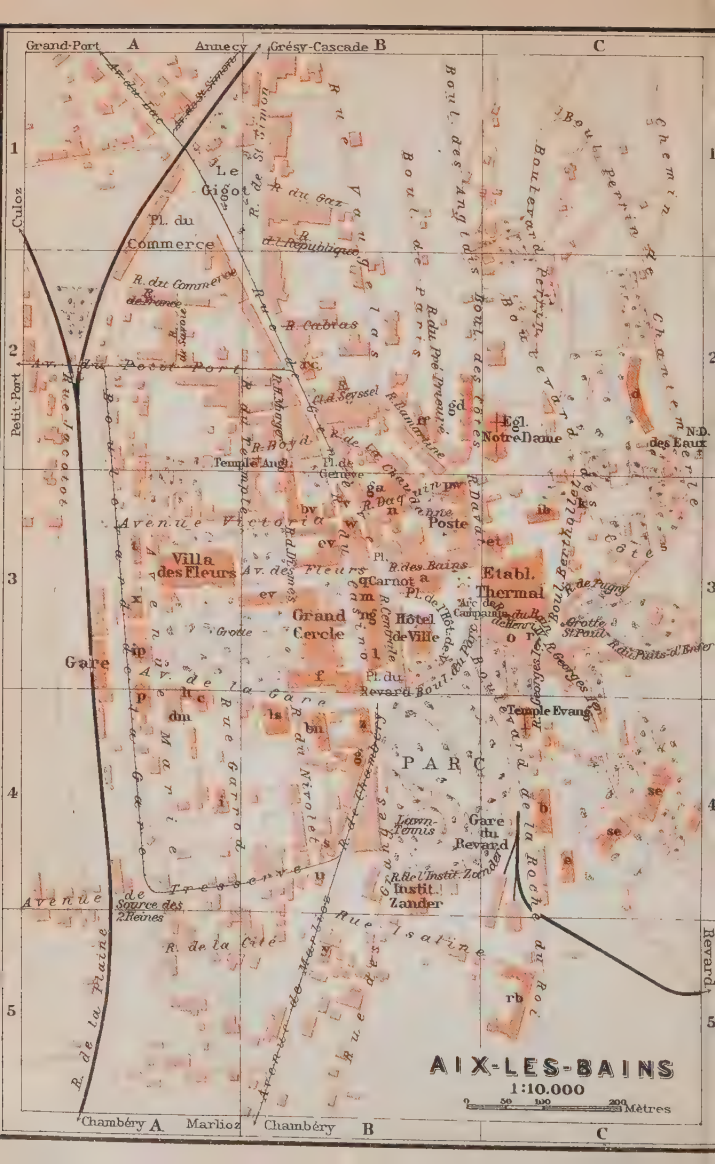
(Short-cut to the left.) A road to the right descends to the *Pont du Diable*, and ascends on the other side to rejoin the Mont-Cenis road at the Pont du Nant (3½ M. from Modane; p. 401). About ¾ hr. farther is **Aussois** (1720 ft.; Aub. Damevin; guides. Ant. Damevin and Jos. Lathoud). Rough path by the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets des Fonds* (7655 ft.) to (1½ hr.) the *Col d'Aussois* (p. 400; 7 hrs. more to Pralognan). From the Chalets des Fonds we may ascend in 2 hrs. to the Col du Râteau-d'Aussois (see below), or in 2 hrs. to the **Roche Chevrière** (10,770 ft.; *View), E. of the Col d'Aussois.

The ascent of the **Dent Parrachée** (12,180 ft.), the highest of the Vanoise group, N.E. of Modane, takes about 10 hrs., with guide, preferably in June or July, while there is still snow. We drive to (6 M.) *Aussois* (see above), then mount N. to the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets du Plan-Sec* (8470 ft.; quarters) or to the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Fournache* (quarters), then N.E. by the (3 hrs.) *Col de Labby* or *de l'Arpont* and the S.W. arête to the (2½ hrs.) summit. The superb *View includes the entire Vanoise group and also the Maurienne, Tarentaise, and Haut-Dauphiné Mts. The descent may be made to (6 hrs.) Pralognan (p. 398) or to (5 hrs.) Termignon (p. 401).

The **Pointe de l'Echelle** (11,260 ft.; p. 398; 6-6½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.), E. of the Col de Chavière, is fatiguing, but not difficult for practised climbers. We bear to the right, short of the col, to the (3 hrs.) *Lac de la Partie* (8085 ft.), from which we reach (1¼ hr.) a large snow-couloir, taking 50 min. to ascend. Thence to the top in 1 hr. by the arête and E. face. Another route (7 hrs.) mounts to the N., beyond the first torrent after the Pont de Loutraz (p. 400), past the (2 hrs.) *Chalets de Lorgère* and the (½ hr.) *Fontaine Froide*, and towards the *Aiguille Doran* (10,005 ft.; 6-7 hrs. from Modane; very difficult; guide 50 fr.). At the head of the valley we turn to the right towards the (2 hrs.) *Col du Râteau-d'Aussois* (*Col de la Musse* on the Etat-Major map), between the Râteau-d'Aussois (see below), on the S., and the Pointe de l'Echelle, farther off to the N., the top of which is reached in 2½ hrs. more. Splendid *View. The **Râteau-d'Aussois** (10,255 ft.; ½ hr. from the Col du Râteau; guide 15 fr.) also affords a fine panorama. The **Pointe Rénod** (11,065 ft.; guide 25 fr.) takes about 7 hrs. from Modane. We follow the Col de Chavière route (p. 400) to a point a little beyond *Polset* (p. 400), descend to the left, and (3¼ hrs.) cross the stream; we then have a fatiguing climb to the (1½ hr.) *Glacier de Chavière*, up which we reach (1½ hr.) a first peak and then the (1 hr.) summit. *View of the Dauphiné Alps. **Aiguille de Péclet** (11,700 ft.; 8½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.). We follow the preceding route to the Glacier de Chavière, which we ascend N., in view of the S. peak; then an easy climb over débris on the S. side to the S. peak, and in ½ hr. more to the N. peak (p. 398).

The **Aiguille** and **Dôme de Polset** (11,595 ft. and 11,510 ft.; 8 and 8½ hrs.; guide 25 fr.) are easy, but more toilsome than from Pralognan (p. 398). To the Col de Chavière, 5 hrs., see p. 400; then up the arête to the *Glacier de Polset* or *de Chavière:* next an ascent over gently sloping névé and loose rocks, easy but fatiguing, direct to the Dôme (about 3 hrs.); lastly, ½ hr. more to the Aiguille.

The ***Mont Thabor** (10,435 ft.; 8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), an easy climb, practicable for mules, takes a whole day. We ascend, S.W., the Fréjus military road through the (1½ hr.) hamlet of *Charmaix* (aub.), with its pilgrim-shrine (p. 363), and up the *Combe de la Grande-Montagne* to (2 hrs.) *Le Lavoir*. [The road goes on to the *Col de Fréjus* (8370 ft.; 4½-5 hrs. from Modane), S.W. of the *Pointe de Fréjus* (9660 ft.), which we may ascend from the col (1 hr.). From the col down to Bardonecchia (p. 447), footpath in 2½ hrs.]—Our path diverges at Le Lavoir and continues to ascend the Combe. After 1 hr. we leave on the left the path to the Col de la Vallée-Etroite. [The *Col de la Vallée-Etroite* (8020 ft.), on the frontier, 10 min. from the bifurcation, descends into the Vallée Etroite (p. 447), which turns N.E. and ends at (3½ hrs.) Bardonecchia.] We next pass between the curious *Roche de Serù*, or *La Muande* (9480 ft.), and the (½ hr.)



AIX-LES-BAINS
1:10.000
0 50 100 200 Mètres
Grand-Port
Annecy
Grésy-Cascade
Culoz
Petit-Port
Le Gigot
Pl. du Commerce
R. du Commerce
R. de France
R. de Savoie
R. du Gaz
R. de St Simon
R. de Vaugelas
R. Cabias
Av. du Petit Port
Rue Jacotot
Boul. des Anglais
Boul. de Paris
Boul. Perrin
Boulevard Perrin
Chemin de Chantemerle
Boul. des Côtes
Boul. Berthollet
Egl. Notre Dame
N.D. des Eaux
Temple Angl.
Pl. de Genève
Avenue Victoria
Villa des Fleurs
Av. des Fleurs
Carnot
R. des Bains
Etabl. Thermal
Arc de Carpante
Grand Cercle
Hôtel de Ville
Grotte St Paul
R. du Puits-d'Enfer
Gare
Av. de la Gare
Pl. du Revard
Temple Evang.
PARC
Lawn-Tennis
Gare du Revard
R. de l'Instit. Zander
Instit. Zander
Avenue de Tresserve
Source des 2 Reines
R. de la Cité
Rue Isaline
R. de la Plaine
Avenue de Marlioz
Rue des Marlioz
Revard
Chambéry
Marlioz
Chambéry

pretty *Lac Peyron* or *Peyrot* (8005 ft.), turn to the left across the (3/4 hr.) *Col de la Muande* (view), and join a path coming up the valley and leading to a chapel near the summit. Mont Thabor is a magnificent point of view for the frontier-region. The panorama includes the Pelvoux group and notably the Ecrins. The chapel is a great pilgrim-resort, especially on the Sun. after St. Bartholomew's Day (24th Aug.). — To the N. of Mont Thabor, separated from it by an abyss, towers the *Pic du Thabor* (10,515 ft.), of which the ascent is more difficult. — We may descend the Vallée Etroite to *Melezet* and *Bardonecchia*, or we may cross the *Col du Vallon*, the *Col des Thures*, or the *Col de l'Echelle* (p. 447) to *Névache* (p. 447). — An easy descent from Mont Thabor leads S. to (6 hrs.) *Névache* (p. 447), and thence to *Briançon* (p. 445); another, N.W., to (4 hrs.) *Valmeinier*, a village 5½ M. to the S. of St-Michel-de-Maurienne (p. 363).

b. Viâ Mâcon, Lyons, and Culoz.

From Paris to Lyons, 318 M., see p. 201. — From Lyons to Modane, 147½ M., railway in 5 hrs. 26 to 7 hrs. 15 min. (26 fr. 65 c., 18 fr., 11 fr. 80 c.).

From Paris to *Lyons* viâ *Mâcon*, see R. 30a; thence to *Ambérieu*, see p. 256. From Ambérieu, where we join the preceding route, to *Culoz* and *Modane*, see pp. 314, 315 and R. 49a.

50. Aix-les-Bains and Environs.

Hotels, mostly closed in winter (comp. p. 366). Luncheon usually at 12, dinner at 6.30 or 7. Omn. 1-2½ fr.

Of the highest class: **Regina Hotel Bernascon* (Pl. rb; C, 5), Boul. de la Roche-du-Roi, S. of the park, R. from 7, B. 2, L. 5, D. 8 (wine extra), P. from 18 fr.; **Hôt. Splendide-Royal & Excelsior* (Pl. se; C, 4), Rue Georges-Premier, two houses well situated above the town, R. from 7, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 6½, P. from 14 fr.; **Hôt. Mirabeau* (Pl. d; C, 2), Boul. des Côtes, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8 (wine extra), P. from 18 fr.; **Hôt. de l'Europe & Villa Victoria* (Pl. ev; B, 3), Rue du Casino, R. from 7, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel d'Aix* (Pl. f; B, 3), Place du Revard, opposite the park, R. from 8, B. 1½, L. 4-5, D. 5-6, P. from 16½ fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. Astoria & de l'Arc Romain* (Pl. a: B, 3), opposite the Etablissement. R. from 8, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8 (wine extra), P. from 15 fr.; **Hôt. d'Albion* (Pl. e; C, 4), on the hill above the park, R. from 6, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. from 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Hôt. Beausite* (Pl. b; C, 4), 7 Boul. de la Roche-du-Roi, also above the park, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt. Bristol & Venat* (Pl. bv; B, 2, 3), 2 Av. Victoria; *Gr.-Hôt. du Nord & Grande-Bretagne* (Pl. ng; B, 3), Rue du Casino, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4½, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. du Louvre & Savoy Hotel* (Pl. ls; B, 4), 19 Av. de la Gare, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. Lamartine* (Pl. l; B, 3), Place du Revard; *Hôt. Métropole* (Pl. m; B, 3), 25 Rue du Casino, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Mercédès* (Pl. i; A, 4), Rue Garrod, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *International Palace Hotel* (Pl. ip; A, 3), 33 Av. de la Gare, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4 or 5, D. 5 or 6 (wine extra), P. from 10 or 12 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus* (Pl. t; A, 3), Boul. de la Gare, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 8 fr.

First and second class: *Hôt. des Bergues & New York Hotel* (Pl. bn; B, 4), 11 Av. de la Gare, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. du Pavillon* (Pl. p; A, 3, 4), opposite the station, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 4 or 5, D. 5 or 6 (wine extra), P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt. Beauséjour* (Pl. k; C, 3), Boul. Berthollet, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. Cosmopolitain* (Pl. c; A, 3, 4), Av. de la Gare, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. des Ambassadeurs & Gaillard* (Pl. ga; B, 3), 2 Rue Daquin, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½ (wine extra), P. from 8 fr.;

Hôt. de Paris (Pl. u; B, 3). 9 Rue Daquin, R. from 3, B. 1¹/₄, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10¹/₂ fr.; *Hôt. des Iles-Britanniques* (Pl. ib; C, 3), R. from 3, B. 1¹/₄, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10¹/₂ fr., *Hôt. de l'Etablissement-Thermal* (Pl. et; C. 3), R. from 3¹/₂, B. 1¹/₂, L. 3¹/₂-4, D. 4¹/₂-5, P. from 10¹/₂ fr., both N. of the Etablissement; *Hôt. Richemond* (Pl. r; C, 3), *Hôt. Chabert & des Bains-Romains* (Pl. o; C, 3), both S. of the Etablissement; *Hôt. de la Poste* (meublé; Pl. q, B 3), 14 Place Carnot, good, R. from 3¹/₂, B. 1¹/₂ fr.; *Hôt. du Parc* (Pl. s; B, 4), 28 Rue de Chambéry, R. from 3, B. 1¹/₄, L. 3¹/₂, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Beaulieu* (Pl. h; A, 3, 4), Av. de la Gare, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de Genève* (Pl. v; B, 3), 1 Rue du Casino, R. from 2¹/₂, B. 3/4, L. 3, D. 3¹/₂, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. des Bains* (meublé; Pl. w, B 3), R. from 3 fr.; *Hôt. Continental* (Pl. g; B, 4), 2 Rue de Chambéry, R. from 2¹/₂, B. 1, L. 2¹/₂, D. 3¹/₂, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de la Cloche* (Pl. x; A, 3), 27 Boul. de la Gare, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. de Marlioz* (Pl. y; B, 5), 9 Av. de Marlioz; *Hôt. des Deux-Mondes* (Pl. dm; A. 4), Av. Marie; *Hôt. de la Paix & Windsor* (Pl. pw; A, 3), 17 Rue Davat, R. from 3, B. 1¹/₂, L. 3¹/₂, D. 3¹/₂, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Germain & Château-Durieux* (Pl. gd; B, 2). 3 Boul. des Côtes. R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 8¹/₂ fr.; *Hôt. Gallia & Beausëjour*, Boul. de Chantemerle; *Hôt. de Russie & des Colonies* (Pl. rc; B, 2), 52-54 Rue de Genève, R. from 3, B. 1¹/₂, L. 3, D. 3¹/₂ (wine extra). P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Folliet & de France* (Pl. ff; B, 2). 4 Rue Lamartine; *Hôt. du Centre* (Pl. z; B, 4), Place du Revard, opposite the park, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 2¹/₂, D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Union & de Bellevue*, 82 Rue de Genève; *Hôt. Wagram & des Alpes*, Rue Lamartine; *Hôt. de la Régence*, Av. de la Gare; *Hôt. de la Couronne*, Rue Centrale. R. 3. L. 3, D. 4 fr. — At Tresserve (p. 369): *Hôt.-Pens. du Bois-Lamartine*, quiet and good.

Open the whole year: Regina, Mirabeau, Albion, International Palace, Pavillon, Cosmopolitain, Ambassadeurs, Cloche, Russie, Couronne, and several small hotels near the station.

Villas, Pensions, and Furnished Rooms also abound. House-agents: *Mermoz*, Rue Davat; *Balozet*, Rue Centrale; *Gaime*, Rue des Bains.

Restaurants. At the *Hôtels Splendide-Royal* (L. 6, D. 8 fr.), *Europe* (L. 6, D. 8 fr.), *Louvre*, *Pavillon* (L. 4, D. 5-6 fr.; in the Taverne 2¹/₂ and 3 fr.), *Cloche*, etc.; also at the *Grand-Cercle* and *Villa des Fleurs* (p. 367); *Nicola's*, Rue du Casino; *Philipps'*, Av. des Fleurs; *London House*, Av. Victoria, D. 5 fr.; *Rest. de la Renaissance*, *Brasserie Russe* (L. 2¹/₂, D. 3 fr.), both in the Av. de la Gare. — At the Grand-Port (p. 368): *Beaulieu* and *Beau-Rivage*, to the right of the tramway terminus; *Belles-Rives*, to the left (D. 4 fr.). — Cafés. *Grand-Café*, Place Carnot; *Café du Centre*, Place du Revard; etc. — Confectioner. *Rumpelmayer*, 10 Av. Marie.

Etablissement Thermal (closed 11-2 and after 5 p.m.). Baths, douches, etc., 1/2-5 fr.; chair to bath and back 2-3¹/₂ fr.; drinking-water 5-10 c. per glass (subscription 5-6 fr.). — Adm. to the *Grottoes* (6-11 and 1-5.30) 50 c.; during illumination (Mon. 2-5) 1 fr.

Cabs in the town, per drive, 1-2 pers. 1¹/₂-2¹/₂ fr., 3-4 pers. 2-3¹/₂ fr.; per hour 3 and 4¹/₂ fr.; at night (10-6) one-half more; trunk 50 c.

Garages. *Majestic*, Av. de la Gare; *Moderne*, Av. de Marlioz; *Europe*, Rue du Temple; *A. Domenge*, Place du Commerce; *American Garage*, Rue Cabias. — Excursion Motors daily from the Place du Revard, Place Carnot, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and Cook's office. Details and fares are given in the programmes.

Motor Omnibuses. From the *Place du Revard* (Pl. B, 3, 4): to the *Grand-Port* (beyond Pl. A, 1; p. 368); to the *Petit-Port* (beyond Pl. A, 2); to *Marlioz* (beyond Pl. B, 5; p. 368). — From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3) to the *Pont de Pierre* and *Grésy-Cascade* (beyond Pl. B, 1; p. 368). — Rack-and-Pinion Railway to the *Revard*, see p. 369.

Casinos. *Grand-Cercle* and *Villa des Fleurs;* adm. 2, from 16th April to 31st May 1 fr.; season-ticket for both 30 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), 7 Rue Davat.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale,* 8 and 12 Place Carnot; *Comptoir d'Escompte,* Rue du Casino. — Syndicat d'Initiative, at the Hôtel de Ville. Tourist Agencies. *Comp. des Wagons-Lits,* Sq. du Temple-de-Diane; *Hamburg-American Line,* Place Carnot; *Thos. Cook & Son,* 90 Rue du Rhône.

Anglican Church (*St. Swithin's;* Pl. B, 2), Rue du Temple; chaplain, *Rev. John E. Kent;* services in summer at 8, 10.30, and 5. — Scottish Presbyterian Service in May and June (at 10.30) at the *Asile Evangélique,* Boul. du Parc (Pl. B, 3).

Golf Links at Marlioz (see p. 368). - Lawn Tennis at Marlioz and in the park (Pl. B, 4).

Aix-les-Bains (800 ft.; pop. 8934) is well situated, $1^1/_4$ M. from the Lac du Bourget, in a plain environed by mountains, and has a mild climate, the mean temperature being 50°. It owes its fame to its warm sulphur springs, called by the Romans *Aquæ Domitianæ,* afterwards *Gratianæ.* Neglected in the middle ages, Aix began to be frequented again in the 17th cent., and is now a fashionable watering-place, with over 35,000 visitors annually. The season lasts from April to Oct., and is at its height from July 1st to Sept. 15th.

The Av. de la Gare leads to the *Place du Revard* (Pl. B, 3, 4), near the *Park* (Pl. B, C, 4), the chief promenade of the town. To the left diverge the Rue du Casino, the main street, and, a little higher up, the Rue Centrale, leading to the *Place Carnot* (Pl. B, 3). The Rue des Bains ascends thence to the *Etablissement Thermal* (Pl. C, 3), a modern and well-organized bath-house, open all the year round. It is supplied by two copious springs, the Fontaine St-Paul, or Eau d'Alun (117°), and the Eau de Soufre (115°). The treatment, chiefly for rheumatism and skin-diseases, consists in douches, massage, and baths. The Eau des Deux-Reines (p. 369) and the Eau de St-Simon (p. 368) are used for drinking also.

Above the Etablissement, to the right, is the entrance to the *Grotte St-Paul* (Pl. C, 3; adm., see p. 366), a long subterranean gallery. - To the S. of the park is the *Institut Zander,* for 'mécanothérapie'.

In front of the Etablissement rises the *Arch of Campanus* (Pl. B, 3), 30 ft. high and 22 ft. wide, the monumental gateway of a burial-place of the 3rd or 4th cent., erected by a certain L. Pompeius Campanus to his family.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3), close by, once the château of the Marquis d'Aix (16th cent.), with a handsome staircase, contains the small *Musée Lepic,* a collection of antiquities, chiefly relics from the lake-dwellings of the Lac du Bourget, Roman inscriptions, and faience (open daily, 9-11 and 1-4; 25 c.). Part of it occupies the remains of a temple of Diana or Venus.

The *Grand-Cercle* (Pl. B, 3; p. 366), founded in 1824, is a richly ornamented building, dating from the days of public gambling. Play still goes on, but among members only; fêtes and concerts are also given here. The *Villa des Fleurs* (Pl. A, 3; p. 366), a club similar to, and now amalgamated with the Grand-Cercle, has a beautiful garden.

In the Av. du Lac (Pl. A, 1) are the new *Hospital* and *Sanatorium*, built and presented to the town by Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

To the S. of Aix, on the shady Chambéry road, lies (1 M.) **Marlioz** (omn., see p. 366), with a beautiful park and three cold sulphurous springs, used for drinking and inhaling, and thus supplementing the Aix springs, which are little used for drinking. The Etablissement is closed from 11 to 1.30. — To the W. of the road are a race-course and golf-links. — About $^1/_2$ M. beyond the omnibus terminus is the *Chaumière Savoyarde*, or model of a Savoy cottage, artistically fitted up. We may drive also to Marlioz by the Boul. de la Roche-du-Roi (carr. 2-3 fr.; view).

Excursions from Aix-les-Bains.

The **Lac du Bourget** (p. 359), 2 M. to the W. of the town, is reached by motor-omn. (p. 366) to the *Grand-Port* or *Port Puer*, (rest., see p. 366; bath 75 c.). Steamers make the circuit of the lake several times daily in summer (3 fr. return).

In fine weather trips are made also to *Bourdeau*, *Le Bourget* (p. 369; 3 fr.), and to *Chanaz* (café-rest.), on the left bank of the Rhone, by the Canal de Savières (p. 359; 3 or 4 fr.).

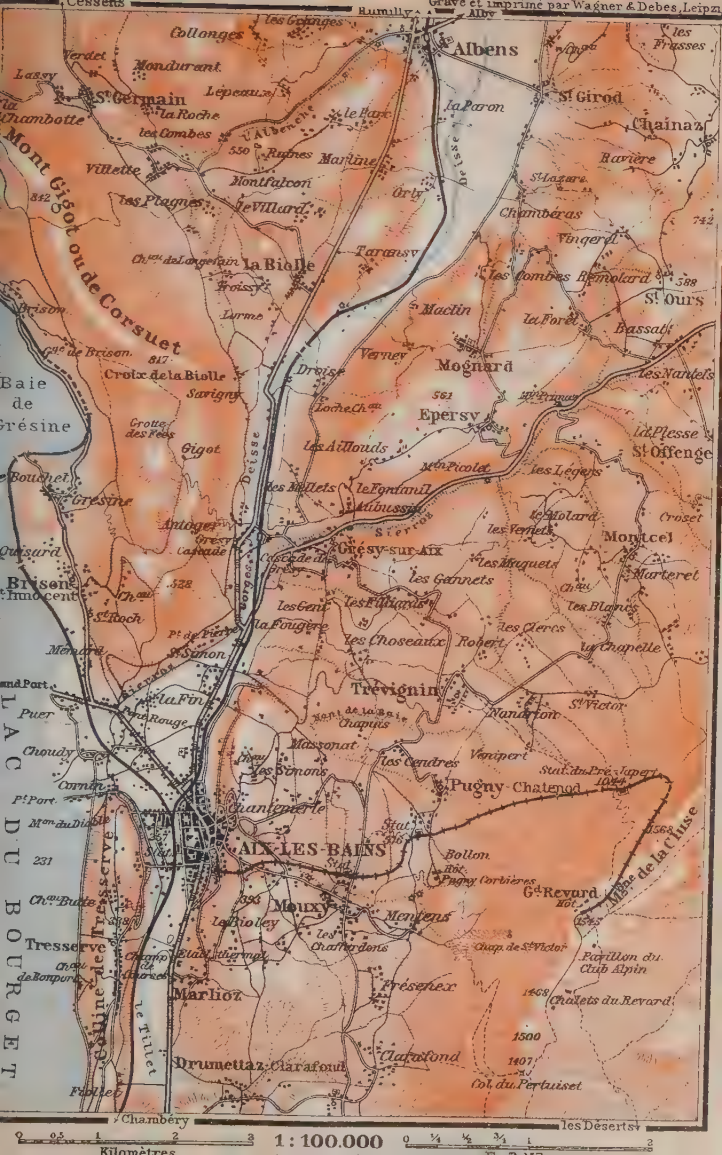
Boat (with two rowers; bargain necessary): 1st hr. 3, 2nd hr. $2^1/_2$, 3rd hr. 2 fr.; to Hautecombe (6 pers.) 9 fr.; Bourdeau 5 fr.; Le Bourget 8 fr.,

We may also drive to the abbey ($2^1/_4$ hrs.), rounding the lake viâ Châtillon (p. 359), the bridge over the Canal de Savières, and *Conjux*.

The Cistercian ***Abbey of Hautecombe**, rising picturesquely on the N.W. bank of the lake, contains an interesting chapel, which was the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy from the 12th cent. till 1778, when the Superga near Turin was chosen for that purpose. It was partly destroyed during the French Revolution, but rebuilt in 1824-43 by King Charles Felix (d. 1831) and his widow, Maria Christina of Naples (d. 1849), both of whom are buried here. The chapel, the possession of which was secured to Italy by the treaty ceding Savoy to France in 1860, is lavishly decorated and contains upwards of 300 statues, besides reliefs and paintings. Visitors are hurried through under the conduct of a monk (fee). The royal apartments, which may be visited also, are very plain. A little beyond the chapel is the Café Viannay. The entrance gateway, on the N., dates from the late 15th century. The *Fontaine des Merveilles*, an intermittent spring, is $^1/_4$ hr. from the abbey.

From Hautecombe we may go viâ *Grateloup* to the (2 hrs.) *Col du Chat* (p. 369) and over it to the Le Bourget road.

The **Gorges du Sierroz**, $1^3/_4$ M. from Aix by the Geneva road, passing the *Source de St-Simon* (p. 367), are interesting. Motor-omn. (p. 366) to the *Pont de Pierre*, at the entrance to the gorge (going on to Grésy-Cascade). From the bridge a steam-launch takes us to the other end ($^3/_4$ M.; $1^1/_2$ fr.), where there is a gallery above the torrent (adm. 1 fr.). We may go on to the mill and the *Cascade de Grésy* (rest.; station, see p. 371). The omnibus terminus is at *Grésy-Cascade*, 5 min. from the fall. The village of Grésy-sur-Aix is 1 M. to the E., on the other side of the valley. — Gorges du Fier, see p. 371.


Albens
St Girod
Chainaz
Mont Gigot ou de Corsuet
St Germain
Mondurant
Collonges
Lassy
Verdet
Chambotte
la Roche
les Combes
Villette
les Plagnes
le Villard
Montfalcon
Marline
Orly
Tarauxy
la Biolle
Croix de la Biolle
Sarigny
Grotte des Fées
Gigot
Baie de Grésine
Grésine
Bouchet
Brison
Brison-Innocent
Quisard
Mémard
St Roch
St Simon
la Fin
le Rouge
Puer
Choudy
Cornin
Pt Port
Mont du Dib
Ch.au de Butte
Tresserve
Ch.au de Pompon
Marlioz
Drumettaz
Clarafont
Clarafond
Col du Pertuiset
Chambéry
Mouxy
Le Riolley
Les Chaffardons
Ch.au de Marlioz
Etab. thermal
le Tillet
Colline de Tresserve
ALX-LES-BAINS
Stat.
Bollon
Pugny Chatenod
Pugny Corbières
Gd Revard
Mont de la Cluse
Présenex
Chap. de St Victor
Pavillon du Club Alpin
Chalets du Revard
Trevignin
Massonat
les Simons
les Cendres
Venipert
Chantegrelet
Mandallon
St Victor
Stat. du Pré Jupet
les Déserts
Mognard
Maclin
la Forêt
Bassatt
St Ours
les Nantets
Epersy
la Plesse
St Offenge
Monticel
Marteret
Croset
les Gannets
les Maquets
les Blancs
les Clercs
la Chapelle
les Choseaux
Robert
les Gents
les Filliards
la Fougère
Pt de Pierre
Antoger
Grésy-sur-Aix
Stercus
les Verrets
les Légers
les Allouds
le Fontanil
Dullussin
Loche Ch.au
Verney
Droise
Lurme
Froissy
Ch.au de Langelain
Ch.au de Brison
Cte de Brison
Croix de la Biolle
la Paron
le Parc
les Combes
Rupes
Montfalcon
Villette
les Plagnes
le Villard
Orly
Taraux
Maclin
Mognard
Epersy
Grésy-sur-Aix
Mont Pricolet
Mont Peloux
Mont Revard
Chambéras
Vingerd
les Combes Bremolard
Bassatt
la Forêt
les Nantets
la Plesse
St Offenge
Monticel
Croset
Marteret
les Blancs
les Clercs
la Chapelle
les Gannets
les Maquets
les Légers
les Verrets
le Fontanil
Dullussin
les Allouds
Loche Ch.au
Verney
Droise
Lurme
Froissy
Ch.au de Langelain
Ch.au de Brison
Cte de Brison
Croix de la Biolle
Sarigny
Grotte des Fées
Gigot
Baie de Grésine
Grésine
Bouchet
Brison-Innocent
Quisard
Mémard
St Roch
St Simon
la Fin
le Rouge
Puer
Choudy
Cornin
Pt Port
Mont du Dib
Ch.au de Butte
Tresserve
Ch.au de Pompon
Marlioz
Drumettaz
Clarafont
Clarafond
Col du Pertuiset
Chambéry
Mouxy
Le Riolley
Les Chaffardons
Ch.au de Marlioz
Etab. thermal
le Tillet
Colline de Tresserve
ALX-LES-BAINS
Stat.
Bollon
Pugny Chatenod
Pugny Corbières
Gd Revard
Mont de la Cluse
Présenex
Chap. de St Victor
Pavillon du Club Alpin
Chalets du Revard
Trevignin
Massonat
les Simons
les Cendres
Venipert
Chantegrelet
Mandallon
St Victor
Stat. du Pré Jupet
les Déserts
Mognard
Maclin
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Bassatt
St Ours
les Nantets
Epersy
la Plesse
St Offenge
Monticel
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les Gannets
les Maquets
les Blancs
les Clercs
la Chapelle
les Choseaux
Robert
les Gents
les Filliards
la Fougère
Pt de Pierre
Antoger
Grésy-sur-Aix
Stercus
les Verrets
les Légers
les Allouds
le Fontanil
Dullussin

The **Colline de Tresserve** (1180 ft.), S.W. of Aix, on the lake, offers pleasant walks and views. On this hill, $^1/_2$ hr. from Aix, is the village of *Tresserve*, with an observatory (adm. 50 c.), the beautiful park of Queen Victoria (hotel, see p. 366), and the 'Bois Lamartine' (no adm.). Drive round the hill 7-10 fr.

Le Bourget, Bourdeau, and the **Col du Chat** are usually visited by carr. (20-25 fr.; excursion-motors daily, there and back in 4 hrs., see p. 366). — The village of *Le Bourget* (785 ft.; London Hotel, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. Ginet) lies at the S. end of the lake, at the influx of the Leysse, $5^1/_2$ M. from Aix (viâ Tresserve and the bank of the lake), and $1^3/_4$ M. from Le Viviers station (p. 359; tramway to Chambéry, see p. 359). It has a ruined castle and a church in the transitional and Gothic styles. The choir contains superb 13th cent. reliefs; the remains of the Gothic cloisters date from the 14th cent.; the crypt, borne by mutilated antique columns, is partly Carlovingian. — *Bourdeau*, or *Bordeau* (Rest. Foéchat), $2^1/_2$ M. farther, to the right of the road to the col, also has a mediæval castle (view). Boat, see p. 368; carr. 16-20 fr. — The *Hôtel-Pension de la Dent-du-Chat* (about 1970 ft.; R. from 3, L. or D. 2 fr.), about $4^1/_2$ M. from Le Bourget, is reached by a fine road winding up to the W. of Bourdeau, and lies nearly opposite Aix. About 10 min. farther is the *Col du Chat* (2095 ft.; *View), on the long narrow hill that separates the Lac du Bourget from the Rhone valley.

The **Dent du Chat** (4595 ft.), the chief peak near the col, though not the summit of the *Montagne du Chat* (4910 ft.), may be ascended from the col in 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs., but better direct from Le Bourget (3 hrs.). Road from Le Bourget to the hamlet of *Petit-Caton:* then a zigzag track passing above Le Bourget and ascending to the right to a ($1^3/_4$ hr.) spring. The top is reached in 1 hr. more with the help of iron rods. *View, including Mont Blanc; below us, on the W., lies the Rhone valley.

La Chambotte (Chalet-Rest. Lansard), 11 M. to the N. of Aix (carr. as for the Col du Chat), lies at the N. end of the ridge of *Mont Gigot* or *de Corsuet* (2765 ft.; hôt.-rest.), a splendid point of view. The road goes viâ the Pont de Pierre (p. 368), *La Biolle*, and (7 M.) *St-Germain*, passing on the right the ruins of *Montfalcon* and the Col de Cessens road (see below). From La Chambotte we may descend to Chindrieux station and visit *Châtillon* (p. 359).

The **Col de Cessens** (2795 ft.; Rest. des Tours-de-César), with a grand view of Mont Blanc, is about 1 hr. from St-Germain (see above). The *Tours de Cessens* or *de César* are shapeless ruins.

The ***Revard,** or *Grand-Revard* (5070 ft.), part of the *Montagne de la Cluse* (5145 ft.), rising above Aix on the S.E., is ascended by a rack-and-pinion railway (6 M.), starting from a station above the park (p. 367; ascent $1^1/_4$ hr., descent 1 hr. 5 min.; return-fare 7, by the first morning-train 5 fr.). A clear day is essential for the view. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Mouxy* (1350 ft.). — $2^1/_2$ M. *Pugny* (1890 ft.), with the Source des Deux-Reines (p. 367) and the Sanatorium-

Hôtel Pugny-Corbières (2035 ft.; first-class).—4 M. *Pré-Japert* (3425 ft.). The line turns S. (view to the right), and we soon reach the plateau of the *Revard* (Grand-Hôtel, with chalet-rest., R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.). The *View is superb, especially towards the Alps, with Mont Blanc rising like a gigantic wall of snow. The tower offers no better view (adm. 50 c.). Pleasant walks may be taken on the plateau. The Revard is also visited for winter-sports. The higher hill to the S., with a cross, is the *Dent du Nivolet* (p. 361; 2½ hrs.). Descent to Chambéry (p. 359), about 4 hrs.

Walkers may ascend the Revard viâ *Mouxy* (p. 369), *Mentens*, and a path across the (3 hrs.) *Col du Pertuiset* (4615 ft.) to the top (1 hr. more).

Pont de l'Abîme, Grotte de Banges, and Le Châtelard.—Motor-omn. from Aix (Hôt. de la Cloche, p. 366) to Le Châtelard in 2¼ hrs. (return 6 fr.). Excursion-motors, see p. 366. The road leads N.E. through the Sierroz valley (Grésy, p. 368), then across the *Banges*, or *Beauges* (about 3280 ft.), a picturesque rocky plateau, furrowed with ravines and relieved with rich pastures, a region to which the Revard (p. 369) and the Semnoz (p. 375) also belong. The (9½ M.) *Pont de l'Abîme* is a suspension-bridge over the gorge of the *Chéran*, 72 yds. long and 315 ft. high (rest.). The road to it diverges to the left from the main road at *La Troppaz (Cusy)*. The *Pont de Banges*, 3½ M. beyond La Troppaz, is a stone bridge across the Chéran (cascades). From *Martinod* (aub.), ½ M. farther on, we may ascend in ¼ hr. to the *Grotte de Banges* (uninteresting). Beyond Martinod is (1¼ M.) the *Pont de la Charniat* or *de l'Etrier*, where the Semnoz road goes to the left (see below). By a mill near it is the *Grotte du Pré-Rouge*, more interesting than that of Banges, but not easy of access. Lastly, 1¾ M. from Aix, **Le Châtelard** (2500 ft.; Hôt. de l'Harmonie, P. from 4½ fr.; Hôt. Alpin, R. 1½-2, D. 2½, P. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. de la Poste), a little town in the heart of the Banges, on a height skirted by the Chéran and crowned with a ruin (view). Excursions to the *Trélod* (p. 377; 4½ hrs., with guide), *Semnoz* (p. 375), *Colombier* (6725 ft.; 3 hrs.), etc.—The road goes on from Le Châtelard to (3 M.) *Ecole* (inn), the (8½ M.) **Col du Frêne* (3135 ft.; hotel, P. from 5½ fr.), with a noted view of the Isère valley, and (½ hr.) *St-Pierre-d'Albigny* (p. 361).

The **Semnoz** (p. 375) is visited from Aix by following the road to Le Châtelard (motor-omn., see above) as far as the (14½ M.) *Pont de la Charniat* (see above), whence we proceed to the left to (3½ M.) *Leschaux* (p. 375). Fine view of the Lake of Annecy.

The **Grande-Chartreuse** (p. 421) may be visited by motor-omn. (1st July to 15th Sept.; 32 M. in 2½ hrs.; 12, there and back 20 fr.; stay of 3 hrs.). The route thither is viâ *Chambéry* (8½ M.; p. 359), the *Cascade de Couz* (p. 407), *Les Echelles* (22½ M.; p. 407), and *St-Laurent-du-Pont* (26 M.; p. 420). The return (42 M. in 3½ hrs.; 14 fr.) is made viâ *St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (2½ M.; p. 422), *St-Pierre-d'Entremont* (10½ M.; p. 407), *Les Echelles* (18 M.; p. 407), and thence as on the outward journey.

Motor-omn. from Aix-les-Bains to *Grenoble* viâ *St-Pierre-de-Chartrense* (Route des Alpes), see p. 340.

For the excursion to the **Val du Fier** (p. 371) circular tickets are issued, incl. railway to Rumilly, brake from Rumilly to Seyssel, and railway back to Aix (9 fr. 25, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 60 c.).

From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy and Geneva, 62 M., railway in 3 hrs. 45 to 4 hrs. 5 min. (11 fr. 35, 7 fr. 65 c., 5 fr.). Views to the right. The journey may be broken at Lovagny for a visit to the Gorges du Fier (p. 371). If this route be taken in the opposite direction there is a custom-house examination on arrival at any station beyond Evires.—From 20th June to 15th Sept. this journey may be made as far as (29 M.) Annecy by the motor-omn. of the P. L. M. Co. (2 hrs. 20 min.; 10, return 16 fr.), running viâ the *Pont de l'Abîme* (9 M.; see above) and the *Col de Leschaux*

ANNECY
Veyrier
Menthon
Talloires
Albigny
Cran-Gevrier
Meythet
Seynod
Le Crêt du Maure
Montagny
Marcellaz
RUMILLY
Valberes
Haute-ville
Vovray
Nonglard
Meythet
Poisy
Annecy-le-Vieux
Argonnex
Pringy
Prom'sy
Epagny
Metz
Gillon
Tessy
Sillingy
Thusy
Pessy
Saloutgy
Crempigny
Bonnegu'ete
St André
Vaulx
Mucuny
Versonnex
Motz
Lornay
Sion
Contamines
Nivellard
Etercy
Faramaz
Chavanod
Maclamod
Lovagny
Gerrier
Albigny
Mt Rompon
Mt Baron
Mt Veyrier
Mt Charvin
Dingy-St-Clair
Nâves
Tête de Parmelan
Tête Noire
Tête Ronde
Col de Perte-Rousse
Mt Veyret
Mt de Lachat
la Blonnière
la Balme de Thuy
Alex
Bellossier
THÔNES
Bluffy
D.t du Cruet
D.t de Lanfon
Mt Charvet
Montmorot
Perrolx
Roc de Chère
Col du Planet
la Puraz
Sevrier
Duingt
Angon
la Tournette
Talmette
Bredannaz
Montmin
Paterier
Chaparon
Entrevernes
Pont-du-Lac
Verthier
Roche des Echeaux
Plan-Montmin
Lathuile
Doussard
Vesonne
Mercier
la Balmette
Chevalines
Saury
Montgellaz
Roche Pianca
Leschaux
Crêt de l'Aigle
Mollienaz
les Frasses
Albens
St Girod
Chainaz
Cusy
St Ours
Ruffieux
Mont Clergeon
Boussy
Germagny
Murel
Chapeiry
le Bouchet
Ste Sylvestre
Massingy
Vaudry
Mauigny
Blaye
Col du Sapenay
Cuinchieux
Sallaging
Ansigny
Cessens
Héry-s-Alby
Alby
Viuz-la-Chiésaz
Balmont
Quintal
Chaumont
Mures
Crêt de Châtillon
Gruffy
Hôtel
la Tuvière
la Chapelle-St-Maurice
Mines de Charbon
Roche
Mt Veyrier
Mt de Veyrier
Mt de Cruseilles
Mt du Gros Foug
Mt de Semnoz
Mt de Cologne
Mt de Lachat
Mt de Veyret
Mt Charvet
Mt Rompon
Mt Baron
Mt Veyrier
Mt Charvin

AIX-les-Bains
CHAMBÉRY
la Motte-Servolex
le Bourget
la Chapelle
Grésy-s.-Aix
Tresserve
Bourdeau
Martigny
Pugny
Roche de Prépoulain
St-François-de-Sales
Revard
Martioz
Clarafond
Brumettaz
Col du Pertuiset
Col de Plampalais
Viviers
Mery
Plampalais
Les Jacquiers
Voglans
Villarcher
Pragondran
Sonnaz
Vorel
Lovetaz
Cusaz
St-Alban
St-Jean-d'Arvey
Bissy
Barby
Curienne
Pugnes
la Ravoire
Challes-les-Eaux
Vimines
Montagnole
St-Cassin
St-Baldoph
St-Jeoire
Chignin
Nicoday
Cruet
Grenoble
Chignin-les-Marches
Les Comores
Arith
Lescheraines
Noirav
Mt Chubert
Pte de Velan
Pte de Tréiod
Mt d. l. Sambuy
Pte d'Arcelod
Pte Chaurionde
Châtelard
Attily
le Noyer
Cimeteret
la Compote
Mt d. l. Coche
Mt d'Orchair
Jarsy
Bellevaux
Clery
le Pécloz
Mt Armenaz
Montailleur
Grésy-s.-Isère
Mt de Margerias
Mt Colombier
la Bottiere
Aillon-le-Vieux
Aillon-le-Jeune
Les Déserts
Mt du Nivolet
Mt de la Croix
la Carrerie
Ste Reine
la Lanche
Mt Pennay
Thormaroz
Col des Prés
Mt d. l. Buffa
Mt Pela
Routhennes
les Moulins
Frêterive
Thoiry
Col du Frêne
Col d. l. Sei de
Mt Charvey
Marles
Pte de la Galappa
St-Pierre-d'Albigny
le Villard
le Plan
Chamousset
Arbin
Ste Hélène-du-Lac
Jacob-Belle-Combe
Les Charmettes
Rongère
la Thuile
Guillère
Malfaverne
Hautefille
Chamoux
Coise
Bellon-Bellonet
Villardizier
Mont-Gilbert
Fort de Montgilbert
Mont du Chat
Pierre Châtel
Mène de la Croix
Mène de Mégève
Mène de Bellecombe
Mène de Bellevaux
Mène de Bellecombe
Mène de Bellevaux
Mène de Bellecombe
Mène de Bellevaux

(21½ M.; p. 375), and returning (26½ M., in 3 hrs.; same fare) viâ the *Gorges du Fier* (5½ M.; see below).

We leave the Culoz line (p. 359) on the left. The train runs at first to the N., through the *Sierroz* valley. 3 M. *Grésy-sur-Aix*, with its waterfall (p. 368) and old tower (80 ft.; view, 50 c.). 8 M. *Albens* (Hôt. de France). To the right is the Semnoz (p. 375); then, through a gap, appear the Parmelan and Tournette (p. 376).

13 M. **Rumilly** (1135 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste, R. 2. D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Commerce, D. 2-3 fr.; Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc, at the station; pop. 4147), a little town of Roman origin, lies on the *Chéran*. Interesting excursion to the N.W., by the Seyssel road, into the **Val du Fier,** the lower part of the Fier valley; its most picturesque part is between (6 M.) *St-André* (Hôt.-Rest. du Club-Alpin) and the *Portes du Fier*, 2½ M. farther on. Omn. in summer from Rumilly in 2¼ hrs. to (10½ M.) *Seyssel* (p. 315; 2½ fr.); motor-omn., see p. 374.

We cross the Chéran and turn E. into the pretty valley of the Fier. On the left, a ruined castle. 17½ M. *Marcellaz-Hauteville*. We enter the romantic *Défilé du Fier*. On the left rises the *Château de Montrottier* (14th-16th cent.; shown in the absence of the owner). — 21 M. *Lovagny-Gorges-du-Fier* (rest. at the station, L. 2½ fr.; chalet-rest. at the entrance to the gorge, L. 3-3½ fr.) is the station for the ***Gorges du Fier** (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine 10 min. W., well worth seeing. — Beyond Lovagny we have a fine view, to the right, of the Parmelan, Semnoz, and Tournette.

25 M. **Annecy** (see below), to the right. French custom-house (see below). [From Annecy to Geneva by Road: motor-omn. twice daily, in 2¾ hrs. (3 fr. 60, return 5 fr. 90 c.), to (21 M.) *St-Julien* (p. 315), and thence tramway to (6 M.) Geneva (p. 322). The chief sight is the ***Pont de la Caille,** a suspension-bridge, 210 yds. long and 480 ft. high, across the gorge of the *Usses*. Near it is *La Caille* (Hôt.-Pens. de l'Etablissement), with sulphur-springs; omn. to Groisy-le-Plot-la-Caille (see below).]

The Geneva line turns N. into the valley of the *Fillière*. — 31 M. *St-Martin-Charvonnex* (1865 ft.). Ascent of the Parmelan, see p. 376. — From (35 M.) *Groisy-le-Plot-la-Caille* (2150 ft.) an omn. runs twice daily to *Thorens* (Hôt.-Pens. de Savoie), 4 M. to the E., with a château; another to (3½ M.) *La Caille* (see above), to the W. — Beyond the *Viaduc d'Evires* (160 ft. high), at (39 M.) *Evires*, the line reaches its highest point (2515 ft.; custom-house, see p. 370). — We descend by a tunnel, and a great bend of 5 M. to the E., into the Arve valley (views). 45 M. *St-Laurent*. Superb *View to the right, backed by Mont Blanc. — 48½ M. *La Roche*, and thence to Geneva, see pp. 317, 316, 324.

From Aix-les-Bains to *Geneva* viâ *Culoz*, 54½ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. (9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 40 c.), see pp. 359, 315, 322.

51. Annecy and Environs.

Arrival. By railway, or by motor-omn. from St-Julien, see above; by tramway from Thônes, see p. 378; by the lake, see p. 374. Luggage from beyond Evires (see p. 370) is examined here. Omn. from the station to the steamer 40 c.; hotel-omn. 50 c. (luggage extra).

Hotels. *Impérial Palace*, by the lake, at the E. end of the Av. Eugène-Sue, with a park, open April-Oct., R. 7-20, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7 (wine extra), P. 15-60, omn. 2½ fr.; *Grand-Hôtel & Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. a; A, 1), 9 Rue Royale, well spoken of, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½ (wine extra), P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. Verdun* (Pl. b; B, 1), Place du Théâtre, well spoken of, R. 4-15, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½ (wine extra), P. 9-22, omn. 1 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. du Mont-Blanc* (Pl. c; A, 1), 6-8 Rue Vaugelas, well spoken of, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. des Négociants* (Pl. e; A, 1), 5 Rue Royale, well spoken of, R. from 2½, L. or D. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; *Hôt. du Commerce* (Pl. d; A, 1, 2), 13 Rue Royale, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare* (Pl. g; A, 1), L. 2½,

D. 3 fr., *Hôt. Terminus* (Pl. f; A, 1), L. 3 fr., both opposite the station; *Hôt. Bellevue*, Place au Bois (Pl. B, 2). plain but good, B. $^3/_4$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$-3 fr. *Hôt. Beau-Rivage*, at Le Grenier (comp. Map), well situated on the lake, $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.E. of the town (motor-boat from the Quai de la Tournette 20 c.), R. 4-8, B. $1^1/_4$, L. or D. 4, P. 10-14 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. A, 1), 18 Rue Royale.

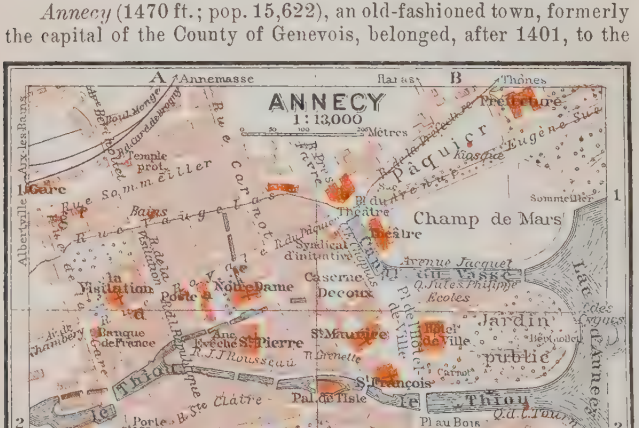
Cabs. With one horse, per drive $1^1/_2$, per hour 3 fr.; with two horses 3 and 4 fr.; each addit. $^1/_2$ hr. 1 or $1^1/_2$ fr. Special tariff outside the town.

Lake Steamers, see p. 374. — Rowing Boat $^3/_4$-1 fr. per hour, 4 fr. per day. — Motor Boat 4 fr. per hour.

Baths: hot, 34 Rue Vaugelas (Pl. A, 1); cold, in the lake (Pl. B, 2).

Syndicat d'Initiative (Pl. B, 1), 1 Rue du Pâquier. — Motor Omnibuses, see p. 374.

Annecy (1470 ft.; pop. 15,622), an old-fashioned town, formerly the capital of the County of Genevois, belonged, after 1401, to the



Dukes of Savoy and then to the Kings of Sardinia, who ceded it to France in 1860. It is now the chief town of the department of *Haute-Savoie* and the seat of a bishopric. It is beautifully situated on the Lake of Annecy (p. 374), and is a pleasant place for some stay. The picturesque old part of the town is intersected by canals, and several streets have arcades and vaulted passages.

The Rue de la Gare (Pl. A, 1) leads to the Rue Royale, where we turn to the left. On the right is the curious Romanesque leaning tower of *Notre-Dame-de-Liesse*, with its pepper-box turrets. The Rue Royale is continued by the Rue du Pâquier, No. 15 in which is the Hôtel de Sales (17th cent.).

The **Promenade du Pâquier** (Pl. B, 1), with its splendid old trees, affords charming views of the lake and the Tournette. At the entrance stands the monument of *Eugène Sue* (1804-57), with a figure of the Wandering Jew (1907). To the right is the *Theatre*, with a café; towards the middle of the grounds, on the left, is the handsome *Préfecture*, in front of which rises a statue of *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont-Cenis Tunnel (p. 363). Farther on, near the lake, is a view-indicator.

The Rue Guillaume-Fichet diverges from the Rue de la Préfecture (Pl. B, 1) to a *Haras*, or stud-farm (adm. 1 to 5 or 6).

Beyond the Canal du Vassé lies the *Jardin Public* (Pl. B, 1, 2), with a statue of *Berthollet* (p. 375). Opposite is the *Ile des Cygnes*. At the other end of the garden, near the Hôtel de Ville, is a monument of *President Carnot*, once an engineer at Annecy.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. B, 2) contains the *Library* and a *Musée* (open Sun., Tues., Wed., and Thurs. 9-12 and 1.30-4, and in July-Sept. daily, except Mon. and Sat., 9-12 and 2-5), chiefly illustrating the history, art, and industry of Savoy. The church of *St-Maurice* (Pl. B, 2), in the adjoining square, was founded in 1422 by Card. de Brogny, president of the Council of Constance. The spacious nave contains a Descent from the Cross attr. to Pourbus the Elder (1548). Fine sculptured pulpit of the 17th century.

From the exit of St-Maurice the street to the left leads to the church of *St-François*, or *Sainte-Source* (Pl. B, 2), built in 1643-8, but now secularized. Mme. de Warens (p. 360) abjured Protestantism here in 1726. In the canal, nearly opposite, is the *Palais de l'Isle*, the old fortified mansion of the Counts of Genevois, built in the 13th cent. and now containing a small *Musée Lapidaire* (fee).

The Passage de l'Ile leads to the E. end of the Rue J.-J.-Rousseau, by which, to the left, we reach the *Cathedral of St-Pierre-ès-Liens* (Pl. A, 2), founded in 1523, where Rousseau was once a chorister. The former *Evêché*, adjoining, is now a school. We follow the Rue J.-J.-Rousseau (No. 15, the *Maison Lambert*) to the Rue de la République, which leads S. to the curious Rue Ste-Claire (Pl. A, 2), flanked with arcades. No. 18 is the *Maison Favre*, once the seat of the literary Académie Florimontane, founded in 1606 (28 years before the Académie Française) by St. Francis of Sales and Ant. Favre (p. 360). The street leads to the right to the Porte Ste-Claire (15th cent.), short of which the Côte St-Maurice ascends to the *Castle* (Pl. A, B, 2), with its square machicolated towers (14th-16th cent.), now barracks. (Apply at the Caserne Decoux, Pl. B 1.) We may descend, rounding the castle to the right, by the *Faubourg Perrière*, whose houses have wooden galleries and outside-stairs.

A convent to the S. of the town is the temporary resting-place of the remains of St. Francis of Sales (d. 1622) and St. Johanna of Chantal (d. 1641).

Excursions from Annecy.

The Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 372) organizes (20th June to 30th Sept.) excursions in motor-cars to the *Gorges du Fier* (p. 371; 3½ fr. return), the *Pont de la Caille* (p. 371; 4½ fr.), *Thorens* (p. 371; 4½ fr.), the *Crêt du Maure* (p. 375; 3½ fr.), the *Val du Fier* (p. 371; 10 fr.), the *Tournette* (p. 376; 10 fr.), *La Chambotte* (p. 369; 10 fr.), etc. 'Cars alpins' also to the *Gorges du Fier* and *Pont de la Caille* (3 and 3½ fr.). Circular excursion for whole day (18 fr. 45, 17 fr. 75 c.): by railway to *Ugines* (p. 377), by motor-omn. to *Flumet* (p. 378; luncheon), by motor-omn. over the *Col des Aravis* to *Thônes* (see pp. 380, 379), and back by tramway to Annecy (see pp. 379, 378). A similar excursion (15 fr.) is made by tramway to Thônes, and thence by motor-car to the Col des Aravis, Flumet, Ugines, Serraval (p. 379), Thônes, and back by tramway to Annecy.

Motor-omn. twice daily (4 fr. 40 c.) to *Seyssel* (p. 315), viâ *Rumilly* and the *Val du Fier* (p. 371).

To *Thônes*, see pp. 378, 379; to *Aix-les-Bains*, see pp. 371, 370; to *St-Julien* (Geneva), see p. 371.

Trip on the Lake. Steamers 12 times daily to the end of the lake in 1 hr. (1½ or 1 fr.); round the lake in 2-2½ hrs. (3 or 2 fr.; ticket available 5 days). Restaurant on board (L. 3 fr., wine extra).

Cycle Excursion round the lake (23½ M.), starting by the W. bank.

The ***Lake of Annecy** (1465 ft.), 9 M. long, ¾-2 M. wide, and 215 ft. deep, is enclosed by meadows, vineyards, and pretty villages and villas, with a fine background of mountains. On the left rise the Dents de Lanfon and the abrupt Tournette; on the right the long range of the Semnoz. The steamer, starting from the pier in the Canal du Thiou (Pl. B, 2), near the Jardin Public, steers across the lake to *Chavoire* (Pens. Villa du Belvédère, Hôt.-Pens. Brunet), then to *Veyrier-du-Lac* (Hôt. du Mont-Baron, de la Tournette), at the foot of the Veyrier, with its caves (¾ hr.).

The **Mont-Baron** (4265 ft.), the highest point of the *Montagne de Veyrier*, may be ascended in 2½ hrs. by a path over the *Col du Rampon* or *des Contrebandiers* (1½ hr.). Splendid view.

From Veyrier we cross to *Sévrier* (p. 375), or go on direct to **Menthon-St-Bernard** (1580 ft.; *Palace Hotel, 16th May to 31st Oct., R. 3-6, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. des Bains, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. Beau-Séjour, P. from 5 fr.; Hôt. des Glaïeuls, P. from 6 fr.), a prettily situated village, a little way from the lake, and sheltered on the N. On the bank are sulphur baths and Roman remains. On a hill, 1¼ M. to the E., is the old *Château*, where St. Bernard of Menthon, founder of the hospices on the Great and Little St. Bernard, was born in 923. On the *Roc de Chère* (2110 ft.), between Menthon and Talloires, is the tomb of H. Taine (1828-93), critic and historian. — The steamer goes on to Talloires or crosses to *St-Jorioz* (p. 377).

Talloires (1570 ft.; Hôt. Beau-Site, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. de l'Abbaye, P. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, open the whole year, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.), the largest village on the lake, is prettily situated and well sheltered from N. and E. winds by the Tournette (ascent, see p. 376) and other hills. The old *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in the 11th cent. and rebuilt in the 17th, is now a

hotel (see p. 374). Berthollet (1748-1822), the chemist, was born here. Charming view from the church of *St-Germain*, 40 min. above the village. Road to the Col de la Forclaz, see p. 376. — Talloires, the finest point on the lake, lies at the entrance to a bay hidden from Annecy by the Roc de Chère and the headland opposite. On the latter lies *Duingt* (Hôt. de l'Union; p. 377), a very picturesque place, with a modern château. The steamer sometimes calls at *Bredannaz*, then at *Lathuile* (5 min. from the station, p. 377).

To the Semnoz. We follow the road along the W. bank to (3 M.) *Sévrier*, which may be reached also by railway (pp. 376, 377) or steamer (p. 374), then take the road to the right to the ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Col de Leschaux* (2965 ft.; aub.), on the S.E. side, where the steep and rough ascent (2-$2^1/_4$ hrs.) begins.

Carr. from Annecy to the col 12-15 fr.; motor-omn. (3 fr.) daily to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Leschaux* (3050 ft.; Hôt.-Rest. de la Poste, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.). Excursion-ticket of the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 372), incl. motor-drive to Leschaux and hotel-accommodation, $13^1/_2$ fr.; motor-drive and luncheon only 8 fr. Horse or mule from Leschaux to the top 5 fr. We may reach Leschaux also viâ *St-Jorioz* (p. 377). — From Aix-les-Bains to the Semnoz, see p. 370.

The **Crêt du Maure** (2570 ft.), the N. end of the Semnoz, S. of Annecy, offers shady walks and charming views. Road to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the *Grande-Jeanne* (2400 ft.), with a chalet-rest. (L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.); at the (1 hr.) top is an observatory. Shady path thence (red arrows), viâ *Les Puisots*, to (3 hrs.) the Crêt de Châtillon (see below; guide useful). A path, 1 hr. shorter, but steep and shadeless, ascends from Annecy viâ *Ste-Catherine*, to the Crêt de Châtillon.

The ***Semnoz** (5590 ft.), a mountain with woods and pastures, extends S. of Annecy, and W. of the lake, for about 10 M. About 12 min. before reaching the highest point, the *Crêt de Châtillon* (marked by a cross), we pass a good hotel (R. $3^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from $12^1/_2$ fr.; telephone), and near it a disused observatory. Though not very high, the Semnoz is a famous point of view. The panorama includes, from left to right, beginning on the N., the Lakes of Geneva and Annecy, the Parmelan, Tournette, Mont Blanc, the Dauphiné Alps, Lac du Bourget, and the Jura.

To the Parmelan, another interesting excursion, by a good path. Chalet-hôtel of the C.A.F. (bed 2, B. 1, L. or D. 4 fr.).

The finest route is viâ *Dingy* (reached by the Thônes tramway, 1 fr. or 75 c.; see p. 378) and *La Blonnière* (2955 ft.), $3^1/_2$ M. farther, $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. from the top (guide unnecessary from this side). At the end of La Blonnière we turn to the left, descend to a brook, and then ascend to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) first plateau (3705 ft.; chalets). A path through pines, to the right (fine views), brings us to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Chalet Chapuis* (4035 ft.) and ($^1/_2$ hr.) the foot of the bold rocks which make the Parmelan look like a gigantic fortress. (Near this point we join one of the paths coming up from Villaz, p. 376.) We next ($^1/_2$ hr.) leave the *Petit-Montoir* path on the left ($^1/_2$ hr. longer) and climb the *Grand-Montoir* by a zigzag path ($^1/_2$ hr.),

with steps and iron bars. In 1/4 hr. from the Grand-Montoir we come to the chalet-hôtel (p. 375), and in 1/4 hr. more to the summit of the ***Parmelan** (6085 ft.), a grand, strange-looking mountain, and one of the finest points of view in this region. No less strange is the rocky plateau from which it rises. The panorama is similar to that from the Semnoz, but more extensive, and Mont Blanc is suddenly revealed as we reach the top. The plateau is a great chaos of bare, crevassed rocks called 'lapiaz', of curious shapes, fringed with pines, and containing ice-caverns.

The ascent of the Parmelan is made also viâ *Nâves*, 50 min. N.E. of *Sur-les-Bois* (tramway, see p. 378); the path diverges to the right, on the N. of the village, and ascends by the *Chalet Chapuis* (p. 375) to the top in 3 hrs. — Another route leads viâ *Villaz* (2315 ft.; Hôt.-Rest. du Château-de-Bonnatrait), about 1 hr. S.E. of St-Martin-Charvonnex (station, see p. 371), whence the top is reached in 3 hrs. by the Grand-Montoir, or in 3 1/2 hrs. by the *Chalet de Disonche*.

To the Tournette, an easy ascent, 6 hrs. from Talloires (p. 374), Thônes (p. 379), or Giez (p. 377). Guide 10 fr., unnecessary. — From *Talloires* (p. 374), whence the ascent is steepest, shortest, and most interesting, we mount at first E. to *St-Germain* (p. 375); then, viâ the hamlets of *La Pirraz*, *Verel*, and *La Sauphaz* (road thus far), to the *Col du Nantet* (4700 ft.). Thence, S., to the *Chalets du Nantet* or *du Carabinier* and the *Chalet du Loo* or *de l'Haut* (4510 ft.), 3 hrs. from Talloires. (The Chalet du Loo may be reached more directly by a path diverging from the Col de la Forclaz road, to the left beyond *Rovagny*, near a sawmill; see below.) We next mount to (1 hr.) the new *Refuge de Blonay-Dufour* (5905 ft.; 20 beds) and the *Arpeiron*, W. of the *Vallée de Montremont*, at the foot of the sheer rocks of the Tournette, 1300-1600 ft. high, up which a path climbs to the *Fauteuil* (see below). — From *Giez* (p. 377) we go N. to (1 1/4 hr.) *Vesonne*, (1 3/4 hr.) *Montmin* (3430 ft.; quarters; road thus far), and the *Chalets de Lars* (quarters), whence a path mounts in zigzags to the *Fauteuil*. It is preferable, however, to ascend from Montmin to (1 1/2 hr.) the Chalet du Loo, and there join the path described above. From Talloires also we may ascend to (3 hrs.) Montmin viâ the *Col de la Forclaz* (3775 ft.; rest.; beautiful view of the lake). — From *Thônes* (p. 379; guide advisable) we first follow the Faverges road to (50 min.) *Belchamp*, on this side of the col; then ascend S.W. to (about 2 1/2 hrs.) the *Refuge du Rosairy* (30 beds), where the toilsome part of the ascent (2-2 1/2 hrs.) begins. The last part is made by iron ladders to the *Fauteuil*. — Lastly, we may start from *Morette* station (p. 379) and ascend viâ *Montremont* (driving thus far from Thônes) and the (4 1/2 hrs.) *Rochers de Montremont* (dangerous path; guide necessary). — The ***Tournette** (7735 ft.), a superb mountain, the chief in this region, rising conspicuously from the Lac d'Annecy S.E. of the town, presents, like the Parmelan, immense walls of rock with a plateau, from which rises a huge rock, 100 ft. high and apparently inaccessible. This is the *Fauteuil*, which can be ascended only by a chimney, with iron ladders fixed to the rock. The view is still more extensive than from the Semnoz or Parmelan. The Tournette, being almost opposite Mont Blanc, affords a detailed view of it. Sunrise and sunset seen from this mountain are magnificent.

From Annecy to Albertville, 28 1/2 M., railway in about 1 1/2 hr. (5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.). Views to the left. Or we may take the steamer to *Lathuile* (see p. 375), and join the railway there.

The train diverges to the left from the Aix-les-Bains line (p. 371), passes under the Crêt du Maure (p. 375), and emerges on the W.

bank of the lake. Charming views of the lake, the Veyrier, the Tournette, and Menthon with its château. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Sévrier* (1475 ft.; hotel; p. 374). — 6 M. *St-Jorioz* (1515 ft.; hotel; p. 374). — 8 M. *Duingt* (1490 ft.; p. 375). Beyond the next tunnel we overlook the S. bay of the lake. Opposite rises the wooded hill of *Verthier*. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Lathuile* (1495 ft.; p. 375), at the head of the lake. We now ascend the broad valley of the *Eau-Morte*. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Doussard* (1535 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. des Touristes, P. 5-7 fr.; Hôt.-Rest. de la Gare).

To the S. rises the **Charbon,** culminating in the *Banc-Plat* (6285 ft.) and the *Trélod* (7170 ft.). The ascent of the latter, on the E. side, takes $6^1/_2$ hrs., that of the former, on the W., $4^1/_2$ hrs., or the two may be combined. — Ascent of the Trélod from Le Châtelard, see p. 370.

$14^1/_2$ M. *Giez* (1580 ft.). Ascent of the Tournette, see p. 376.

16 M. **Faverges** (1665 ft.; Hôt. de Genève, good, R. $2^1/_2$-5, L. or D. 3, P. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. des Alpes; pop. 2318), with an old château converted into a silk factory. Mont Blanc is visible in clear weather. Road to Thônes, see p. 379; to Frontenex (Albertville) over the Col de Tamié, see p. 380.

About 40 min. from the station are the *Cascades* and *Grottes de Seythenex*, lighted by electricity (adm. 1 fr.).

The line turns N.E. and quits the Eau-Morte valley. — Near us rises the *Charvin* (p. 379), ascended in 6 hrs. from ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Marlens* (1515 ft.). The valley contracts. We skirt the *Chaise* and the *Dent de Cons* (6785 ft.). — 23 M. *Les Fontaines-d'Ugines* (1350 ft.; Hôt. Carrin). The little town of *Ugines*, with a ruined castle and large foundries, lies on a hill 20 min. to the N. Road to Le Fayet (Route des Alpes), see below. — We recross the Chaise, which soon falls into the *Arly*, and then follow the latter. — 25 M. *Marthod* (1245 ft.). — $28^1/_2$ M. *Albertville* (p. 380).

From Annecy to Chamonix.

a. By Railway.

65 M., in $3^1/_4$ hrs. (by the express in summer) to $4^3/_4$ hrs. (13 fr. 85, 8 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.). Change at La Roche (except by the express) and at Le Fayet.

To ($23^1/_2$ M.) *La Roche*, see p. 371. Thence to (53 M.) *Le Fayet*, see pp. 317, 318, and to (65 M.) *Chamonix*, see p. 321.

b. Viâ Ugines and Flumet.

59 M. From 1st July to 15th Sept., combined service by steamer, railway, motor-omn., and electric railway, in about 8 hrs. (22 fr. 45 or 19 fr. 45 c.). The circular tickets of the P.L.M. Co. include steamer and motor-omnibus. Steamer to Lathuile, see pp. 374, 375; then railway to Ugines, see above (or from Annecy to Ugines direct by railway). Motor-omn. (coming from Albertville, see p. 340) from Ugines to Le Fayet station (24 M.; 12 fr.). From Le Fayet to Chamonix, see p. 321.

To (23 M.) *Les Fontaines-d'Ugines*, see above. The road to Le Fayet, a section of the Route des Alpes (p. 340), then descends into the picturesque gorge of the *Arly*.

31½ M. *Flumet* (3010 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, L. or D. 2½-3, P. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. des Balances, P. 5-7 fr.), with a ruined castle. Custom-house for travellers in the reverse direction. Road to the Col des Aravis, see p. 380 (circular trip, see p. 374). — We continue to ascend the Arly valley. Mont Blanc comes into sight on the right, and the Buet at the head of the valley.

38 M. **Mégève** (3690 ft.; Hôt. du Soleil-d'Or, good, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. du Panorama, P. 7-10 fr.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, P. 5-7 fr.) is suitable for some stay and is a good centre for excursions. *Mont Joly* (p. 353; guide unnecessary; mule 6 fr.), to the S.E., may be ascended from here in 4 hrs.

Our road crosses the *Col de Mégève* (3625 ft.) and (2 M.) diverges to the right from the Sallanches road.

The road to (10 M.) *Sallanches* (omn. in 1½ hr.; p. 318) leads viâ (5 M.) *Combloux* (Hôt. du Mont-Blanc), nearing which we have a superb *View of the upper Arve valley and Mont Blanc.

We now obtain a striking *View of the Arve valley, Sallanches, the Aig. de Varan, the Pointe du Colloney, and Mont Blanc. — 43½ M. *Le Fréney.* Farther on, we cross the *Pont du Diable,* 200 ft. above the gorge of the Bon-Nant, in which, to the left, lie the Bains du Fayet-St-Gervais (p. 319). — 44½ M. *St-Gervais-les-Bains* (p. 319), from which we descend in a long curve to (47 M.) *Le Fayet.* Electric railway to Chamonix, see p. 321.

c. Viâ Thônes, the Col des Aravis, and Flumet.

59½ M. From 1st July to 15th Sept. this section of the Route des Alpes (p. 340) is traversed by steam-tramway, motor-omn., and electric railway in 8½ hrs. (22 fr. 45 or 19 fr. 45 c.). Tramway and motor-omn. are included in the P.L.M. circular tickets. From Annecy to (13½ M.) *Thônes,* steam-tramway in 1 hr. 10 to 1 hr. 20 min. (2 fr. or 1 fr. 45 c.; return 3 fr. 60 or 2 fr. 60 c.). Motor-omn. thence to Le Fayet station (37½ M.; 16 fr.). From Le Fayet to Chamonix, see p. 321.

As far as *Alex* (p. 379) there is an alternative road (8 M.) viâ (4½ M.) *Veyrier* (p. 374) and the (6½ M.) *Col de Bluffy* (2080 ft.).

The tramway starts from the corner of the Rue de la Gare and Rue Vaugelas (Pl. A, 1). — At (3½ M.) *Annecy-le-Vieux,* with its Romanesque tower of the early 12th cent., there is a foundry, where the 'Savoyarde' at the Sacré-Cœur of Montmartre, the largest bell in France, was cast. — 4½ M. *Sur-les-Bois* (1930 ft.; ascent of the Parmelan, see p. 376). Fine views of the Parmelan (left) and of the Tournette and *Dents de Lanfon* (5520 ft.; right). We descend into the valley of the *Fier* through a picturesque defile between the *Montagne de Veyrier* (p. 374; right) and the *Montagne de Lachat* (left). — 7 M. *Dingy-Parmelan* (1705 ft.), at the Pont St-Clair, 1¼ M. from *Dingy-St-Clair* (Paradis-Hôtel, L. or D. 3, P. from 5 fr.), a starting-point for the Parmelan (see p. 375).

Near the Pont St-Clair, on the road to Nâves (p. 376; 2½ M.), which follows an old Roman road, is an inscription on the rock (1st cent. A.D.): 'L. Tincius Paculus pervium fecit', doubtless a landowner who made or

improved the road. — To the S. (right) of the tramway station begins a good path to (3½ hrs.) Veyrier, viâ the *Col du Rampon* (p. 374; view).

The valley expands. On the right is the road to the Col de Bluffy (p. 378). — 9½ M. *Alex* (1780 ft.), with an old château. On the right, by the next halt, is a path to the *Cascade de la Belle-Inconnue*. Farther on we cross the Fier near another waterfall (on the left). — 12 M. *Morette*. Ascent of the Tournette, see p. 376.

13½ M. **Thônes** (2054 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, well spoken of, R. from 2½, L. or D. 3, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. du Fier, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de la Paix, du Commerce; pop. 2789), an industrial town at the confluence of the *Fier* and the *Nom*, is a summer resort and a good centre for excursions and winter-sports. In the Place Avet is a statue of Joseph Avet (d. 1871), who founded the hospice to the E. of the town. The *Grande Place* is bordered with arcades.

Ascent of the *Tournette*, see p. 376; of the *Charvin*, see below. — To *Talloires* (p. 374), over the *Col du Nantet* (p. 376), 4½-5 hrs.

From Thônes to Faverges, 12 M. (omn. to Manigod and Serraval). — At (1¼ M.) *Les Clefs* (Café-Rest. de la Tournette) we leave the Fier valley. To the left, at the head of the valley, the chief village in which is *Manigod* (3070 ft.; Hôt. du Grand-Carre, du Mont-Charvin), rises the *Charvin*, or *Grand-Carre* (7920 ft.; view), the easy ascent of which, interesting for botanists, is made from Thônes (6½-7 hrs.), from Serraval (see below), or from Marlens (p. 377; 6 hrs.). — The Faverges road ascends the valley of the Petit-Fier, to the right of which rises the Tournette (ascent, see p. 376). — 3 M. *Col du Marais* or *de Serraval*, near which is a ruined castle. — At (6 M.) *Serraval* (2475 ft.) we cross a bridge 165 ft. high. We descend in windings through the *Défilés du Deson* and *des Combes*, which are furrowed by the *Chaise*. — 12 M. *Faverges* (p. 377).

From Thônes to Le Grand-Bornand, 8 M., motor-omn. twice (in summer thrice) daily (1½ fr.). — To (5 M.) *St-Jean-de-Sixt*, see below. The road to Le Grand-Bornand, leaving that to Pont-des-Etroits on the left (see below), descends to the bridge of *Villaret* and then ascends the valley of the *Borne*. — 8 M. **Le Grand-Bornand** (3055 ft.; Hôt. de la Victoire, R. 2½-3, P. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. de la Croix-St-Maurice, du Commerce, P. from 5 fr.), a large village, rebuilt since a fire in 1894, is noted for its 'reblochons' (cheeses) and is a good centre for botanists and tourists. Ascent of the Pointe Percée (9½-10 hrs.), see p. 317. — Down the valley (2 M.) lies *Pont-des-Etroits*, where the road to Bonneville (12½ M.; p. 317) enters a defile of the Borne called *Les Etroits*. Farther on is (2½ M. from Pont-des-Etroits) *Entremont* (Hôt. de France; guides), with an old abbey-church; then (5 M.) *Le Petit-Bornand* (Hôt. des Balances), the *Gorge of the Borne*, and (10 M.) *St-Pierre-de-Rumilly* (p. 317). — From Le Grand-Bornand we may cross (3 hrs.) the *Col des Annes* (5610 ft.), to the N.E., and reach the old *Chartreuse du Reposoir* and *Pralong* (5¼ hrs.; p. 317).

The Le Fayet road (Route des Alpes; motor-omn., see p. 378) ascends the Nom valley, N.E., skirting the *Rocher de Lachat* (6655 ft.). — 16 M. *Les Villards-sur-Thônes* (2485 ft.; café-rest.), with pretty chalets. — 18½ M. *St-Jean-de-Sixt* (3320 ft.; Hôt. Beau-Séjour, Beau-Rivage), situated on a plateau. The road to Le Grand-Bornand diverges to the left (see above). — We follow the Nom valley, which turns S. and contracts to a fine gorge. — 21½ M. *La Clusaz* (3410 ft.; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. des Aravis, Nouvel-Hôtel), a summer resort. To the Pointe Percée, see

p. 318. — The road makes a long bend (short-cuts). — 26 M. ***Col des Aravis** (4915 ft.; chalet-hôtel, in summer, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), between the *Rocher de l'Etale* (8145 ft.; right) and the *Porte des Aravis* (7650 ft.; left). The view of the Mont Blanc range is superb. The col is about the centre of the *Chaîne des Aravis* or *du Reposoir*, which begins N.E. of Faverges and extends to the Arve valley, S. of Cluses (p. 317). Its chief other peaks are the *Charvin* (7920 ft.; p. 379), S. of the col, and the *Rocher de la Balmaz* (8700 ft.), *Tête Pelouse* (8470 ft.), *Pointe Percée* (9030 ft.; p. 317), and *Pointe d'Areu* (8095 ft.), to the N. We descend by a picturesque winding road. — 30 M. *La Giettaz* (3640 ft.; Aub. du Soleil-d'Or, Villa Jeanne-d'Arc), whence a track to the left crosses the *Col de Jaillet* to (4 hrs.) Sallanches (p. 318). Our road leads S. through the valley of the Arondine, which here forms a wild gorge. — 33 M. *Flumet*, and thence to Chamonix, see p. 378.

52. From Chambéry to Bourg-St-Maurice viâ Albertville and Moûtiers (Tarentaise).

Comp. the Maps, pp. 370, 309.

$65^1/_2$ M. From Chambéry to *Moûtiers*, 48 M., in 2 hrs. 10 to 2 hrs. 50 min. (8 fr. 60, 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 80 c.). Through-carriage on the night-express from Paris. — From Moûtiers to *Bourg-St-Maurice*, $17^1/_2$ M., in $1^1/_2$ hr. (3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 40 c.).

Chambéry, see p. 359. Thence to (15 M.) *St-Pierre-d'Albigny*, see p. 361. The Albertville line ascends on the right bank of the *Isère*. High up on the other bank, at the confluence of the Isère and the Arc, is the fort of *Montperchet* (3570 ft.). — $21^1/_2$ M. *Grésy-sur-Isère* (1230 ft.), where Roman antiquities have been found. On the left is *Montailleur*, with an old castle and an isolated tower on a hill. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Frontenex* (1045 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce). To the left is the *Montagne de la Sambuy* (7230 ft.).

Road to (11 M.) Faverges (p. 377), over the (5 M.) *Col de Tamié* (2980 ft.; fine view). About $^1/_2$ hr. beyond are the *Abbaye de Tamié*, founded in 1132, now Trappist, and the *Gorge de Tamié* (aub.); also a fine fall of the Eau-Morte.

$30^1/_2$ M. **Albertville** (1105 ft.; Hôt. Million, well spoken of, R. 3-5, L. or D. 3, P. $7^1/_2$-9 fr.; Hôt. & Buffet de la Gare, R. 3-6, L. or D. 3, P. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. de la Balance; Syndicat d'Initiative, 35 Rue Gambetta; pop. 6276), a pleasant town on the Arly, a little above its confluence with the Isère, was so named in 1845 in honour of King Charles Albert. It consists of two parts: L'Hôpital, on the right bank, and Conflans, on a hill on the left bank.

L'Hôpital, the principal part, is intersected, to the left of the station, by the Av. Victor-Hugo, continued by the Rue de la République. On the right of the former rises a *Monument* to the warriors of 1870-71. From the latter the Rue Gambetta leads to

the right and crosses the Arly to *Conflans* (1385 ft.). This picturesque old quarter, with its tortuous streets, contains a *Convent* of the 12th cent., in the Grand' Place (now barracks), and an interesting *Gateway* at the farther end of the town. The *Church* has a finely carved wooden pulpit and a curious font.

The Environs are attractive, but some of the hills are fortified and inaccessible. Favourite ascents: the *Belle-Etoile* (6055 ft.; 5 hrs.), the *Dent de Cons* (6785 ft.; 6 hrs.), the *Sambuy* (7230 ft.; p. 380; 6-7 hrs.), the *Pointe de Chauriomde* (7515 ft.; 6-7 hrs.), the *Grand-Arc* (8165 ft.; 8-9 hrs.), the *Bellachat* (8165 ft.; 7-8 hrs.), the *Roche-Pourrie* (6710 ft.; 5 hrs.), the *Mirantin* (8085 ft.; 6-7 hrs.), and the *Grand-Mont* (8850 ft.; 9-10 hrs.).

From Albertville to *Annecy*, see pp. 377, 376.

Motor-omn. from Albertville to *Le Fayet* and *Evian* (Route des Alpes), see pp. 340, 339.

From Albertville to Beaufort, 12 M., motor-omn. twice (from 1st July to 15th Sept. thrice) daily in 1-1¾ hr. (2 fr. 40 c.), going on thence in summer once daily in 1¼ hr. to (19½ M.) Roselend (see below; 7 fr. from Albertville); carr. 15-25 fr. (to Arèches or Hauteluce 20-30 fr.). We cross the Arly, turn to the left below Conflans, and ascend, to the right, the pretty valley of the *Doron de Beaufort*. We pass (2 M.) *Venthon*, (5 M.) *Queige*, and (9½ M.) *Villard-sur-Doron*. Mont Blanc is seen to the left, beyond the second bridge. 12 M. **Beaufort** (2485 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, P. from 5 fr.; Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc; pop. 2208), pleasantly situated on the Doron, at the convergence of three valleys, is a good centre for excursions and winter-sports. The castle which gives the town its name is perched on a height (3270 ft.) at the mouth of the Hauteluce valley (see below). From Beaufort to St-Gervais via the Col du Joly, 10 hrs., with guide. Road to (3½ M.) *Hauteluce* (3785 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, P. 5 fr.), 2 hrs. S.W. of the pretty *Lac de la Girotte* (5695 ft.), and (1 hr.) *Belleville* (3775 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Joly, P. 6 fr.); then a bridle-path, indistinct in places, to the (2¼ hrs.) *Col du Joly* (6560 ft.), on the S. of Mont Joly (p. 353). View of Mont Blanc. Descent to *Les Contamines*, see p. 353. — From Beaufort to the *Col du Bonhomme*, through the *Vallée de la Gitte*, see p. 354. To *Aime*, see p. 384. From Beaufort to Les Chapieux *(Bourg-St-Maurice)*, 5 hrs. The first part of the route (motor-omn., see above) leads through the superb upper valley of the Doron to (7½ M.) *Roselend* (4855 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc, plain but good). We then follow the telegraph-poles over the (2 hrs.) *Col du Cormet de Roselend* (6495 ft.). *Les Chapieux*, and thence to Bonneval-les-Bains (Bourg-St-Maurice), see p. 354.

The railway crosses the Arly and ascends the Isère valley. View to the right. — 36 M. *La Bâthie* (1185 ft.), above which, on the left, is a ruined castle of the Archbishops of Tarentaise. To the right, farther on, are the ruins of *Esserts-Blay*. At the head of the valley on the right, between, right and left, the *Grand-Arc* and the *Bellachat* (see above), is the *Col de Basmont* (5270 ft.), leading to the Maurienne (Aiguebelle, 6 hrs. from Cevins; see below). Opposite (N.E.) rises the *Tournette* (8050 ft.; namesake, see p. 376). — 38½ M. *Cevins* (1255 ft.; aub.).

Here begins the **Tarentaise**, the southern part of Savoy, which includes the upper valley of the *Isère* and the valley of the *Doron de Salins*, its tributary. These rivers rise among the highest mountains in France after the Mont Blanc and Pelvoux ranges, and they descend between three chains clothed with pastures and woods. The Tarentaise thus presents both Alpine scenery of the highest rank and softer charms in which other regions, such as the Dauphiné Alps, are deficient. Its

mountains form part of the *Graian Alps*, which extend to the plains of Piedmont between the Dora Riparia (p. 446) and the Dora Baltea (p. 356). Many of the women (Tarines) still wear their national costume, including the 'frontière', a head-dress recalling the portraits of Mary Queen of Scots. This interesting region is less visited than it deserves.

Beyond Cevins the valley contracts. To the left are the ruined *Château de Briançon*, the knights of which were the terror of the country in the 10th cent., and the *Cascade de la Glaise*.—43 M. *Notre-Dame-de-Briançon* (1390 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare), at the confluence of the Celliers torrent and the Isère.

From Notre-Dame-de-Briançon to St-Avre-la-Chambre, 7-8 hrs. We ascend the Celliers valley viâ (1 hr.) *Bonneval-les-Granges* and (2 hrs.) *Celliers* (4520 ft.) to (1 hr.) the *Col de la Madeleine* (6510 ft.), between (right and left) the *Gros-Villan* (8820 ft.) and the *Cheval-Noir* (p. 383). Fine view. Descent viâ (3½ hrs.) *St-Martin-sur-la-Chambre* (2045 ft.) to *St-Avre-la-Chambre* (p. 362).

On the left are *Petit-Cœur*, with a ruined castle, and *Grand-Cœur*. The valley again expands. On the right is the valley of the Morel, through which there is another route to the Col de la Madeleine.—46½ M. *Aigueblanche* (Hôt. Perret). On the right is the confluence of the Isère and the Doron de Salins.

48 M. *Moûtiers-Salins* (1570 ft.), the station for **Moûtiers** (Hôt. de la Couronne, well spoken of, R. 3-5, L. or D. 3, P. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. Terminus, opposite the station, good, L. or D. 3, P. 6½-10 fr.; Hôt. Bertoli, Moderne; pop. 2550), on the Isère, the ancient *Darentasia*, once the capital of the Tarentaise, and now the seat of a bishopric originating in a 5th cent. monastery. The treasury of the *Cathedral* contains an abbot's staff and other objects once owned by St. Peter II., Archbishop of Tarentaise (12th cent.), a jewel-casket (12th cent.), and a reliquary (early 13th cent.).

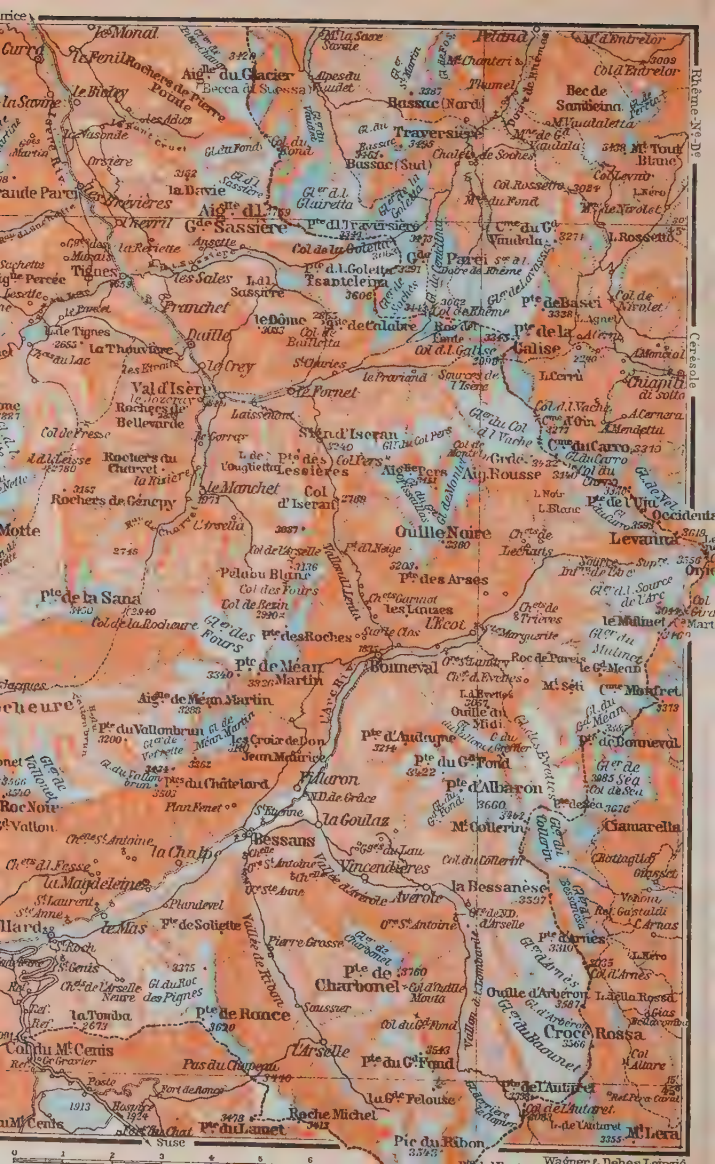
To obtain a good view of the town we go by tramway to Salins (p. 392), cross a wooden bridge to the right at the S. end of the village, mount the hill in zigzags (20 min.), and join the road which brings us back to Moûtiers in ½ hr. more.

From Moûtiers-Salins to *Bourg-St-Maurice* (p. 385) there is a picturesque road (17 M.), leading along the right bank of the Isère and passing most of the stations of the railway-route (pp. 384, 385); motor-omn. from 10th July to 15th Sept. in 1 hr. 10 min. (8 fr.), going on to the Little St. Bernard (p. 358).

From Moûtiers to *Salins*, *Brides*, *Pralognan*, etc., see R. 54.

Ascents. Guides and porters tariffed by the C.A.F., Tarentaise section, at Pralognan, Champagny, Peisey, Brides, and Val-d'Isère.

Mont Jovet. The ascent, made also from Brides-les-Bains (p. 392) and Bozel (p. 393), is one of the finest and easiest in the Tarentaise (6 hrs.; 10 hrs. there and back). The guide-posts are useful, but it is safer to take a guide (8 fr.; mule and man 12 fr.). The bridle-path diverges to the left from the old Brides road, 1¼ M. from the Moûtiers bridge. Passing (2 hrs.) *Feissons-sur-Salins* (4200 ft.), we reach (½ hr.) the *Croix de Feissons* (4510 ft.), which may be reached also direct by a shady path beginning at the end of the Rue de l'Electricité, behind the Palais de Justice. Fine views of the valley and of Mont Blanc. We now follow for ¾ hr. a good path across a large clearing and then through the wood of Plan-Sapey. We diverge to the right through clearings, mount N.E. by the arête of *Combelouve*, and then over pastures to the foot of the



Rhême-Nº-Dº
Cérésole
le Monal
le Fenil
Rochers de Pierre Pointe
Aigle du Glacier
Becca di Suessa
Alpes du Vaudet
Bassac (Nord)
Bassac (Sud)
Traversière
Bec de Sambeina
Mt Tout Blanc
Col Levnir
Col Rossetto
Mt de Nivolet
Col de Nivolet
la Davie
Aigle d'Ile
Gde Sassière
Pte d'Ile Traversière
Col de la Goletta
Gde Parei
Pte d'Ile Goletta
Tsanteleina
Pte de Basei
Pte de la Galise
Col d'Ile Galise
Col de Rhême
Col de Tignes
Tignes
les Sales
Pranchet
Daille
le Crey
Val d'Isère
le Fornet
Rochers de Bellevarde
Col de Fresse
Rochers du Charvet
Rochers de Génepy
le Manchet
Col d'Iseran
Sign d'Iseran
Aigle Pers
Aig. Rousse
Cme du Carro
Pte de l'Uja
Occidentale
Levanna
Ouille Noire
Pte des Arses
Pte de la Sana
Pelabu Blanc
Col des Fours
Col de Bezin
Col de la Rocheure
Pte des Roches
Pte de Méan Martin
Bonneval
Aigle de Méan Martin
Pte du Vallonbrun
les Croix de Don
Jean Maurice
Pte d'Audagne
Pte du Gd Fond
Pte d'Albaron
Mt Collerin
Ciamarella
Pte de Bonneval
Pte du Châtelard
Villaron
N.D. de Grâce
la Goulaz
Bessans
la Chalpe
Vincendières
Averole
la Bessanèse
la Magdeleine
le Mas
Pte de Soliette
Pte de Charbonel
Pte de Ronce
Pte d'Arnès
Ouille d'Arbéron
Croce Rossa
Col du Mt Cenis
Pas du Chapeau
Pte du Gd Fond
Pte de l'Autaret
Roche Michel
Pte du Lamet
Pic du Ribon
Mt Lera
Suse
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Jovet. About 5 hrs. from Moûtiers we reach the *Plan de l'Aiguaz* (7380 ft.), with a good spring, at the foot of the *Grande-Côte* (8155 ft.), and in less than ¾ hr. more the *Chalet-Hôtel du Mont-Jovet* of the C.A.F. (about 7775 ft.; 1st July to 20th Sept.; bed 2½, L. 3½, D. 4½, wine extra, P. from 8 fr.; telephone). We climb to the summit in 25 minutes. ***Mont Jovet** or *Jouvet* (8375 ft.) is one of the grandest points of view in the Tarentaise, owing to its isolated position between the Isère and Doron valleys. The chief features of the superb panorama (indicator) are, to the N., Mont Blanc and the Grandes-Jorasses; to the N.E., the Grand-Combin, and in the distance the Grand-Cornier, Dent Blanche, and Dent d'Hérens; to the E., Mont-Pourri and Sommet de Belle-Côte; to the S.E., the Aig. de la Grande-Motte, Grande-Casse, Grand-Bec, and Dôme de Chasseforêt; to the S., the Aig. de Polset, du Fruit, and de Péclet; to the S.W., the Ecrins, Meije, Pic Bayle, and Etendard. — We may descend to *Aime* (p. 384), in 3½ hrs., viâ the *Col du Joret* (7995 ft.), on the N.W. arête; then, past the little Lac de Jovet on the left, by the Vallée des Frasses to the *Chalets Prajourdan*, and down to the left to *Mongesin* (4930 ft.) and *Longefoy*, where the road begins. — Descent to Bozel (p. 393), 4 hrs.

The ***Pointe de Crève-Tête** (7700 ft.; 5½-6 hrs., with guide; bridle-path to within 10 min. of the top), to the S.W., is likewise ascended from Moûtiers. The route is either viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Pré de Dugand* or viâ (2 hrs.) *Le Puits*, to the left, beyond the Doron; then viâ the *Col de la Croix-de-la-Coche* (2½ hrs. from Moûtiers), the (½ hr.) *Col de la Grande-Coche* (fine woods), the (½ hr.) *Pas de Pierre-Larron*, and a wooded slope leading S. to the (1 hr.) *Arête de Longechat* (about 6890 ft.), by which the top is easily reached in 1 hr. more. The summit is the upper end of the mountain which rises S. of Aigueblanche, between the Morel and Doron valleys; it affords also a very fine view of the Tarentaise, notably of the Isère and Doron valleys, Mont Blanc, the Vanoise range, and (to the E.) Mont-Pourri. — The Pointe de Crève-Tête may be reached also by the Col de la Madeleine route (see below) to *Les Avanchers*, and thence to (1½ hr.) the *Pas de Pierre-Larron* (see above).

The ***Cheval-Noir** (9300 ft.), farther S.W., a still finer point, is usually ascended (about 7 hrs.; with guide) from the valley of Belleville, S.W. of Moûtiers. We cross the Doron bridge and ascend viâ (5½ M.) *Villarly* (3630 ft.; aub.) to (¾ M.) *St-Jean-de-Belleville* (3775 ft.; Aub. Bermond). We then mount W., viâ (1 hr.) *Deux-Nants* (4790 ft.; path from St-Jean-de-Maurienne, see p. 362) and (1 hr.) the *Chalet d'Orgentil* (5855 ft.), in the valley of that name, whence we climb by the S.E. arête to the top in 2½-2¾ hrs. — A longer ascent (9½ hrs. from Moûtiers) is by the (7 hrs.) *Col de la Madeleine* (p. 382; better for the descent). This col is reached viâ *Aigueblanche* (½ hr.; p. 382), *Doucy* (1¾ hr.; 3060 ft.), *Les Granges* (40 min.; 4215 ft.), *La Croix-de-Chantemerle* (20 min.), *Les Echappaux* (½ hr.; 4965 ft.), and *Le Biolay* (50 min.; 4290 ft.), in the valley of Celliers, where we join the track at (40 min.) *Le Roset*, 1¾ hr. from the col. — Another route, a little shorter, leads from Aigueblanche viâ (½ hr.) *Le Bois* and (50 min.) *Les Avanchers* (3610 ft.) into the valley of the *Morel;* then W., viâ (2 hrs.) *Pierre-Fort* (5635 ft.) and (1¼ hr.) *Riondet* (7065 ft.), to (1¼ hr.) the col (p. 382). From the col we reach the top in 2½ hrs. by rounding the S. crest.

The **Grand-Perron des Encombres** (9275 ft.; fine panorama; 5¾ hrs.; guide 12 fr.), farther S., in the chain adjoining the valley of the Arc, is ascended from *St-Martin-de-Belleville* (4530 ft.; auberges), in the valley of Belleville (see above), 1-1¼ hr. above St-Jean. We ascend a valley to the right, passing *Gitamélon* (2½ hrs.; 5895 ft.), *Genouillet* (½ hr.), and *Case-Blanche* (½ hr.), to (1¼ hr.) the *Refuge de la Sausse* or *Saussaz* of the C.A.F. (7370 fr.), ¼ hr. from the *Col des Encombres* (7665 ft.), a pass between (right and left) the *Grand-Perron* and the *Collet-Blanc*, or *Col de Lachemonde* (8820 ft.). The top is reached in 1¼ hr. more. From the col we may descend to (3½-4 hrs.) *St-Michel-de-Maurienne* (p. 363).

Beyond Moûtiers-Salins the new line to Bourg-St-Maurice, interesting on account of its engineering and scenery, soon enters the spiral *Tunnel de la Boucle*, 1532 yds. long. — 51½ M. *Plombières-St-Marcel* (1815 ft.), with the ruins of an archiepiscopal château.

We next cross by means of a five-arched viaduct to the left bank of the *Isère*, whose valley is no less striking here than below Moûtiers. Farther on we avoid the *Détroit du Ceix* or *Sieix* by passing through a tunnel over a mile long, at the exit of which we recross to the right bank of the river, which we follow as far as Aime. — 54 M. *Centron*, a village whose name recalls the Gallic tribe of the Centrones.

57 M. **Aime** (2135 ft.; Hôt. des Alpes, R. 2½, P. 5-8 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare), the Roman *Axima*, where many antiquities have been found. In the direction of the Isère is the church of *St-Martin* (11th cent.), built of antique materials (keys at the Hôt. des Alpes).

A track, in part practicable for carriages, leads N. to (7 hrs.) *Beaufort* (p. 381). It ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Cormet* or *Col d'Arèches* (about 6560 ft.), on the N. of the *Crêt du Rey* (8820 ft.). View to the N. The road then descends to *Arèches* (3565 ft.; Hôt. Viallet), a small summer resort, 3 M. from Beaufort.

Ascent of *Mont Jovet*, see p. 383. — The *Mont St-Jacques* (7895 ft.; 5 hrs.; easy and interesting), to the S.E., the *Crêt du Rey* (see above; 6½ hrs.), to the N.E., the *Pierre-Menta* (8910 ft.; 7 hrs.), with its enormous monolith, to the N., and the *Roignais* (9845 ft.), E. of the last-named, are likewise ascended from Aime.

Beyond Aime we again cross to the left bank. — 61½ M. *Landry* (2440 ft.), a pretty village at the mouth of the beautiful Vallée de Peisey (see below). To the right are the superb glaciers of Mont-Pourri (see below).

About 1¼ hr. S. of Landry (omn.) lies **Peisey** (4265 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Thuria, P. from 6 fr.), with old lead and silver mines. Second-class guide, Jean Roux.

To the E. of Peisey rises **Mont-Pourri** (12,430 ft.; guide 35-40 fr.), one of the chief peaks of the Tarentaise, striking in itself, in its situation, and in the view it commands. The previous night is usually spent at the (2¾ hrs.) *Chalets de la Sévolière* (p. 385) or at the (3½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Plagne* (p. 385). We then climb the rocks on the S. face ('Chemin Poccard', or 'Pas de l'Echelle'), and lastly the S.W. arête and the *Epaule* to (7 hrs.) the top. — We may ascend from Peisey also viâ the (2 hrs.) *Chalets des Rossets* or *d'Entre-deux-Nants* (6865 ft.; quarters), the *Col de la Chale* (8115 ft.; view), and the (2 hrs.) disused *Refuge du Mont-Pourri* (8695 ft.), 330 ft. above the *Lac Merlou* and 5½ hrs. from Bourg-St-Maurice (p. 385). In 25 min. more we reach the *Grand-Col*, or *Col du Mont-Pourri* (9635 ft.; to the Chalets de Thuria, see p. 386), between the Aig. Rouge and du St-Esprit (see below and p. 385); then mount the *Glacier du Col* (crevassed), cross the *Col des Roches* or *de Thuria* and the *Glacier des Roches*, and thus reach the *Epaule* (see above). From the Grand-Col to the top 4-4½ hrs. — Another route is from the Chalets de la Sévolière (or from the Chalets des Rossets, crossing the arête of the *Lanchettes* at its W. end) direct to the *Glacier des Roches;* then up its crevassed slope to the N.E. slopes of the *Epaule* (5 hrs. from the chalets to the top). — First-rate climbers may ascend (guide 60 fr.) viâ the *Dôme de la Sache* (see below) and the S. arête, or viâ *Mont Thuria* (11,860 ft.) and the N. arête. — The *Aiguille Rouge*

(10,620 ft.) is ascended from the Chalets de l'Arc (p. 386) in $2^1/_2$ hrs., or from the old refuge (p. 384), by the W. face, in $1^1/_2$ hr.; the *Aiguille du St-Esprit* (11,130 ft.; guide 25 fr.) from the old refuge, up by the Col du Mont-Pourri and the N. arête, in 3 hrs.; the *Dôme de la Sache* (11,845 ft.; guide 25 fr.) from the Chalets de la Plagne (see below) in $4^1/_2$ hrs., or from the Granges des Marais (p. 387), up the S. face, in $4^3/_4$ hrs.

The valley of Peisey forks beyond the village. By the route to the left we pass (50 min.) *Nancroit* (Hôt. des Glaciers, plain) and reach (10 min.) the old lead-mines and (10 min.) *Lanches*. A bridle-path to the left ascends thence to ($2^3/_4$ M. from Peisey) the *Chalets de la Sévolière* (7085 ft.; quarters); it then leads round *Mont l'Alliet* or *Œillette* (10,220 ft.; guide 35 fr.), the highest point of the N.E. arête of the *Aiguille du Midi de Peisey* (11,025 ft.; guide 18 fr., with descent to Champagny 25 fr., see p. 389), to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Chalets de la Plagne* (6890 ft.; often closed). We may go on to the ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.) *Col du Palet* (p. 388), by a rough path, leaving on the right the (20 min.) *Lac de la Plagne* (7070 ft.) and on the left the path to the Col de la Tourne (p. 389). To the right we may cross, in 5 hrs., the (3 hrs.) *Col de Frette* or *de la Thiaupe* (8215 ft.), to *La Chiserette*, in the Champagny valley (p. 389).

$63^1/_2$ M. *Hauteville-Gondon* (2545 ft.), near the fine woods of *Malgovert*.—We cross the Isère.

$65^1/_2$ M. **Bourg-St-Maurice,** or *Le Bourg* (2675 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, good, R. 3-4, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 8-9 fr.; Nouvel-Hôtel; pop. 3096), the ancient *Bergintrum*, is a busy place, being near the frontier and on the road to the Little St. Bernard. The *Church*, on the left, has a Greek portal and an isolated tower.

To *Courmayeur* over the *Little St. Bernard*, see pp. 359, 358.

To the N. of Bourg-St-Maurice is ($3^1/_2$ M.; carr. 6-10 fr.) **Bonneval-les-Bains** (3555 ft.; Hôt. des Bains), on the left bank of the Chapieux torrent, with a mineral spring (100°) and a small bath-house. The waters resemble those of St-Gervais and Aix. From Bonneval to ($5^1/_2$ M.; carr. from Bourg-St-Maurice 12-20 fr.) *Les Chapieux*, see p. 354.

From Bourg-St-Maurice we may ascend the pretty valley of the Nant de Pissevieille to ($4^1/_4$ hrs.) the *Chalets de l'Arc* (7125 ft.; quarters) and ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the old Refuge du Mont-Pourri (p. 384).

53. Upper Valley of the Isère.

I. From Bourg-St-Maurice to Tignes and Val-d'Isère.

Motor Omnibus daily from 10th July to 15th Sept. to *Tignes* (16 M., in 2 hrs.; 10 fr.) and *Val-d'Isère* (20 M., in 2 hrs. 50 min.; 12 fr.). Omnibus in the morning, in summer, to Tignes ($5^1/_4$ hrs.; 5 fr.), another in the afternoon to Ste-Foy only (2 hrs. 5 min.; $1^1/_2$ fr.); the Tignes omn. often goes on to Val-d'Isère (7 fr.). Mule and man from Ste-Foy to Val-d'Isère, 10 fr.; from Bourg-St-Maurice 12-15 fr. Passport, see p. 352.

From Bourg-St-Maurice (see above) to (2 M.) *Séez* (2965 ft.) we follow the Little St. Bernard route (p. 359), turning then to the right. The snow-peaks at the head of the valley come in sight. —3 M. *Longefoy*. We reach the bank of the Isère. Opposite appears Ste-Foy; to the right is the church of Villaroger. At *Le Champet* we cross the Nant de St-Claude, which has a fine fall

above the bridge. The road ascends in windings. To the right towers Mont-Pourri.

7 M. **Ste-Foy-Tarentaise** (3450 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Pourri, plain but good, P. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. du Mont-Blanc; Hôt. du Mont-Iseran, D. 2½, P. from 6 fr.), picturesquely situated above the right bank of the Isère.

An attractive walk is to (25 min.) *Villaroger* (3610 ft.), on the left bank, with its old church. Behind the Hôt. du Mont-Iseran the road descends to the left to the (10 min.) bridge across the wild cataracts of the Isère, and beyond it affords picturesque views of the Ste-Foy valley. — From Villaroger to the *Chalets de Thuria* (6150 ft.), 2¼ hrs.; to the Col du Mont-Pourri (p. 384), 3 hrs. more. We may ascend also to the col viâ *Pré-Dessus*, the fine *Forêt de Ronaz*, the (3 hrs.) *Chalets de l'Arc*, and the old Refuge du Mont-Pourri (p. 384).

From Ste-Foy we may visit the (9½ M.) *Col du Petit-St-Bernard* (3½-4 hrs.; p. 358). We pass the hamlets of (25 min.) *Les Masures* (to the Col du Mont, see below), where the Nant de St-Claude (p. 385) is crossed, *Le Miroir*, and *Le Châtelard*, mounting steeply to the last angle of the zigzags.

From Ste-Foy to Valgrisanche (Italy), 7 hrs., bridle-path from Les Masures (see above) up the Nant de St-Claude and Mercuel valleys to (4½ hrs.) the **Col du Mont** (8635 ft.), between (left) the *Bec de l'Ane* (10,560 ft.; easily ascended from the col in 1½ hr.) and (right) the *Pointe d'Archeboc* (see below). We descend in 2 hrs. to *Fornet* (5680 ft.; small inn), the highest hamlet in the Val Grisanche (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

At *La Crau* (1¼ hr. from Ste-Foy) another path continues up the Nant de St-Claude valley, leaving the Col du Mont path to the right, to the (2¼ hrs.) *Chalets de la Sassière* or *Sachère* (6690 ft.), whence the *Tête du Rutor* (11,435 ft.; guide 30 fr.; fairly easy; see p. 358) may be ascended in 6½-7 hrs., by the *Glacier* and (5 hrs.) *Col de l'Avernet* (about 10,595 ft.), then by the *Glacier* and (1¼ hr.) *Col du Rutor* (shelter-hut, see p. 358), and to the top in ½ hr. more.

The **Pointe d'Archeboc**, or *Mont Ormelune* (10,770 ft.), is easily ascended in 5½-6 hrs. from Ste-Foy (guide 20 fr.). Good path at first, through woods, above the Tignes road. Above La Thuille (see below) it enters the valley of the *Ruisseau des Clous*, the last hamlet in which is *Le Plan* (7250 ft.), 4 hrs. from Ste-Foy. Thence we go N.E., past the *Lacs Verdet*.

The **Valley of the Isère* contracts and becomes grander. We pass *Villard*. On the opposite bank are seen the long white streaks formed by torrents from the glaciers of Mont-Pourri.

9½ M. *La Thuille* (4175 ft.; Hôt. Grasson, Borrel, both plain). The road, skirting vast pine-forests, runs high above the Isère. — 10½ M. *La Rey*, with fine waterfalls. High up on the opposite bank is *La Gurra* (5215 ft.), with its tower, backed by the glacier. — 12½ M. *La Balme*, with a fall of the Nant Cruet. The road leads through a pine-forest and descends. Behind us is Mont Blanc; in front lie the glaciers at the head of the valley.

14½ M. *Les Brévières* (5160 ft.; Hôt. du Col-de-la-Chasse), a hamlet amidst pastures, where the road nears the river. To the Grande-Sassière, see p. 387.

The road again ascends and passes through a grand *Ravine, beyond which it crosses the stream and enters a grassy basin.

16 M. **Tignes** (5445 ft.; Hôt. Veuve Révial, plain, R. 2, P. from 6 fr.), a lace-making village at the confluence of the Isère with a torrent descending from the Lac de Tignes (p. 388). Opposite is a fine fall of the Ruisseau de la Sassière.

The road next crosses the river and ascends, leaving on the left the hamlet of *Franchet* with its rocks (p. 390). Beyond a wild gorge we pass the hamlets of *Daille*, *Le Crey*, and *L'Ile*.

20 M. **Val-d'Isère** (6065 ft.; good inns of J. B. Moris, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 7-10 fr., and D. Moris, R. 2-$3^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 7-9 fr.), a small village and a favourite excursion-centre.

II. Excursions from Tignes and Val-d'Isère.

Guides. First-class: Fréd. Rond (skieur). Second-class (the first three skieurs): Jos. Mangard fils, Pierre Rond, Jean Mangard, and C. Mattis, all of Val-d'Isère.

a. From Tignes.

To the N.W. are the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Granges des Marais* (7125 ft.), from which the Dôme de la Sache is ascended in $4^3/_4$ hrs. (p. 385).

To the *Lac de Tignes*, a pleasant little excursion, 2 hrs. there and back, by a path, steep but easy to find; see p. 389.

Ascent of the Grande-Sassière, highly interesting, but laborious ($6^1/_2$ hrs.; guide, 25 fr., and provisions necessary). The night is usually spent at the highest *Chalets des Sales* or *du Saut* (7535 ft.), 2 hrs. from Tignes. We ascend steeply to the right of the torrent, and after 1 hr. sight the summit of the Grande-Sassière, while behind rises the huge snow-mantle of the Grande-Motte. A little higher up we pass a large waterfall, and then, to the right, we see the white Tsanteleina (p. 390). From the chalets the route is, W., to the arête by which the ascent is usually made (the usual descent is by the débris on the S.W. side). We come first to ($^1/_2$ hr.) a small plateau, opposite Mont-Pourri, and then ascend steep stony slopes to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) arête (9720 ft.), where we again sight the Aiguille. After 1 hr. we climb a small chimney, then (10 min.) another, rather difficult, up to the arête (view of Mont Blanc); lastly ($^1/_4$ hr.) we cross the glacier (10,755 ft.; free from danger) and clamber up the steep slaty rocks to the (1 hr.) summit. The ***Aiguille de la Grande-Sassière** (12,325 ft.) is the highest peak but two of the Tarentaise (Grande-Casse 12,670 ft.; Mont-Pourri 12,430 ft.), and is the least difficult to ascend. The view is extensive and superb. To the N. appear Mont Blanc, the Grand-Combin, the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, and, in the distance, the glaciers of the Bernese Oberland. At our feet lie the lonely defiles of the Val Grisanche and Val de Rhême and the great glaciers of the frontier. To the E. are the Grand-Paradis, the Grivola, and the plains of Lombardy. To the S.E., beyond the range separating the valleys of the Isère and the Arc, the whole horizon is bounded by glaciers, from which rise many peaks over 10,000 ft. high, from the Levanna to the Roche-Melon and to Monte Viso in the distance. To the S.W., where sparkles the Lac de Tignes, are the Grande-Motte, the Grande-Casse, the Vanoise glaciers, Mont Thabor, and the Dauphiné Alps; nearer is Mont-Pourri.

The Grande-Sassière may be ascended from *Les Brévières* (p. 386), in 5 hrs., viâ *Chenal-Dessous*, *Chenal-Dessus*, and the *Chalet de Balmot*. The descent may be made this way (3 instead of 4 hrs.). — *Passage du Dôme* and *Col de la Bailletta* (Val-d'Isère), see p. 390. — To the *Grande-Motte*, viâ the Lac de Tignes and Col de la Leisse, see pp. 388, 391, 397.

To Rhême-Notre-Dame *(Aosta)*, $7^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 25 fr.). From the *Chalets des Sales* (p. 387) we continue to skirt the torrent to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Lac de la Sassière* (8025 ft.), a gloomy tarn fed by the Glacier de la Goletta or de Rhême. We then ascend to the left by the glacier to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Col de la Goletta* (10,050 ft.; wrongly called *Col de Rhême*; comp. p. 390), between (left and right) the *Pointe de la Traversière* (10,960 ft.) and the *Pointe de la Goletta* (10,795 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr. from the col; splendid view). Grand view, looking back, of the Grande-Motte and Grande-Casse; on the right, the Grand-Paradis, etc. The panorama is more extensive from the *Grande-Parei* (11,395 ft.), 1 hr. from the col (steep, but not difficult). We descend from the col to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) the *Chalets de Soches* and follow the valley to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Rhême-Notre-Dame* (Rest. Grande-Rousse; quarters at the curé's). Thence to *Aosta*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy.*

To Bozel *(Pralognan, Moûtiers)* over the Col du Palet, 8 hrs. (9 hrs. back), one of the finest routes in the Tarentaise (guide unnecessary; mule and man from Tignes 8-9, from Val-d'Isère 12 fr.). The path (road to the Lac de Tignes under construction) ascends rapidly, W. of Tignes, along the torrent which descends from its lake through a picturesque ravine. Near the top of the hill the Col de la Tourne path (p. 389) diverges to the right. In $1^1/_4$ hr. we reach the *Lac de Tignes* (6850 ft.), a pretty lake abounding in fish, and fed by the glacier of the Grande-Motte (p. 397), which rises boldly to the S. Fine view of the Grande-Sassière and the Tsanteleina. The path passes to the right of the lake, leaving on the left the paths to Val-d'Isère and the Col de la Leisse (2 hrs.; p. 391), and then ascends to the right in a great bend. To the left rises the *Grande-Balme* (9470 ft.), and farther W. are the *Rochers de Pramecou* (9910 ft.). The **Col du Palet** (8720 ft.; $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Tignes) lies between these Rochers and the *Rochers de Chardonet* (9435 ft.; on the right). To the right is the valley of Peisey (p. 384), with its little lakes, overtopped on the right by Mont-Pourri (p. 384) and on the left by the abrupt peak of the Aliet (p. 385) and the Sommet de Belle-Côte (p. 389). We go on to the left to the head of the valley of Champagny. *Superb view: left to right, the Rochers de Pramecou, the Grande-Casse with its glaciers, the Pointes de Lépéna and de la Glière, and the Grand-Bec de Pralognan. The path, very steep most of the way, descends to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Chalets de La Plagne* (6660 ft.), near the *Lac de la Glière*, the source of the *Torrent de Prémou*, or *Doron de Champagny*, which we now follow. We pass through another ravine ($^3/_4$ hr.) and lastly descend by zigzags ($^1/_4$ hr.). Opposite rises the Grand-Bec (see below). Numerous torrents descend from the glaciers, and farther on are two fine cascades on the right. We cross the torrent several times and pass *Le Jonay*, or *Laisonnay* ($^1/_4$ hr.; 5145 ft.), *Fribuge* ($^1/_2$ hr.), and *Champagny-le-Haut*, or *Le Bois* ($^1/_4$ hr.; 4855 ft.; Hôt. des Gorges, P. 6-7 fr.; 2nd cl. guides, Michel Ruffier-Lanche and Jean Tavel).

The **Grand-Bec de Pralognan** (11,165 ft.), to the S., is ascended hence in $6^1/_2$ hrs. (guide 20-25 fr.; with difficult descent to Pralognan 50 fr.). We ascend to the village of *Le Jonay* (see above), and thence

direct to the (3½ hrs.) *Glacier de la Becca-Motta;* we climb a rocky ridge in the centre of it to the (2 hrs.) second summit, whence in a few min., to the W., we reach the top. The panorama is very extensive towards Savoy, where it is unimpeded, and also embraces the great peaks of the Maurienne and Dauphiné, Monte Viso, Grand-Paradis, etc.

The **Sommet de Belle-Côte** (11,225 ft.), to the N., is ascended in 5-6 hrs., by the (2½ hrs.) *Chalet de l'Ecurie* (7545 ft.), the *Glacier de la Thiaupe*, and the S. or the W. arête (3-4 hrs.). Splendid view from the top. Guide 15, with descent to Peisey (p. 384) 20 fr.

Beyond Champagny-le-Haut we reach (10 min.) *La Chiserette* (4760 ft.), where we join the path from the Vallée de Peisey over the Col de Frette (p. 385). The bridle-path becomes a road and threads the striking *Gorge de Champagny*, high above the torrent. Farther on, we have a fine view of the valley and of that of the Doron, backed by the Pointe de Crève-Tête (p. 383). In ¾ hr. we reach *Le Planay*, a hamlet of Champagny, the birthplace of Pierre de Tarentaise, afterwards Pope Innocent V. (1276).

Walkers bound for *Pralognan* diverge here by a path to the left of the chapel, cross the torrent, and descend the left bank to rejoin the road at the top of the zigzags leading down to Le Villard (40 min.; p. 393).

From (5 min.) *Champagny-le-Bas* (about 3935 ft.) the road runs at some height on the right of the valley, and then, leaving on the left a direct path to *Le Villard* (p. 393), descends rapidly to the Pralognan road and (1 hr.) *Bozel* (p. 393).

From Tignes to Peisey, over the Col de la Tourne or the Col du Palet, 7-7½ hrs. (guide 15 fr.). The path is as above to the Lac des Tignes or to the Col du Palet. The **Col de la Tourne** (about 8530 ft.), between (right and left) the *Rochers Rouges* (9875 ft.) and the *Rochers de Chardonet* (p. 388), is more fatiguing but more interesting than the Palet route. The two paths soon unite on the other side and descend between Mont-Pourri and the Aiguille du Midi, etc. (p. 385).

b. From Val-d'Isère.

To the Lac de Tignes, 3 hrs., bridle-path viâ (25 min.) *Daille* (p. 387), where we cross the Isère, *Les Etroits*, the pretty *Combe de la Thouvière* (on the left, the Rochers de Bellevarde, see below), and the (1¼ hr.) *Chalets* and (¾ hr.) *Pas de la Thouvière* (7390 ft.), where we have a view extending to Mont Blanc. A shorter path ascends through woods from the bridge of *Le Crey* (p. 387), N.W., joining the Daille path above Les Etroits. From the Pas de la Thouvière we descend in ½ hr. to the *Lac de Tignes* (p. 388).

The ***Rochers de Bellevarde** (9295 ft.; guide useful, 10 fr.) are ascended in 2½ hrs. by the Col de Fresse route (see below), from which we diverge to the left, or else viâ *Le Jozeray.*

The ***Rochers de Génepy** (10,360 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.; not difficult) are ascended by the *Combe de la Thouvière* and the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Fresse* (8495 ft.); then, S., up to the slaty summit. Splendid view, from Mont Blanc to the Dauphiné Alps.

***Pointe de la Sana** (11,320 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). We ascend the *Combe du Charvet*, S., then S.W., to (3¼ hrs.) the *Glacier de la Barme-de-l'Ours*, at the foot of the precipices of the Sana; we then mount the glacier, W. to E., to a col (10,205 ft.)

E. of the peak, to which we ascend over snowy slopes. Superb panorama, notably of the Tarentaise and the Mont Blanc chain. Easy descent, S.W., to (3½ hrs.) Entre-deux-Eaux (p. 399). The ascent may be made also from the Col de la Rocheure (p. 391).

***Grande-Sassière** (p. 387), ¾ hr. longer than from Tignes. We go down the Tignes road to a point below the gorge, and then ascend to *Franchet* (6150 ft.; p. 387), *Les Sales* (p. 387), etc.

The ascent of the ***Tsanteleina** (11,830 ft.), the *Pointe de Bazel* of the French maps (namesake, see below), N.E., is made in about 6½ hrs. on the S. side (for adepts only; guide 20 fr.). It is still more difficult on the W. side, and 3½ hrs. longer. We ascend the valley to (35 min.) *Le Fornet* (6350 ft.), then N. through meadows, leaving to the left, farther on, the Col de la Bailletta path (see below). We next mount to the (1¾ hr.) *Plateau du Quart* (about 8365 ft.), then to a terrace with a lake, and, bearing to the E., reach the (1⅓ hr.) *Glacier du Quart* (about 9775 ft.). Crossing this glacier, and skirting the right (N.) side of a rocky barrier, we reach the (¾ hr.) *Glacier de Quart-Dessus*, where it is usual to keep to the right side. This brings us to (about 5 hrs. in all) an upper plateau on a level with the *Col Bobba* (11,275 ft.), between (N.) the Tsanteleina and (S.) the *Cime de Quart-Dessus* (11,400 ft.). We then cross a chasm to the W. arête, join the W. route (see below), and mount by the arête to the top. This route is preferable to that by the Col Bobba (see above). *View, ranging from the Jungfrau on the N. to Monte Viso on the S.

The *Col de la Bailletta* (9365 ft.), mentioned above, about 3 hrs. from Le Fornet, leads to the Sassière valley, the (1½ hr.) *Lac du Santet* or *Sautet* (9120 ft.), and the (¾ hr.) *Lac de la Sassière* (p. 388). This is the route for the ascent of the Tsanteleina on the W. side.—Another col, a more direct way from Val-d'Isère to the Sassière valley, is the *Passage du Dôme* (about 9185 ft.), at the head of the valley running N. from the village. Right and left rise the *Pointe du Front* (9725 ft.) and the *Dôme* (9950 ft.; 4 hrs.; difficult), a curious tapering rock, and the *Rochers de Franchet* (9245 ft.) and the *Pointe de Picheru* (9700 ft.; splendid view).

To the Pointe de Calabre and Roc del Fonte, N. of the Source of the Isère, 5¼ and 5½ hrs., viâ the Col de Rhême (guide 18 fr.). The route leads viâ (35 min.) *Le Fornet* (see above) and (1 hr.) the *Chalets de St-Charles* (6795 ft.), where we quit the valley and ascend to (2½ hrs.) the *Col de Rhême* (10,045 ft.; namesake, see p. 388), on the frontier, between the two peaks. Beyond are vast glaciers, across which we may go on to (about 3 hrs.) the Chalets de Soches and Rhême-Notre-Dame (p. 388).—The **Pointe de Calabre** or *de Bazel*, according to the natives the highest point (11,295 ft.), rises to the left of the col, and may easily be ascended in 1¼ hr. The **Roc del Fonte**, the *Pointe de Calabre* of the French maps (11,035 ft.), to the right of the col, takes 1½ hr. to ascend. Both peaks command extensive views.

To the Pointe de la Galise, about 6 hrs. (for adepts only; guide 18 fr.). To the (1 hr. 35 min.) *Chalets de St-Charles*, see above. The path then leads through the *Gorge de Malpasset* to the (1 hr.) *Prariond* (7455 ft.; chalet-refuge). We next bear to the left, by moraines and a small glacier, to the (2-2¼ hrs.) *Col de la Galise*, or *Passo di Galisia* (9905 ft.), on the frontier, affording fine views E. and W. (to Ceresole, see p. 391). The summit of the ***Pointe de la Galise** (10,975 ft.; splendid *View), to the N.E., is reached in 1½ hr. more by descending a little, then mounting a couloir, rocks, and a snowy slope.

To the Cime d'Oin and the Grande Aiguille Rousse, with descent to Bonneval, 9½ hrs., a fine route (no difficulty; guide 20 fr.). To the (2½ hrs.) *Prariond*, see above. Then up towards the *Sources de l'Isère*, by a moraine and grassy slopes to the right of the *Glacier du Col-de-la-Vache*, and across the (1½ hr.) upper part of the glacier (easy) to the left, to the (1 hr.) *Col de la Vache*, or *Passo della Vacca*, on the frontier,

from which we view the pretty *Lac Cerrù* (7350 ft.; N.E.). From the col we may mount by a slaty arête in 35 min. to the top of the **Cime d'Oin** (10,750 ft.; S.). To the S.E., in Italy, rises the *Cime du Carro* (10,860 ft.); and S.W., on French soil, is the **Grande Aiguille Rousse** (11,425 ft.). The latter is scaled in 1½ hr. by descending to the (¼ hr.) glacier, and then ascending an arête, on the S., to (½ hr.) the *Col du Bouquetin* (about 10,825 ft.), E. of the Aiguille; thence another arête leads to the (¾ hr.) top. The *View embraces the frontier chain from the Tarentaise to the Maurienne, including the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa, the Dauphiné Alps, etc. — The *Petite Aiguille Rousse* (11,265 ft.) lies fully ½ hr. W. of the Grande Aiguille. From the latter we return to the (20 min.) depression between the two, pass (¼ hr.) between the Grande Aiguille and the *Aiguille de Gontière* (10,475 ft.), and descend S. to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de Lechans* (p. 405) and (2 hrs.) *Bonneval* (p. 404).

To Bonneval over the Col d'Iseran, about 5 hrs.; bridle-path, easy and interesting (guide 10 fr., needless in fine weather; mule to the col 8, to Bonneval 15 fr.). We ascend the Isère valley to (10 min.) *Laissenant* (6120 ft.); the path then mounts steeply to the right, partly through woods, crosses two torrents, and reaches (1½ hr.) the entrance of a broad depression, marked with a pyramid of stones and rising gradually to (¾ hr.) the col. The path is marked with heaps of stones. Behind us rises Mont-Pourri in the background; then the Grande-Motte and the Grande-Casse, nearer, to the left of the Isère valley; to the right rise the Grande-Sassière and the Tsanteleina. The **Col d'Iseran** (9085 ft.; refuge), 2½ hrs. from Val-d'Isère, is the chief pass between the upper valleys of the Isère and the Arc. It affords a superb *View of the wild valley of Bonneval and the peaks and glaciers around it. The view is still more extensive from the *Signal du Mont-Iseran* (10,630 ft.; toilsome), 1½ hr. N.E. of the col. We descend by the *Vallon de la Lenta*, with a still finer *View of the glaciers and peaks from the Levanna to the Roche-Melon, notably of the Pointe d'Albaron opposite. There are three rapid descents, the last being the steepest. We cross the torrent twice (fine fall a little short of the second bridge). To the right rises the Pelaou-Blanc (p. 405), to the left the Pointe des Arses (p. 405). We then turn to the right and descend to *Bonneval* (2½ hrs. from the col; ascent 3 hrs., see p. 404).

To Entre-deux-Eaux over the Col de la Leisse, 6½-7 hrs. (guide 15 fr.). From the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Fresse* (p. 389) we ascend S.W. to the (1 hr.) **Col de la Leisse** (9120 ft.), E. of the Grande-Motte glacier. The descent is gradual into the *Vallon de la Leisse;* on the right rises the *Grande-Motte* (p. 397), which may be scaled from this side (guide 25 fr.); on the left is the *Pointe de la Sana* (p. 389). The valley, dominated farther on by the *Grande-Casse* (p. 397), unites above *Entre-deux-Eaux* with that descending from the Col de la Vanoise (p. 399). — Over the Col de la Rocheure, also 6½-7 hrs., with guide. We ascend the *Combe du Charvet* (p. 389), and then a patch of névé, to the (4½ hrs.) *Col de la Rocheure*, or *Col des Quécées de Tignes* (9645 ft.), E. of the *Pointe de la Sana* (p. 389; ascended from the col in 1¾ hr.). Easy descent by the *Vallon de la Rocheure* to *Entre-deux-Eaux* (p. 399).

To Ceresole over the Col de la Galise, about 9 hrs., fatiguing (guide 30 fr.). To the (4½ hrs.) *Col de la Galise*, see p. 390. We descend to the left to (2 hrs.) the *Chalets de Cerrù* (7850 ft.), leaving on

the left a path to the *Val Savaranche* over the *Col de Nivolet* (8665 ft.), and follow the valley of the *Orco* to (2¾ hrs.) *Ceresole Reale* (4905-5290 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel, R. from 3½, L. 3, D. 4½ fr.; Hôt. Blanchetti, plainer; guides), an Italian village with chalybeate springs, on the N. of the Levanna range (p. 405); see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

54. Valley of the Doron and Mountains of the Vanoise.

Comp. the Map, p. 383.

I. From Moûtiers to Brides-les-Bains and Pralognan.

17 M. Electric Tramway to (3½ M.) *Brides-les-Bains* 15 (in July and Aug. 17) times daily, in ½ hr. (75 or 50 c.). Hotel-omn. also meet the trains at Moûtiers. — Motor Omnibus from Moûtiers to *Pralognan*, viâ Brides-les-Bains and Bozel, once or twice daily in summer in 2¼ hrs. (8 fr., from Brides 6½ fr.). Excursions in July and Aug. 4 times weekly. — Omnibus from Brides to *Bozel*, once daily, in 1½ hr.

Moûtiers, see p. 382. The road crosses the Isère and ascends at first on the right bank of the *Doron de Salins*.

1¼ M. **Salins** (1615 ft.; Hôt. des Bains, first-class, R. from 3, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. des Thermes-Salins, Savoie) is a village with baths supplied by two springs (95°), strongly charged with chloride of sodium, and chiefly used in the treatment of uterine maladies, scrofula, anæmia, and chlorosis. Many bathers reside at Moûtiers. The baths have the same management and tariff as those of Brides (see below).

We turn E., leave the pretty *Vallée de Belleville* on the right, cross the Doron, and ascend rapidly above the ravine. Superb view of the N. glaciers of the Vanoise and of the Grand-Bec de Pralognan (p. 388). Nearer rises the Dent de Villard. — 2½ M. *Villard-Lurin*, above, on the right.

3½ M. **Brides-les-Bains.** — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. des Thermes*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Baigneurs*, R. from 4, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 9 fr.; *Savoy Hotel*, L. or D. 3, P. from 7 or 8 fr.; *Hôt. de la Vanoise*, open the whole year, R. from 3, P. from 8 fr. — Villas and Lodgings.

Etablissement. Buvette for three weeks 20, bath 1½-2½, douche 1½-4 fr. — Casino (by the park). Season 6 fr.; seat at the theatre 2-3 fr.

Guides, about 8 fr. per day, with mule 13 fr. Guides of 2nd cl., Ant. Blanc-Tailleur, Vinc. Fraissard.

Carriages: to Les Allues 20-25, to Bozel 15, to Pralognan 30-35 fr.

Anglican Church *(St. Martin's)* in the park.

Brides-les-Bains (1870 ft.) is a pretty village, finely situated. The water (95°), which contains sulphate of lime and chloride of sodium, is used for both bathing and drinking, and is laxative and purgative. It is valuable in the treatment of liver-affections, diabetes, obesity, etc. The Etablissement is in a small park, ad-

joining the Hôtel des Thermes. The spring is beyond it, on the bank of the torrent. Season from May 15th to Sept. 30th.

Excursions. To the *Bois de Cythère*, $^1/_2$ hr. there and back, by the road opposite the Hôtel des Baigneurs and a path to the left. — To *Salins*, by a path along the Doron (1 hr.), branching off the road by the tramway depot. — *Mont Jovet* (p. 383) is ascended in $6^1/_2$ hrs. by the Moûtiers route (p. 382) or in 5 hrs. via ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Bozel* (see below), *La Cour* (4 M.; 5015 ft.), and the *Vallon des Reys*, to the N.W., through which the chalet-hôtel is reached in $1^1/_2$ hr. from La Cour.

Vallée des Allues. From the village of *Les Allues* (3700 ft.; Chalet-Rest. Micol), $4^1/_2$ M. from Brides, a good bridle-path ascends the valley to (1 hr.) *Mussillon*, whence we may ascend the *Rocher de la Loze* (see below) in 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs., via *Morel* and the *Chalet de Burgin*, and the **Croix de Verdon**, or *Dent de Burgin* (9005 ft.; about 4 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), the highest peak on the left side of the valley. — About $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Mussillon lie the *Chalets du Fruit* (6725 ft.), from which the *Aiguille du Fruit* (see below) is ascended in 4 hrs. difficult; guide 25 fr.). — Beyond the Chalets du Fruit we reach ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Chalets du Saut* (7065 ft.), picturesquely situated. To the W. rises the **Pointe** or **Croix du Vallon** (9695 ft.; guide 12 fr.), an easy and interesting ascent of $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the *Chalets de Gébrondaz*, $^3/_4$ hr. to the right of the Chalets du Saut. The path to the left at the Chalets du Saut leads to two cols: one route diverges to the left, farther on, to the ($1^1/_2$ hr., *Col de Chanrouge* (8325 ft.), and descends to (5 hrs.) Pralognan, past the N. side of the Petit Mont-Blanc; the other goes straight on to (2-3 hrs.) the *Col Rouge* (8975 ft.), and descends to (8 hrs.) Pralognan viâ the Chalets de Ritort (p. 400). *Grand view of the glaciers of La Vanoise.

Beyond Brides the road follows the left bank, past *Vignotan*, *La Perrière*, *St-Jean*, and *Le Carrey*, and crosses the torrent near Bozel. On a hill to the right, $4^1/_2$ M. from Brides, is the pretty village of *St-Bon* (3595 ft.; Hôt. Curtet), much visited from Brides

8 M. **Bozel** (2645 ft.; Hôt. des Alpes, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 5 fr.; Hôt. Arnaud, R. 2, L. or D. $2^1/_2$, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. Marie-Thomas), picturesquely situated, is a good centre for excursions.

Ascent of *Mont Jovet*, see p. 383. To *Tignes*, viâ *Champagny* and the *Col du Palet*, see pp. 389, 388. — The **Dent de Villard** (7495 ft.; $4^1/_2$ hrs., easy), a wooded height to the S.E., is ascended through the valley to the S., past *Les Moulins* and *Montcharvet*, and then to the E. The **Rocher de la Loze** (8310 ft.; 5 hrs., easy; guide 10 fr.), to the S.W., is ascended viâ ($^3/_4$ hr.) *St-Bon* (see above), *Le Praz* (4145 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr.), *Le Bioley* ($1^1/_2$ hr.), and, W., the (1 hr.) *Col de la Loze*, with its little lake; to the top $1^1/_4$ hr. more (splendid view). We may descend W. by the Vallée des Allues (see above). The **Aiguille du Fruit** (10,010 ft.; 8 hrs., difficult; guide 30 fr.) is ascended viâ *St-Bon* ($^3/_4$ hr.; see above), the *Chalets de la Grande-Val* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; 7125 ft.), where we sleep, the (1 hr.) highest of the *Lacs du Merlet* (8030 ft.), and ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) a breach in the chief arête. Lastly, a toilsome climb of $^1/_2$ hr. Grand panorama. We may descend by the ($^1/_2$ hr.) breach and the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Chalets du Fruit* (see above) to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Les Allues (see above).

We now skirt the wooded range culminating in the Dent de Villard (see above) on the right, and leave on the left the Champagny road (p. 389). — 10 M. *Le Villard* (2935 ft.), at the confluence of the Doron and the Prémou torrent. — The road winds up rapidly to a height of 3620 ft., with the *Gorge de Ballendaz*, or *de la Ballande*, far below. On the bank are several curious fissures, now spoiled by a carbide factory. A path descends to the right of

the bridge, and ascends again to Le Planay (see below). Fine views towards Bozel, and of the Vanoise glaciers in front.

12½ M. *Le Planay* (guides, see p. 395). Looking back, we see Mont Jovet (p. 383). To the left, above the road, lies *Chambéranger*. On the left also rises the *Pointe de la Vuzelle* (8460 ft.; 5 hrs. from Pralognan, guide 20 fr.).— 14 M. *La Novaz* (3975 ft.), on the right, at the foot of the Rocher de Villeneuve (p. 395). After crossing the torrent ½ M. farther, in a small ravine, we again sight the glaciers. On the right, above the road, is *La Croix;* on the same side rise the Dent Portetta and the Rocher de Plassas (p. 395). We pass the hamlets of *Les Granges* and *Darbellay* on the left, *Le Plan* and *L'Eglise* on the road, and then *Le Barioz.*

17 M. **Pralognan-la-Vanoise** (4670 ft.; *Hôt. de Pralognan, at Le Barioz, R. from 2½, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½, wine extra, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. du Dôme-de-Chasseforêt, between Le Barioz and L'Eglise, good, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. des Glaciers, near the church, open the whole year, P. from 7½ fr.; Hôt. de la Vanoise, at Le Barioz, P. 7-9 fr.), a commune of nine hamlets, lies in a broad basin at the confluence of the Doron and the *Glière*, overlooked on the S.E. by the *Grand* and the *Petit Marchet* (8400 ft. and 8430 ft.), rocky buttresses of the *Vanoise*. Being near the Col de la Vanoise (p. 399) and Col de Chavière (p. 400), Pralognan is the best centre for excursions in the Tarentaise.

If unequal to any great ascent, the traveller should at least visit the *Cascade de la Fraîche* (see below), ascend towards the *Col de la Vanoise* to beyond La Glière (p. 398), for the sake of the view of the Grande-Casse, and climb *Mont Bochor* (see below), in order to see up the valley to the Col de Chavière (p. 400).—A fine point of view may be reached by going in the direction of the Petit-Mont-Blanc (p. 395) to (10 min.) the *Fond de Chollière*, and then mounting the nearest height on the right. To the right is the glacier of the Arcellin; in front, the Grande-Casse; to the left, the double Pointe de la Glière.

Cascade de la Fraîche (25 min.). We take the path to the right of the chapel, cross the pastures to the left, skirt a brook and (10 min.) cross a torrent, ascend to the left into the wood, cross (10 min.) a second torrent, then turn to the left to (5 min.) a bench opposite the waterfall. The path we have just left mounts rapidly, crosses (25 min.) the Glière, and joins the Col de la Vanoise route at (10 min.) *Fontanette* (p. 398).

***Mont Bochor** or *Bochard* (6645 ft.; 1¾-2 hrs. N.E.). We mount the zigzag path opposite the Hôtel du Dôme-de-Chasseforêt to the *Bois des Flottes*, leave (¼ hr.) on the right a path to Fontanette (see below), and then (¼ hr.) ascend by a good path to the right. When in sight of the chalets of Fontanette, we mount (40 min.) a path to the left. Passing the *Chalets de Bochor*, we reach the top in 50 minutes. Fine view of the valley of Chavière, with the Aig. de Polset and de Péclet (p. 398). We may descend straight to Fontanette and join the La Vanoise path 50 yds. above the last chalet (½ hr.). A path to the right, 2 min. below the chalets, leads to the Bois des Flottes and (½ hr.) the path by which we ascended.

The **Morion,** or *Montrond* (about 7710 ft.; 2¼ hrs. to the E.), may be ascended on mule-back. We follow the Vanoise route to (1½ hr.) the *Chalets de la Glière* (p. 398), then turn to the right. Splendid view, notably of the cirque and glaciers of the Arcellin.

To the *Gorge de Ballendaz*, see above and p. 393; carr. 6 fr.

II. Excursions from Pralognan.

Guides. First-class (the first six skieurs): Jos. Ant., Grég., Jean Maur., and Alb. Favre, Aug. and Jean Amiez; Séraphin Gromier (of Le Planay). Second-class (the first two skieurs): Vict. Max. Favre, Jean Louis Vion, Jules Marc. and Napoléon Favre, Jean Bapt. Vion; Jos. Franç. and Léon Gromier, the latter skieur (both of Le Planay).

a. Ascents.

The **Rocher de Villeneuve** (7225 ft.; 3 hrs. N.W.; guide 8-10 fr., unnecessary) presents no difficulty. The path diverges to the left from the Bozel road at Le Plan (p. 394), leaves on the left the road to the Col de Chavière (p. 400), and ascends to the right along the wall. We next enter the *Forêt de la Rossaz* (turning to the left after 6 min.), and pass through a gorge above La Croix (p. 394); we then ascend in zigzags in the *Forêt de Jettet-Mont*, and skirt, to the left, the margin of another gorge. Then from ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) the *Granges de Montcharvet* we mount a steep grassy slope (to $^1/_2$ hr.) the top, which rises abruptly from the Doron valley. *View. We may descend direct to La Croix, on the Bozel road, through one or other of the gorges, but the paths are steep and shadeless.

The **Petit-Mont-Blanc** (8785 ft.; $3^1/_2$-4 hrs.; guide 10 fr., not indispensable), to the right of the entrance to the upper Doron valley, is another easy ascent. Early start advisable, to avoid the heat. — (1) The Footpath ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) branches to the right from the Col de Chavière route 200 yds. above ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Les Planes* (p. 400), just beyond the brook. We have a very steep ascent through scrub, and in zigzags over pastures (splendid view), to the (1 hr.) *Chalets des Saulces*. The ascent is more gradual to a ($^1/_4$ hr.) gorge, where it again becomes steep. We come out ($^3/_4$ hr.) on a grassy cirque, with the Col des Saulces (see below) in front and a small lake at the foot of the Rocher de Plassas (see below) on the right, and then mount to the left direct to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) top. — (2) Bridle Path (4 hrs.) by the Col de Chavière route to (1 hr. 40 min.) the *Chalet de Fontaine* (p. 400). Here we take the path to the right (W.) towards a stony slope, and then ascend in zigzags over grass to (1 hr. 10 min.) the *Chalet du Mône*. The indistinct path next leads to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Col du Mône* (8317 ft.), whence a good path mounts the arête to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) top. The *View embraces Mont Blanc, the Grande-Casse, the glaciers of La Vanoise and Génepy, Aig. du Fruit, etc. — We may descend, W., viâ the *Vallée de la Rosière* to *St-Bon* and *Bozel* (3-4 hrs.; p. 393).

The **Rocher de Plassas** (9385 ft.) and the **Aiguille de Mey,** or *Sommet N. de Plassas* (9330 ft.), two singularly shaped peaks N. of the Petit-Mont-Blanc, take 4 and $5^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ hrs. respectively (guide 12 and 35-40 fr.). The former is reached by the ($2^3/_4$ hrs.) *Col des Saulces* (7805 ft.), and then by a somewhat difficult arête. *View more extensive than from the Petit-Mont-Blanc. The second peak is reached from the first in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. by the arête and partly along the W. slope (very giddy; for experts only).

The usual descent (3-3½ hrs.) is by a narrow cornice and the *Brèche Portetta*. Scenery of the wildest grandeur.

The **Dent Portetta** (8620 ft.; about 4 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) is ascended by its E. flank; in 3 hrs. we reach the entrance of a striking ravine. Then to the right, up steep slopes, to the top. *View quite as fine as from the Petit-Mont-Blanc.

The Ascent of the Dôme de Chasseforêt (7-8 hrs.; guide 18-25, with descent to Termignon 35 fr.) is an easy and superb glacier excursion. It is best to spend the previous night at the (3 hrs.) Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure or at the (4 hrs.) Refuge des Lacs.— From the chalet-hôtel (p. 399) we ascend S. to the ice-plateau of the Vanoise, upon which we mount to (4-5 hrs.) the top, leaving on the left the Pointes de la Réchasse and du Pelvoz, and on the right the snowy dome of the Pointe du Dard (see below).— Another route is by the Col de Chavière path to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de Prioux* (p. 400), and then to the left (E.) to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Chalets des Nants* (7250 ft.), and past the disused Refuge des Nants (8200 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) *Refuge des Lacs* (about 8530 ft.; inhabited), near two small lakes. [The refuge may be reached, with guide, also from Pralognan viâ the *Pas de l'Ane* (p. 397) and the *Combe de Flars*, in 3 hrs.] The route keeps on, S.E., to (¼ hr.) a small plateau forming a col (8990 ft.); it then turns E., up the *Glacier de Chasseforêt*, to the (1½-2 hrs.) arête (10,990 ft.), and bearing to the S. ascends the glacier in 1¼ hr. to the summit. The ***Dôme de Chasseforêt** (11,800 ft.) rises in the centre of the Vanoise group, whose glaciers are over 7½ M. long and at places 4 M. in breadth, but is surpassed in height by the Dent Parrachée (p. 364) at the S. end (12,180 ft.). *Panorama left to right, beginning at the N.: Mont Blanc, Grand-Combin, Monte Rosa, Mont-Pourri, Grande-Sassière, Tsanteleina, Grivola, Grand-Paradis, Grand-Bec, Aig. de la Glière, Grande-Casse, Aig. Pers, and the peaks E. of the Arc valley, from the Levanna to the Roche-Melon; Monte Viso, Mont d'Ambin, Thabor, Dent Parrachée, Aig. de Polset and de Péclet, Pelvoux, Ecrins, Meije, Grandes-Rousses, Belledonne, and Sept-Laux.

The descent from the Dôme to Termignon (4½-5 hrs.) is tiresome. In 2-2½ hrs. we reach the *Granges de l'Arpont* (7270 ft.), from which a pleasant path reaches, below Le Villard, the (1-1½ hr.) Col de la Vanoise route (see p. 399).

***Pointe de la Réchasse** (10,575 ft.; 6 hrs.; guide 12-15 fr.), near the N.E. end of the ice-mantle of the Vanoise, easy and interesting. To the *Col de la Vanoise* (3 hrs.), see pp. 398, 399; we then ascend the loose rocks to the S., cross the *Glacier de la Réchasse*, and reach (3 hrs.) the top by the W. arête. Grand view, notably of the Vanoise glacier.

Mont Pelvoz (10,740 ft.; 7½ hrs., easy; guide 14-16 fr.), S.W. of the Pointe de la Réchasse, with similar view. The W. arête of Mont Pelvoz, projecting into the Vanoise glacier N. of the Dôme de Chasseforêt, ends in the *Petit-Pelvoz* (10,715 ft.), called *Pointe du Dar* on the Etat-Major map. — The **Pointe du Dard** or *Dar* is really a peak (10,560 ft.) rising from the glacier N. of the Petit-Pelvoz, and may be ascended (guide 10-15 fr.) in 6 hrs. viâ the (3 hrs.) Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure (p. 399) and the glacier.

Grand-Marchet (E. peak; 4 hrs., fairly easy; guide 12 fr.; central peak 8400 ft.), a bold rock dominating Pralognan on the S.E. We first make a détour and skirt the *Forêt des Marchets*, then mount in steps to the *Pas de l'Ane*, the (2¼ hrs.) *Chalets du Grand-Marchet*, in a grand cirque, and the *Col du Dard* or *du Grand-Marchet*, and lastly through a chimney to the top. View limited towards the S.E.

To THE GRANDE-CASSE (5-7 hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure; good guides necessary, 35-40 fr. each), fit for tried experts only. First ascent in 1860, by W. Mathews. We first ascend the *Glacier des Grands-Couloirs*, requiring great care, to (2¼ hrs.) its third plateau; then by the Grande-Pente to (3¼ hrs.) a giddy arête, leading to the (½-¾ hr.) top. Or we may ascend from the Col de la Vanoise by an arête above the Lac Rond, striking the glacier after 2 hrs. The ascent viâ the *Col de la Grande-Casse* (p. 399) and the N. side is much more difficult (6-7 hrs. from the chalet-hôtel; guide 60-70 fr.). The **Grande-Casse** (12,670 ft.), the highest peak in the Tarentaise and S. Savoy, rises N.E. of the Vanoise and directly above the Leisse valley. The immense panorama embraces Mont Blanc, the Bernese Alps, Monte Rosa, Monte Viso, the Maritime Alps, and the Auvergne and Jura Mts.

To THE GRANDE-MOTTE (guide 35, with descent to Tignes 45 fr.), 6½ hrs. from Entre-deux-Eaux by the old route, 1 hr. less by the new, one of the grandest ascents in this region, and fairly easy, first made by Messrs. Blanford, Cuthbert, and Rowsell in 1864. It may be made also on the Tignes side, by the Col de la Leisse, but is more fatiguing. The old route goes E. to the (3¼-3½ hrs.) *Col de la Leisse* (p. 391), and then up the glacier and snow-slopes to the (3 hrs.) top. The new route, shorter, and preferable when the snow on the E. side is in bad condition, ascends the S. slope. It leaves the route to the col. reaches (1¾ hr.) a green height below the S. buttress, and then ascends (2¼ hrs.) this buttress, whence the summit is gained in 20 min. more. The **Grande-Motte** (12,020 ft.) is the last great peak on the N.E. of the Vanoise range, and affords a grand view N. as far as Mont Blanc; nearer rise the mountains on the frontier with their glaciers, the Grande-Sassière, the Tsanteleina, etc.; to the left, Mont-Pourri and the Peisey valley; S., the Arc valley, Monte Viso, Mont d'Ambin, Thabor, etc.

Pointe du Creux-Noir (10,425 ft.; 5 hrs. from Pralognan, 3 hrs. from the Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure; guide 14-16 fr.), to the left (N.E.) of the ascent to the Col de la Vanoise. To the (1½ hr.) Chalets de la Glière, see p. 398. About 40 min. farther on a bridle-path to the left leads to the (50 min.) *Glacier du Vallonet* or *du Patinoir;* from the plateau we mount to (1 hr.) the *Col du Vallonet*, a deep gap N. of the Pointe du Creux-Noir, and to the top in ½ hr. more. *View.—Behind this Pointe rises the **Pointe du Vallonet** (10,970 ft.; 5½ hrs. from Pralognan, 3½ hrs. from the chalet-hôtel; guide 14-16 fr.). From the plateau of the Glacier du Vallonet a stiff climb over débris brings us to (1-1¼ hr.) the E. arête, up which in 50 min. we reach the top. *View still more extensive, including Mont Blanc.—The N.W. arête, rocky and very abrupt at first, later snow-clad, leads thence to the (1½-2 hrs.) **Grand-Bec de Pralognan** (11,165 ft.; guide 50-90 fr.), a most difficult ascent. Descent by the N. arête to Champagny in 4 hrs. (p. 388), or by the W. arête to Chambéranger (p. 394) and Pralognan in 6-9 hrs.

Pointe and **Aiguille de la Glière** (11,110 ft. and 10,870 ft.; 6-7 hrs. from Pralognan, about 4 hrs. from the chalet-hôtel, difficult; guide 35 and 30 fr.), N. of the Col de la Vanoise. Beyond the (2 hrs.) *Lac des Vaches* (p. 398) we turn to the left and ascend to a hollow by which (½ hr.) we reach the foot of the small glacier between the two peaks, near a dried-up lake. We then make for (½ hr.) a depression to the right of the lake, where we join the path from the chalet-hôtel. We ascend (1 hr.) over rocks and snow to (¼ hr.) the *Col de la Glière* (about 10,335 ft.), whence the Pointe is reached in less than 1 hr. To reach the Aiguille we cross

the fissure 1/4 hr. short of the col, and clamber by a rocky couloir to the (50 min.) narrow summit. *View ranging from the Matterhorn to the Ecrins. Another way up, 4 hrs. from the chalet-hôtel, passes over the foot of the Glacier de la Grande-Casse and the rocks on the S. face of the Aiguille, and joins the above route by the dried-up lake.

The **Aiguille de Lépéna** (11,265 ft.; guides 100 fr. each), immediately N. of the Col de la Grande-Casse (p. 399), first ascended in 1900 by H. Mettrier, is fit only for adepts with good guides. A very early start should be made, so as to avoid falling stones in the couloir.

The **Aiguille du Bochor** (9500 ft.; 4 hrs.; with guide), above Mont Bochor (p. 394), is an interesting climb for alpinists. Splendid view.

Dôme and **Aiguille de Polset** (11,510 ft. and 11,595 ft.; 8-9 hrs. from Pralognan, about 4 hrs. from the Refuge de Péclet-Polset, where the night is ordinarily spent; guide 20, with descent to Modane 30 fr.). To (3 1/2 hrs.) the Chalet de Plancoulour, see p. 400. We then ascend to the right to (1 hr.) the little *Lac Blanc* (8,200 ft.), on the S. side of which is the new *Refuge de Péclet-Polset* of the C.A.F. (open 15th June to 30th Sept.; telephone). Thence we mount grassy slopes, W., towards the *Col du Soufre*. Instead of crossing the col we turn S., passing the base and the E. side of a high rock-arête between the *Glacier de Gébroulaz* and that of the *Lac-Blanc*, or E. branch of the Gébroulaz. We mount the latter towards the gap between (E. and W.) the Dôme and the Aiguille, and thence in 1/2 hr. scale either peak. — The **Aiguille de Péclet** (11,700 ft.; guide 25 fr.) takes 1/2 hr. more. We ascend, as above, to the end of the rock-arête, cross to the W. the whole breadth of the Glacier de Gébroulaz, and then, S. of a large patch of snow, scramble up a couloir to the arête, which leads S. to the northernmost or highest point (p. 364). — The Polset and Péclet, being the westernmost peaks of the Tarentaise, afford the best view of the Dauphiné Mts.: Grandes-Rousses, Aig. d'Arves, Meije, Ecrins, Pelvoux, Ailefroide, etc.; the Vanoise and other peaks also are well seen. Ascent from Modane, see p. 364.

Pointe de l'Echelle (11,260 ft.; 4-5 hrs. from the Chalets de Ritort, p. 400; guide 35 fr.). We ascend along the N.E. base of the Glacier de la Masse to the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) *Col du Crêt-de-la-Roua* (about 10,335 ft.) and then follow the arête towards the S. Best descent viâ the Lac de la Partie and the Col de Chavière (p. 400).

Ascent of the *Dent Parrachée* (p. 364), viâ the Chalets de Ritort (p. 400), difficult (8 hrs.; guide 35, with descent to Termignon or Modane 45 fr.).

b. Passes.

To Termignon over the Col de la Vanoise, about 8 hrs., a good bridle-path, the most frequented pass between the valleys of the Doron and the Arc (Maurienne). Guide (20, to Entre-deux-Eaux 10 fr.) needless in fine weather. Mule to the col 8, to Termignon 20 fr. We ascend to the left at Le Barioz, passing (1/2 hr.) the hamlet of *Fontanette* (Cascade de la Fraîche and Mont Bochor, see p. 394) and (1 hr.) the *Chalets de la Glière* (about 6645 ft.). In front, to the right, rises the Aig. de la Vanoise (see below).

From the Chalets de la Glière a path ascends to the right to (1/2 hr.) an opening between (right and left) the *Morion* (p. 394; 10 min.) and the *Aiguille de la Vanoise* (9225 ft.; guide 10 fr.). We skirt the base of the latter, pass the disused *Refuge de la Vanoise* (8155 ft.), near the *Cuvette des Assiettes* (often dry), and rejoin the Col de la Vanoise path.

In 40 min. from the chalets we leave on the left the Patinoir path (guide-post; p. 397) and then reach (5 min.) the *Lac des Vaches* (7620 ft.; nearly dry). In front we see, left to right, the Aig. de la

Glière. Pointe de Lépéna. Col de la Grande-Casse, and the Grande-Casse itself. We next reach ¼ hr. the moraine of the Grande-Casse glacier, and ascend it for 15-20 min., passing on the left the *Lac Long* (8135 ft.). Then an almost level walk to ¼ hr. the **Col de la Vanoise** (8290 ft.), with the *Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure* (good; open 15th June to 30th Sept.; bed 2½-3. B. 1½ l., or D. 2½-3½, wine extra. P. 8 fr.; telephone). 3 hrs. from Pralognan and 5 from Termignon, situated on a desolate plateau at the end of Lac Long, amidst bare or ice-clad peaks. The path descends a little, skirts two small lakes, and becomes indistinct at the source of the torrent descending towards Termignon (guide-posts and stakes). To the right rises the Pointe de la Réchasse (p. 396). Farther on we see the Leisse valley on the left (p. 391), to the left of which rise the Grande-Casse and Grande-Motte (p. 397). Facing us is the *Rocher du Col* (10,505 ft.; farther on, between two glaciers, rises the *Pointe du Vallonet* (10,370; namesake, see p. 397). In ¾ hr. from the col we sight Entre-deux-Eaux, at the end of the plateau, where the torrent is lost among the rocks, and descend by zigzags to ½ hr. the *Pont de la Croix-Vie* (6890 ft.). Near it lies *Entre-deux-Eaux* (7090 ft.; Chalet-Hôtel Marcelin-Richard; aub. of Veuve Richard), a group of chalets on the right, 4¼ hrs. from Pralognan. Col de la Leisse and ascent of the Grande-Motte, see p. 391. The Termignon path passes the end of the *Vallon de la Rocheure* and crosses its brook (25 min.; 6710 ft.), leaving on the right the ravine of the Doron de Villard (not easy to descend). To the right rises the Dôme de Chasseforêt (p. 396). We ascend, past the ½ hr. *Chapelle St-Barthélemy* and the (20 min.) *Fontaine Froide*, to (10 min.) the *Plan du Lac* (7820 ft.; with its lakelet. Then (25 min.) a steep descent, in view of the *Chalets de Chavière*. In 10 min. more we come to pines again, enter a fine gorge, and at last (20 min.) sight Termignon. At ¼ hr. the *Chapelle St-Antoine* we may descend by a good path to the left, through a wood, to (40 min.) *Termignon* (p. 401). The old path (¾ hr.) leads viâ (⅓ hr.) *Le Villard* and past (10 min.) a fine cascade on the right.

To *Val-d'Isère*, over the Col de la Vanoise and the Col de la Leisse, or over the Col de la Rocheure (about 12 hrs.; see above and p. 391.

The **Col de la Grande-Casse** (about 10,170 ft.; 5½ hrs.; guide 12-15 fr.) is a superb and easy glacier-pass. From the (3 hrs.) Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure (see above) we ascend the high moraine at the N.W. end of Lac Long (see above), and then the *Glacier de la Grande-Casse*, towards the left side, at the foot of the precipices of the Aig. de la Glière. The (2½ hrs.) col lies between (left and right) the Aig. de Lépéna (p. 398) and the Grande-Casse (p. 397). Superb View, especially from the Glacier de Lépéna, 200 yds. beyond the col, whence the whole of the Mont Blanc chain is visible. Return to the chalet-hôtel in 1½ hrs.; or to Pralognan by the valley of Champagny (p. 388), in about 6 hrs. (guide 25 fr.). From Pralognan to *Tignes*, *Val-d'Isère*, or *Peisey*, over the Cols de la Grande-Casse and du Palet (p. 388), about 10 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); a fine route, better this way than reversed.

To *Tignes* (Val-d'Isère) by the valley of Champagny and the Col du Palet, about 10 hrs., see pp. 389, 388.

To Modane. — (1) Over the Col de Chavière (9-10, in the reverse direction 10-11, to the col 5½ hrs.; guide, unnecessary in fine weather. 20 fr.). Road for light vehicles to (1½ hr.) a point beyond the second bridge; later a path, very indistinct beyond the col. We ascend the Doron de Bozel valley and soon have a fine view. Behind rises the N. part of the Vanoise group, with the Grande-Casse; then, to the left, we see the glaciers at the foot of the Dôme de Chasseforêt. At (½ hr.) *Les Planes* (5240 ft.) the path to the Petit-Mont-Blanc (p. 395) and the Col de Chanrouge (p. 393) goes to the right. Then (½ hr.) the *Chalets de Prioux* (5665 ft.), where the Dôme de Chasseforêt path (p. 396) diverges to the left. We cross the torrent twice, and then (¼ hr. beyond the second bridge) pass the *Chalet de Fontaine*, a few paces beyond which the bridle-path to the Petit-Mont-Blanc diverges to the right (p. 395). The path now ascends to a small plateau with the (1 hr.) *Chalets de la Motte* (6335 ft.; fine view, to the left, of the Glacier du Génépy and the peaks around it). The col, to the left of the snowy dome of the Polset, now comes into view. We leave to the left (½ hr.) the bridge and *Chalets de Ritort* (6475 ft.), beyond which is the Col d'Aussois path (see below). Farther on, to the right, is the *Col Rouge* (p. 393). The path becomes faint, especially beyond the (1 hr.) *Chalet de Plancoulour* (7265 ft.), whence the Aig. de Polset (p. 398) may be ascended; but on mounting the next height we sight the beacon on the col. Beyond the second height we reach the (¾ hr.) snow, and Mont Blanc is now visible. Lastly, a toilsome climb over rock and snow to (1 hr.) **Col de Chavière** (about 9185 ft.; 5½ hrs. from Pralognan), a gap in the arête between the Dôme de Polset (p. 398) and the Pointe de l'Échelle (p. 398). To the S. are seen Mont Thabor, Monte Viso, and the Dauphiné Alps. — The descent is at first steep and rough, but we soon come to pastures and bear to the right towards the valley, already seen from the col. We avoid descending too far. The path is struck again, 1½ hr. from the col, on a level with the last of the four fine cascades descending on the right from the *Glacier de Chavière*. At the end of this glacier is the *Pointe Rénod* (p. 364). We next skirt precipitous rocks, pass below the first pines, and turn to the left to (¾ hr.) *Polset* (5935 ft.). Then begins a long descent through woods, at times very rough and steep. After 25 min. we see the railway-works at the entrance to the Mont-Cenis Tunnel, the Fort du Sappey above it, and Modane, still 1 hr. distant. In 35-40 min. we leave the wood, then (¼ hr.) cross the torrent, and beyond (10 min.) *Loutraz* and (5 min.) *L'Arc* (on the left) pass under the railway. Those who do not wish to stop at *Modane* (p. 363) go direct to the (20 min.) station along the line to the right.

(2) Over the Col d'Aussois (5 hrs. to the col, 10-11 hrs. to Modane; guide 25 fr.), uninteresting. To the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de Ritort*, see above. We cross the Doron and ascend, S.E., on the bank of the Glacier de Rosoire torrent, to the (40 min.) *Chalets Inférieurs de Rosoire*, and then over pastures to the (½ hr.) ruined *Chalets Supérieurs*. We cross the torrent 20 min. higher up, and then, turning S. farther on, reach (1-1½ hr.) the **Col d'Aussois** (about 9680 ft.), between the *Tête d'Aussois* (10,355 ft.; left) and the *Pointe Matter* (9960 ft.; right). Thence to *Modane* (6 hrs.; p. 363), viâ the (1½ hr.) *Chalets des Fonds* and (2 hrs.) *Aussois*, see p. 364.

To *Les Allues* (Brides-les-Bains) over the Col Rouge, 9 hrs., see above and p. 393.

55. Upper Valley of the Arc.

Comp. the Maps, pp. 309, 383.

From Modane to Bonneval-sur-Arc, 28 M., by road; motor-omn. 2-3 times daily in 1 hr. 50 min. to *Lanslebourg* (3-5 fr.), thence once daily in summer to Bonneval in 2 hrs. (4 fr.); also once daily from Modane to Mont-Cenis (see p. 402).

This part of the *Maurienne* (p. 362) contains grand mountains on the frontier beyond Lanslebourg, but is far less smiling than the Tarentaise. There are no glaciers on this S. side of the dividing range, like those of the Vanoise on the N. side, and none appear on the slopes to our right until we approach the head of the valley. Carriages and mules at Modane and Lanslebourg (fixed tariff).

Modane, see p. 363. The road ascends near the left bank. To the left rises the Rateau-d'Aussois (p. 364), and in front the Petit-Mont-Cenis (see below).—$2^1/_2$ M. *Villarodin* (4070 ft.). To the left are the waterfall of St-Benoît (p. 363) and the Dent Parrachée (p. 364). Then a defile commanded by the Forts de l'Esseillon (p. 363).—$3^1/_2$ M. *Pont du Nant.* To the left, below, is the Pont du Diable (p. 364).

The **Aiguille de Scolette,** or *Pierre-Menue* (11,500 ft.), on the frontier, to the S., may be ascended in 7 hrs. (with guide), viâ *L'Hortière* and *Au Vallon.* Superb view.

The valley widens. We leave *Bramans* (Hôt. des Glaciers, P. 5 fr.; 2nd cl. guides, Sér. Richard, A. J. Favre, the latter skieur) on the right and cross the *Ruisseau de St-Pierre.*

Through the ravine of this brook, which is grand in places higher up, we ascend past the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Délivrance* (5110 ft.) to (3 hrs.) *Le Planais* (Aub. du Mont-Cenis). Thence we may visit the *Col du Petit-Mont-Cenis* (7220 ft.), the *Col de Clapier* (8175 ft.), the *Col d'Ambin* (9365 ft.), and the *Col d'Etache* or *d'Etiache* (9230 ft.), N.W. of the fine *Rognosa d'Etache* (11,120 ft.). We may ascend also the *Signal de Cléry*, or *Monte Giusalet* (10,895 ft.), the *Roche d'Ambin* (11,095 ft.), the *Dents d'Ambin* (11,095 ft., 11,075 ft., and 10,970 ft., difficult), etc. Near the *Glacier de l'Agnel* is the *Rifugio Luigi Vaccarone* (about 8860 ft.).

7 M. *Le Verney* (Hôt. du Soleil). We cross the Arc.—10 M. *Sollières.* The *Chalets de Mont-Froid* (7475 ft.), 3 hrs. S.E., on the slope of the *Mont-Froid* (9300 ft.), afford a fine view.

11 M. **Termignon** (4200 ft.; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, good, R. 2-3, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. de la Vanoise, P. 6-7 fr.), at the confluence of the Arc and the Doron. The church, with a curious octagonal tower, contains three richly gilded altars in the Italian taste.

Excursions. To *Pralognan*, over the *Col de la Vanoise* (fully 4 hrs. to Entre-deux-Eaux; best in the reverse direction), see pp. 399, 398; or viâ the *Dôme de Chasseforêt* (see p. 396), but the ascent is less easy on this side and is only fit for good walkers with able guides.

The **Dôme de l'Arpont** (11,875 ft.), S.W. of the Dôme de Chasseforêt, is ascended in $6^3/_4$-7 hrs. viâ the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Chalets du Mont* to the N.W., then by an arête to the W., the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Glacier de l'Arpont* (crevasses), and the N. side of the peak. *View more extensive than from the Dôme de Chasseforêt (p. 396). Descent to the Chalet-Hôtel Félix-Faure in 3 hrs., or to Pralognan, viâ the Refuge des Lacs (p. 396), in 5 hrs.

The road ascends, and then descends into a wooded ravine. Fine view of the Dent Parrachée (p. 364) behind us.

15½ M. **Lanslebourg** (4585 ft.; Hôt. Valloire, good, R. 3-5, L. or D. 3, P. 10 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe, plain, R. 1½-2½, L. or D. 2½, P. 6-7 fr.), a village in decadence since the opening of the Mont-Cenis tunnel. French custom-house.

The **Mont-Cenis Road**, made in 1803-11 by Napoleon I., ascends from Lanslebourg to the (9 M.) hospice and descends thence to (14 M.) Susa. Motor-omn. from Modane to (24½ M.) Mont-Cenis daily in 3 hrs. (back in 2¼ hrs.), 10 fr.; thence motor-omn. to (14 M.) Susa in 1½ hr. (back in 2 hrs.). The road ascends in six great zigzags, across pastures (short-cut by the telegraph saves ¾ hr.). Fine views of the Péclet, Vanoise, and Levanna. Along the road are ranged 23 refuges, as a violent gale ('la Lombarde') sometimes blows here. The highest point of the road (6860 ft.; fine view) is at the 5th refuge, 25 min. beyond the last zigzag; the frontier is between this refuge and the next. Farther on, to the right, is the *Lac du Mont-Cenis* (6275 ft.), 1¼ M. long and ½ M. broad, from which issues the *Cenischia*, or *Cenise*. On the left, facing the lake, are the *Hôtel de la Poste* (R. 3-5, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. 8-10 fr.) and the *Hôtel du Lac*. Near the S.E. end of the lake, 9 M. from Lanslebourg, and 10 min. beyond the two inns, is the old **Hospice du Mont-Cenis** (6315 ft.), founded by Louis le Débonnaire (d. 840), rebuilt by Napoleon I., and now barracks. Adjacent are the *Grand-Hôtel Ospizio* (well spoken of) and a hospice for the poor. The *Pointe de Ronce*, or *Punta Roncia* (11,875 ft.; 6 hrs.), viâ the *Pas du Chapeau* (5 hrs.; 11,285 ft.), and even the *Roche-Melon* (p. 403) may be ascended from here. Beyond (11 M.) *La Grande-Croix*, or *Gran Croce* (6070 ft.; inn), is a fine fall of the Cenise. The road descends very rapidly (fine views; short-cuts). 14½ M. *Bard* (4920 ft.; Ital. custom-house). — 17 M. *Molaretto* (3820 ft.; Alb. Gravier). 20 M. *Giaglione*, or *Jaillon* (2530 ft.). 23 M. *Susa* (1625 ft.; Hôt. du Soleil). See *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

From Lanslebourg we may scale the **Grand-Roc-Noir** (11,615 ft.) and the **Pointe de Vallonet** (11,700 ft.): to the former 6 hrs., 1 hr. more to the latter, fatiguing but not very difficult. We leave the road at (20 min.) *Les Champs*, before Lanslevillard (see below), and ascend N. between two valleys, then by the S.E. face to the foot of the Grand-Roc-Noir, E.; lastly a scramble of ¼ hr. The *Pointe de Vallonet* rises farther N.; from the base of the peak we follow a snow-arête E., and descend a little to the N. towards the Pointe, scaled in ½ hr. more. Fine view. — In returning we may join the route from Bonneval to La Magdeleine (see below), 2½ hrs. from the base of the Grand-Roc-Noir; in this case we pass the adjoining small triangular glacier and (1½ hr.) the *Chalets de la Fesse*.

The Bonneval road, which leaves the Mont-Cenis road by the bridge at Lanslebourg, also crosses the Arc farther on and soon recrosses it. — 17½ M. *Lanslevillard* (4855 ft.; aub.), with the chapel of St-Sébastien, containing ancient mural paintings. A steep zigzag ascent brings us in sight of the peaks and glaciers at the head of the valley. On the left are rocks rising to 2600 ft. in height. These form the back of some half-dozen glaciers descending towards the Rocheure valley (p. 399) and overtopped by the *Pointe du Grand-Vallon* (10,590 ft.), the *Grand-Roc-Noir*, the *Pointe de Vallonet* (see above), the *Pointes du Châtelard*, and the *Croix de Don-Jean-Maurice* (p. 403). On the right, above a long glacier, rises the *Pointe de Ronce* (see above). A path on the left bank also leads to Bessans. The road leaves the torrent and for a time is separated from it by a hill, beyond which we reach a grassy basin and pass the hamlets of *Le Mas*, *La Magdeleine*, and *La Chalpe*.

23 M. **Bessans** (5645 ft.; Hôt. Cimaz, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $2^3/_4$, P. 5-7 fr.; 2nd cl. guide, J. A. Clappier), on the left bank, to which the road crosses. The *Church* contains carved altars and statuettes by Clapier (18th cent.). The *Chapelle St-Antoine* is adorned with 16th cent. frescoes and has a fine ceiling of painted wood.

Excursions. To the **Croix de Don-Jean-Maurice** (10,300 ft.; $4^1/_2$ hrs.). The path diverges to the left from the Bonneval road, ascends the slopes, and crosses the *Glacier de Méan-Martin*, $^3/_4$ hr. from the summit, marked by three crosses. **Aiguille de Méan-Martin** (10,785 ft.; $5^1{}_4$ hrs.; Pointe of that name, see p. 405). Same route to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) glacier, then W. towards ($^3{}_4$ hr.) a col (10,185 ft.), to the left of the peak, which is scaled in $^3/_4$ hr. more. Descent in about $3^1{}_2$ hrs. to Val-d'Isère (p. 387).- **Pointes du Châtelard** (11,030 ft., 11,265 ft., and 11,495 ft.), about 7 hrs., also by ($3^1/_4$ hrs.) the *Glacier de Méan-Martin*. Crossing the glacier, N.E. to S.W., we ascend to (about 1 hr.) the *Col de Véfrette* (10,500 ft.). N. of the lowest Pointe, which is ascended in $^3/_4$ hr., by the arête. We descend W. to scale ($^3{}_4$ hr.) the second Pointe, and lastly we mount a snow-slope to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) third Pointe, the highest on this side of the valley, except the Grand-Roc-Noir (p. 402). The fine *View is open on all sides (some from all three peaks). We may descend to ($3^1/_4$ hrs.) Entre-deux-Eaux (p. 399), by the *Glacier de Véfrette* and the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Rocheure valley; or to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Lanslebourg (p. 402), viâ the *Chalets de la Fesse* (p. 402); or to (about 5 hrs.) Bonneval (p. 404), returning by the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Col de Véfrette*, recrossing the (1 hr.) *Glacier de Méan-Martin*, following S. the left bank of the *Vallon*, and lastly going N.E. viâ the *Chalets des Roches* (7390 ft.).

***Pointe de Charbonel** (12,335 ft.), 5-6 hrs., with guide, from one or other of the following night-quarters: *Vincendières* (about 5900 ft.) or *Avérole* (6675 ft.), both in the smiling *Vallée d'Avérole*, 1 or $1^3/_4$ hr. S.E. of Bessans; *Chalets de Pierre-Grosse* (6760 ft.), *de Giaffa* (6770 ft.), and *de l'Arselle* (7095 ft.), all in the dreary *Vallée de Ribon*, 1 hr. 10, 1 h. 30, and 1 hr. 50 min. S. of Bessans. This Pointe, the highest in the Maurienne, affords an exceptionally fine *Panorama of the Dauphiné and Savoy Alps, Gran Paradiso, etc.

***Pointe d'Albaron** (12,010 ft.), *Pointe de Chalanson* on the Etat-Major map, $7^1/_2$-8 hrs., fairly easy (guide 20 fr.). We ascend the *Vallée d'Avérole* (see above), cross the torrent at ($^1/_2$ hr.) *La Goulaz* (5745 ft.), and (10 min.), mount to the left to (40 min.) a height marked by a cross (about 6760 ft.; view). Then to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Granges du Lau*, and up a valley to the N.E., crossing the (1 hr.) Grand-Fond torrent (waterfall), and on to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) moraine of the Grand-Fond glacier (about 8725 ft.; splendid view). We next ascend to the left of the *Ouillarse* (10,960 ft.), to (1 hr.) the great *Glacier du Grand-Fond*, S.W. of the Pointe, the top of which we reach in 3 hrs. *Panorama, similar to that from the Pointe de Charbonel. We may descend to the Chalet des Evettes (Bonneval, p. 406) or to the Rifugio Gastaldi (p. 404). — The **Pointe du Grand-Fond** (11,225 ft.), the *Albaron* of the Etat-Major map (comp. above), is ascended in $6^1/_2$ hrs., by the *Vallée d'Avérole* and the *Granges du Lau* (see above), then by the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Chalets de Parse* and the left side of the peak.

The **Bessanèse** (11,800 ft.) is ascended in 8 hrs. (guide 25 fr.) by (1 hr. 50 min.) *Avérole* and the S. side, which is reached also from the Rifugio Gastaldi (p. 404). A fine ascent, difficult by the N. arête (guide 40 fr.).

Roche-Melon (11,640 ft.), $7^1/_2$ hrs., with guide. We ascend by the chalets of the Ribon valley (see above) to (3 hrs.) the foot of the *Glacier de Roche-Melon*, and to the top in $4^1/_2$ hrs. more. The *Panorama is superb, revealing a new view of the Italian side of the Alps. A little chapel here is visited by pilgrims on Aug. 5th. — Easy descent to (5 hrs.) *Susa* (p. 402); the bridle-path begins at the *Cà* or *Casa d'Asti* (9300 ft.), with a refuge of the Italian Alpine Club.

From Bessans to Lanzo Torinese *(Turin)*, 15-16 hrs., viâ the Col du Collerin, Col d'Arnès, or Col de l'Autaret (easiest), all to the E., on the frontier. Guide necessary. Through the Vallée d'Avérole to the (1 hr. 50 min.) hamlet of *Averole* (p. 403) the path to these three passes is the same. We then ascend N.E., in $3^1/_2$ hrs., to the **Col du Collerin** (10,625 ft.), S. of *Mont Collerin* (11,360 ft.), amidst glaciers. We descend by the *Piano della Mussa* (5740 ft.; Alb. Broggi) to (5 hrs.) *Balme* (4785 ft.; Alb. Reale, Belvedere; guides), in the *Stura d'Ala Valley*, whence a road leads to (3 hrs.) *Lanzo Torinese* (see below; omn., motor-omn. in summer), viâ (1 hr.) *Ala di Stura* (3545 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, Alb. Bruneri; guide) and *Cerès* (2310 ft.; Alb. di Ceres, d'Italia).—The **Col de l'Autaret** (10,115 ft.), 3 hrs. S.E. by the *Vallon de la Lombarde*, is crossed by a path practicable for mules in part. We descend from it through the *Malciaussia Valley*, with the Roche-Melon (p. 403) on the W., to (5 hrs.) *Usseglio* (4100 ft.; Alb. Cibrario, del Rocciamelone; guides), whence a road (omn.; motor-omn. in summer) leads viâ *Lemie* (3150 ft.; Alb. della Stella, San Michele) to (3 hrs.) *Viù* (2575 ft.; Alb. di Viù, Corona Reale) and to (5 hrs.) *Lanzo Torinese* (1770 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste, de Turin, de l'Europe), a little town connected by railway with (20 M.) *Turin* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). From Lanzo to *Bonneval* viâ the Col Girard, see pp. 406, 405. The **Col d'Arnès**, or *Colle Arnas* (9960 ft.), S. of the *Pointe d'Arnès* (10,860 ft.), lies to the E., up the Avérole valley, 4 hrs. from the hamlet. We pass the *Chalet du Plan-du-Pré* and the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-l'Arselle*. [Thence we may ascend S., by the *Glacier de Baounet*, to the *Col de la Valletta* (about 10,335 ft.), and descend to the *Rifugio di Pera Ciaval* of the Italian Alpine Club (8465 ft.), between *Mont Lera* (11,005 ft.) and the *Croce Rossa* (11,705 ft.).] We next cross a corner of the *Glacier d'Arnès*, then the $(^1/_2$ hr.) *Col de la Rossa*, or *Collarin Arnas* (9355 ft.), and descend past the *Lac de la Rossa* to ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Usseglio*, where we join the preceding route. From the Col d'Arnès we may go to the left N.E. to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Crot du Ciaussiné*, with the *Rifugio Gastaldi* of the Italian Alpine Club (8690 ft.), a starting-point for the ascents of the *Pointe d'Albaron* (p. 403), the *Ciamarella* (p. 406; guide from Balme 15-20 fr.), the *Bessanèse* (p. 403; guide 25 fr.), etc. From the refuge a good bridle-path leads to the Piano della Mussa and Balme (see above).

The Bonneval road keeps to the left bank of the Arc. Beyond Bessans it passes the end of the Avérole valley, where the Pointe de Charbonel (p. 403) rises grandly on the right. Farther on, to the left, is the *Rocher du Châtel*, or *Bec-Rond* (6065 ft.). We pass a waterfall and the Pointe de Méan-Martin (p. 405).

28 M. **Bonneval-sur-Arc** (6020 ft.; Chalet-Hôtel du Club Alpin, $^1/_4$ M. to the E. of the village, R. $2^1/_2$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; telephone) lies in a small basin, which grows a little barley and rye, but where the winter is very severe.

Guides (1st cl.): J. J. Blanc, 'le Greffier'; Jean Marie and Pierre Jos. Blanc (both skieurs); J. J. Culet. Fees 6-10 fr. per day; mule and man 8-10 fr.

To *Val-d'Isère* viâ the *Col d'Iseran* (5-$5^1/_2$ hrs.), see p. 391. Mule to the col 8, to Val-d'Isère 15 fr. Coming from the valley we take a path ascending to the left between the houses of Bonneval and forking outside the village. We turn to the right. From the chalet-hôtel we follow a narrow path across the fields to a bridge, a little to the left of which we join the route to the col. Farther on, at the end of the gorge, we mount steep grass-slopes on the right bank of the main torrent. In descending we turn to the left by the large pyramid (p. 391), leaving to the right the line of pyramids which mark the winter route.—To *Val-d'Isère* viâ the *Col du Bouquetin* (p. 391) and the *Glaciers des Sources de l'Isère* (p. 390), a superb walk of 10-12 hrs., with a guide.

Excursions from Bonneval.

Pointe des Arses (10,510 ft.), about 4 hrs. N., easy. We follow the Col d'Iseran route (p. 404) for 1 hr., then turn to the right over pastures and débris; or go by the right bank of the Arc and the (2 hrs.) *Plateau des Lanzes* (8665 ft.). This plateau at least should be visited for the superb *View, notably of the glaciers on the Italian frontier. The *Ouille Noire* (11,025 ft.), N. of the Pointe des Arses, is another fine and fairly easy ascent (see below).

Aiguille Pers (11,320 ft.), farther off, to the right of the Col d'Iseran, 6 hrs. The route is the Col d'Iseran path as far as (2¼ hrs.), the last ascent; then by the Lenta valley (p. 394) to the (1¼ hr.) *Col Pers* (9890 ft.; view). Thence E. to (¾ hr.) a peak of 10,885 ft. and (½ hr.) another of 11,150 ft., both easily climbed. The top is reached in ½ hr. more (*View). We may descend to (2¼ hrs.) the Chalets de Lechans (see below), by the *Glacier du Grand-Pissaillas* and the (¾ hr.) *Col de l'Ouille-Noire* (10,690 ft.), N. of the peak of that name (see above).

Pelaou-Blanc (10,290 ft.), the chief peak W. of the Lenta valley (p. 391), 5 hrs., with guide. We follow the Col d'Iseran route (p. 404) to the (2½ hrs.) second bridge, and turn S.W. to the (½ hr.) glacier on the E. side of the peak. We ascend the glacier to (1-1¼ hr.) the *Col des Fours* (9800 ft.), and thence to the top (N.) in ½ hr. Descent to Val-d'Isère, 3½ hrs.

Pointe de Méan-Martin (10,960 ft.; Aiguille of that name, see p. 405), 3½-4 hrs. W., viâ the *Col de la Pointe-des-Roches* (9150 ft.), interesting, and not difficult for experts.

Pointes du Châtelard (p. 403), 6¼ hrs. We ascend to the left from the Col d'Iseran route to the (50 min.) *Chalets des Roches* (7390 ft.); then by the Gorge du Vallon, the (2¾ hrs.) *Glacier de Méan-Martin*, and the (1 hr.) *Col de Vévrette*, etc., as on the ascent from Bessans.

The **Mulinet**, or *Cime Martellot* (11,380 ft.), a rocky peak seen from Bonneval to the right of the Arc valley, is ascended in 7 hrs., viâ (1 hr.) *L'Ecot* (see below), the (¾ hr.) *Ouille de Trieres*, and the (3¼ hrs.) *Glacier du Mulinet*. The last may be reached also from the Chalet des Evettes (p. 406). The immense *Panorama includes the Italian plain and most of the great peaks of Dauphiné and Savoy.

The **Levanna**, which heads the Arc valley to the E., on the frontier, is one of the finest points of view in this region. It has four peaks: *Levanna Centrale* (11,940 ft.), *Levanna Occidentale* (11,835 ft.), *Levanna Orientale* (11,695 ft.), and *Levanetta* (11,280 ft.); on the left, at the head of the Source de l'Arc glacier). The *Levanna Occidentale* (7½ hrs.; with guide; view) is easy for adepts. We ascend the Arc valley viâ (1 hr.) *L'Ecot* (6715 ft.) to (¾ hr.) the *Granges de la Duis* (7090 ft.), near the source of the Arc (see below), and (1¼ hr.) the *Chalets de Lechans* (7840 ft.), where we may sleep. (Ascent of the Aig. Rousses, see p. 391.) We next ascend N., then E., to the (2½ hrs.) glacier, cross it straight on (¾ hr.), and lastly scale the W. buttress to (1¼ hr.) the top. We may descend to Ceresole (p. 392), past the *Refuge de la Levanna* of the Italian Alpine Club (about 9190 ft.). The Levanna Orientale is reached in 2 hrs. from the *Col Perduto* or *Pers* (10,635 ft.), on its N. side; the Levanna Centrale in 5 hrs. from the Granges de la Duis (see above) by the glacier and the S. face.

From Bonneval to Ceresole over the Col du Carro (9 hrs.). We follow the Levanna Occidentale path to beyond the *Chalets de Lechans* (see above), whence a stiff climb of 1½ hr. N. brings us to the **Col du Carro** (10,505 ft.). Descent 4½ hrs., including 1 hr. on the crevassed *Glacier du Carro*. *Ceresole*, see p. 392.

From Bonneval to Lanzo over the Col Girard, about 13 hrs., with guide. We ascend to the (1¾ hr.) *Granges de la Duis* (see above), then turn E. to (½ hr.) the *Source Inférieure de l'Arc* (7180 ft.). After 3 hrs.

Fine view to the left of the Grande-Chartreuse Mts.; then of the Belledonne chain.

53 M. *Rives* (Buvette; Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 3156), $1^1/_4$ M. to the S., on the *Fure*, has noted steel-works and paper-mills. Line to St-Rambert-d'Albon, see p. 495.

Then a viaduct. The scenery improves.

$59^1/_2$ M. **Voiron** (950 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste, du Commerce; pop. 12,503), on the *Morge*, a busy town, noted for its silk and paper mills, has a handsome modern church *(St-Bruno)*. On a height (2410 ft.) above the town is a colossal copper statue of *Notre-Dame-de-Vouise*, crowning a tower (view; key at the Mairie).

Tramway to *St-Laurent-du-Pont* and *St-Béron* (Grande-Chartreuse), see pp. 420, 407.

Steam-tramway (1 fr. 25 or 90 c.) to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Charavines* (p. 407), viâ ($7^1/_2$ M.) *La Ravignhouse*, on the Le Grand-Lemps line (p. 107).

$63^1/_2$ M. *Moirans* (Buvette; Hôt. de Paris; pop. 3805), an old town prettily situated on the Morge, was the ancient *Morginum*. Line to Valence, see p. 414.

We ascend the Isère valley, with the Grande-Chartreuse range on the left, and opposite a group ending in the *Bec de l'Echaillon* (quarries). Fine views.

67 M. *Voreppe* (Hôt. du Petit-Paris), $^2/_3$ M. to the N. Road to the Col de la Placette (St-Laurent-du-Pont, Grande-Chartreuse), see p. 421. Tramway from Grenoble, see p. 409.

A bridle-path to the E., on the left bank of the Roise, leads to the (2 hrs.) old **Convent of Chalais** (3085 ft.), now private property, in a beautiful site overlooking the Isère valley. (Rfmts. at the forester's, close by.) From the convent we may ascend the **Grande-Aiguille** (3595 ft.), in 1 hr., by the pilgrims' path. Beautiful views.

$71^1/_2$ M. *St-Egrève-St-Robert*. Fine view, on the left, of the Pinéa and Chamechaude (p. 423). To the left, near the line, is the Néron (p. 415). We cross the *Isère* above its junction with the *Drac*. To the left appear the forts of Grenoble (p. 415); on the right is the artillery range. Opposite rise superb mountains.

75 M. *Grenoble* (buffet).

Grenoble.

Hotels (charges raised in summer). **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; E, 3), Rue de la République, with rest., R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$-4, D. 4-5, P. from 11, omn. 1 fr.; **Hôt. Moderne* (Pl. b; D, 3), Rue Félix-Poulat, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from $14^1/_2$, omn. 1 fr. — *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. c; D, E, 3), Place Grenette, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from $14^1/_2$, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Lesdiguières*, 198 Cours St-André (beyond Pl. B, 6; tramway No. 5), in a pretty situation, R. 3-6, B. 1, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. 7-10 fr.; *Central-Hôtel* (Pl. d; D, 3), Rue Montorge, R. 3-5, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from $9^1/_2$, omn. $^3/_4$ fr. — At the station: *Hôt. de Savoie* (Pl. f; B, 3), R. 3-5, B. 1, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from $9^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Suisse & de Bordeaux* (Pl. g; B, 3), well spoken of, R. from 3, B. 1, L. $2^1/_2$-3, D. 3-$3^1/_2$, P. from 7 fr.

Hôtels Meublés. *Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. e; D, 4), 5 Place Victor-Hugo, with rest., R. from 3; *Touring-Hôtel*, 26 Av. d'Alsace-Lorraine (Pl. B, C, 4), well spoken of, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$ fr.; *Hôt. de Montpellier*,

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Musée hist.
Caserne Dode
Cimetière St. Roch
Porte des Adieux
Boul. des Adieux
Porte Très Cloîtres
Cas de l'Alma
Marché Claire
Lycée (Ancien)
Pl. Jean Achard
Place de la Constitution
Préfecture
Jardin des Plantes
Alpes
Porte des Alpes
Prisons
St. Joseph
Pl. des Alpes
Pl. Malakoff
Pl. Bérulle
Pl. Jouvin
Croix de Montfleury
la Tronche
Chapareillan
Lyon
Voreppe
Uriage
Gde Chartreuse
Chapareillan
Uriage
Chambéry
Sassenage
Fontaine
Pont du Drac
Gare
Les Balmes
Les Eaux Claires
GRENOBLE
la Bajatière
les Granges
la Croix Rouge
Ile Verte
la Tronche
St. Martin le Vinoux
Isère
Drac
Pt de Claix
Digne
Eybens
1 : 125,000
0 1 2 3 Kilomètres
5 Hôtel de Ville E 2 3
6 Muséum F C 4
7 Palais de Justice E 2
8 Poste et Télégraphe E 4
9 Temple protestant C 3
10 Théâtre E 2
11 Université E F 4
12 " Annexe Très Cloîtres F 2

2 Rue des Augustins. R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$ fr. Near the station: *Nouvel-Hôtel* (Pl. h; A, 2), 8 Rue Emile-Gueymard, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus* (Pl. i; B, 3), 10 Place de la Gare, R. 3-6, B. 1 fr.

Pensions. *Mme. L. Monier*, 8 Rue Voltaire (Pl. F, 3; 160-200 fr.), with dépendance *Villa Belle-Alpe*, at La Troche; *Aux Armes Dauphinoises*, 8 Rue Condorcet (Pl. C, 5; 160 fr. per month), with dépendance *Villa Belledonne*, at La Tronche, 50 Route de Chapareillan (165-180 fr.); *Villa du Bon-Accueil*, 11 Boul. Gambetta (Pl. D, 5, 6; 130-150 fr.); *Mme. Riondet*, 3 Rue Vauban (Pl. D, 4; 140-150 fr.); *Mme. Charbonnier*, 1 Rue Vaucanson (Pl. F, 3; 150-180 fr.); *M. Jules Delaye*, 2 Rue Montorge (Pl. D, 3; 128-148 fr.); *Mme. Sayn*, 31 Rue Thiers (Pl. C, 4, 5; 130-180 fr.); *Mlle. Crozet*, Villa des Tilleuls, La Tronche (from 160 fr.).

Restaurants. *Grand-Hôtel*, *Hôt. Moderne*, etc.; *Monnet*, 8-10 Place Grenette, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Lafayette*, 5 Rue Lafayette, L. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Victor-Hugo*, at the Hôt. d'Angleterre, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr. — Cafés-Brasseries. *Taverne des Dauphins*, at the Hôt. Moderne; *Brass.-Rest. du Rhin*, Place Grenette; *Brass. de Strasbourg*, 15 Av. d'Alsace-Lorraine.

Cabs. For 1-3 pers., per drive 1, per hour 2 fr.; 4 pers., $1^1/_4$ or $2^1/_2$ fr.; at night (11-6) $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ fr. extra. Trunk 25 c. Motor Cabs (stands in the Places Victor-Hugo and Grenette). Tariff: $1^1/_4$ fr. for 1200 m., then 20 c. per 400 m.; outside the town 70 c. per km.; at night 1 fr. extra; trunk 25 c.

Garages. *Debon & Chaumard*, 18-20 Rue Génissieu; *Vial*, 12 Boûl. de l'Esplanade; *Repellin*, 10 Place Grenelle.

Electric Tramways. From the *Place Grenette* (Pl. E, 3): 1. To the *Garc du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. A, 3, 4; 10 c.); 2. To the *Cemetery* (Pl. H, 2; 10 c.); 3. To *La Tronche* (beyond Pl. F, 1; p. 415; 15 c.) and the *Croix de Montfleury* (p. 415; 20 c.); 4. To *Voreppe* (beyond Pl. B, 1; p. 408; 65 c.), with a branch to *La Monta* (p. 419; 40 c.); 5. To the *Pont-de-Claix* (beyond Pl. B, 6; p. 439; 45 c.), where the line forks, right to *Claix* (55 c.) and left to *Varces* and *Vif* (p. 439; 85 c.); 6. To *Eybens* (beyond Pl. F, 5, 6; p. 417; 30 c.). - From the *Rue Félix-Poulat* (Pl. D, 3): 7. To *Seyssinet* (p. 416; 35 c.) and *Seyssins* (50 c.); 8. To *Sassenage* (beyond Pl. A, 4; p. 415; 30 c.) and *Veurey* (p. 416; 75 c.).

Tramways and Omnibuses to Uriage, the Grande-Chartreuse, the Gorges d'Engins, de la Bourne, and de la Vernaison (Goulets), Chapareillan, Vizille, Le Bourg-d'Oisans, Briançon, St-Jean-de-Maurienne, etc., see Routes 57, 60. — Electric Tramway to *Froges*, see p. 431.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 8; E, 4), Place Vaucanson.

Banks. *Société Générale*, 2 Rue de la Liberté; *Crédit Lyonnais*, 3 Place Victor-Hugo; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 2 Av. d'Alsace-Lorraine.

Baths. *Bains des Dauphins*, 7 Rue Montorge; *Modernes*, 7 Rue Docteur-Mazet; *Lesdiguières*, 27 Rue Lesdiguières. — Swimming Bath (Pl. D, 5), 48 Boul. Gambetta, adm. 20 c.

Consuls. British Vice-Consul, *J. Lewis*, 1bis Rue Lafayette (office-hours 10-12 and 2-5). — American Consul, *vacat.*

University. Special lectures for foreign students both in vacation (July-Oct.) and during term. Apply to the president of the 'Comité de Patronage des Etudiants étrangers'.

Theatre (Pl. 10; E, 2), Rue Hector-Berlioz, closed in summer. - *Casino-Kursaal*, 4 Rue Expilly, near the Rue Vicat (Pl. E, 4).

Syndicat d'Initiative, 2 Rue Montorge (Pl. D, 3). — Club Alpin Français (Section de l'Isère), at the Chambre de Commerce (Pl. C, 3); Société des Touristes du Dauphiné, Boul. Edouard-Rey.

Grenoble (695 ft.; pop. 77,438), the former capital of the *Dauphiné*, and now that of the department of the *Isère*, is the seat of a bishop and of a university. The Isère divides it into two unequal parts, that on the right bank being small. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a complete enceinte and a series of detached

forts. Its unique position, at the junction of the Isère and Drac valleys, with a superb environment of peaks 10,000 ft. high, renders it one of the chief tourist-centres in France.

Grenoble, the ancient *Cularo* of the Allobroges, was called by the Romans *Gratianopolis* in honour of the Emp. Gratian (375-383), who founded the bishopric. In the middle ages the city passed through many hands, but was chiefly ruled by the bishops. It was next owned by their rivals, the Counts of Albon, who took the title of Dauphin du Viennois (see p. 493), and who ceded their possessions to France in 1349, on condition that these should always be the appanage of the king's eldest son. From 1369 to 1501 Grenoble was a seat of the Inquisition for the persecution of the Waldensians. It was the scene of the most sanguinary religious wars of the 16th cent., but prospered under its Calvinist governors Baron des Adrets and Duc de Lesdiguières (p. 430). The staple products are the cement (see p. 415) invented by *Vicat* (1786-1861) and kid-gloves, improved by *Xavier Jouvin* (1800-44), and now made by 5000 hands in the town and 24,000 in the district (800,000 dozen pairs, valued at 30,000,000 fr., in 1912). The manufacture of paper and electrical fittings is also important.

From the station (Pl. A, 3, 4) the tramway follows the Av. Félix-Viallet (formerly Av. de la Gare) and crosses the handsome Cours St-André (140 ft. in width) and the Boul. Gambetta. On the right, between these two streets, is the Chamber of Commerce (Pl. C, 3), with a *Musée* (open daily, except Mon., 2-4). The Av. Félix-Viallet leads to the Jardin de Ville (see below). — Walkers follow the Av. de l'Alsace-Lorraine, across the two streets just named, to the *Place Victor-Hugo* (Pl. D, 4), with its statue of Hector Berlioz (p. 495). The *Rue Félix-Poulat* (Pl. D, 4, 3) leads thence N.E. to the small *Place Grenette* (Pl. D, E, 3), the heart of the town, with a dolphin fountain.

An arched passage to the left of the fountain, at the beginning of the Rue Montorge, leads to the *Jardin de Ville* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), with a band-stand and a bronze statue of the 'Torrent' by Basset. This was formerly the garden of the mansion of the Duc de Lesdiguières, part of which is now the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 5; E, 2, 3). An inscription on the building recalls a meeting which foreshadowed the Revolution of 1789. The Hercules in front of it (by J. Richier, about 1620) bears the features of the Duke.

To the N. of the garden is the Quai de la République (p. 411); to the E. is the *Place St-André* (Pl. E, 2), with a statue of *Bayard* (1476-1524; p. 432). The illustrious chevalier died at Romagnano, not at Rebecq, as stated by the inscription, and the words it attributes to him are apocryphal. The church of *St-André*, founded in 1220, was originally the chapel of the Dauphins' palace; its Gothic tower was completed in 1298. To the left of the choir is the tomb of Bayard (17th cent.).

The **Palais de Justice** (Pl. 7; E, 2), N. of the Place St-André, once the seat of the Parlement du Dauphiné, is the most interesting building at Grenoble. The entrance and vestibule of the Cour d'Appel are late Gothic (15th cent.). The apse of the chapel abutting on the Place is partly Renaissance (early 16th cent.), and

the chief façade is a fine example of the early French Renaissance (Louis XII.). Part of the edifice was rebuilt in 1890-97.

The portal on the right (fee to concierge) leads to the *Tribunal Civil*. The second of the two rooms on the 1st floor, formerly the Cour des Comptes, contains superb *Wood-carving by Paul Jude, a German sculptor (early 16th cent.). On the 1st floor of the *Cour d'Appel* (left portal, different concierge) are the *Salle des Assises*, the *Salle des Pas-Perdus* (with a statue of Justice by L. Convers, 1897), the *Salle des Audiences Solennelles*, and the first *Chambre de la Cour*, all with fine wainscoting and ceilings after Jean Lepautre (1688).

The N. façade of the Palais faces the *Quai de la République* (Pl. D, E, 2), which, like the other quays and the bridges, affords a splendid view. On the opposite bank, in front of the Bastille, rises the graceful tower of the convent of *Ste-Marie-d'en-Haut* (Pl. D, E, 1, 2). To the left of the exit from the Jardin de Ville rises the 'Gallic scout', a statue by Irvoy. The suspension-bridge on the right (Pl. E, 2) leads to the *Fontaine du Lion*, by Sappey. Farther N.E., at the end of the Pont de la Citadelle, is the statue of *Xavier Jouvin* (p. 410).

A little way up the river, on the same bank, is the church of *St-Laurent* (Pl. F, 1; apply to the sacristan, 7 Rue St-Laurent), dating chiefly from the 11th century. Its *Crypt, of the 6th cent. (?), is in the form of a cross with rounded ends, and is borne by 28 columns, with interesting capitals.

We cross the Pont de la Citadelle. On the left is the Porte de l'Ile-Verte, leading to the pretty *Promenade de l'Ile-Verte* (Pl. F-H, 1-3). From the bridge the Place Lavalette and the Rue François-Taulier lead to the **Cathedral of Notre-Dame** (Pl. F, 2, 3), a heavy building of the 11th-15th cent., with a modern portal. To the right in the choir is a beautiful stone *Tabernacle (1455-7), 45 ft. in height, bereft of its statues. Adjacent is a fine Gothic door, and opposite is a bishop's tomb (1407). In the apse are gilt reliefs of scenes from the life of the Virgin (18th cent.).

In the old Evêché, to the left of the Cathedral, is the *Annexe de Très-Cloîtres de l'Université* (Pl. 12; F, 2), containing the institutes of geology and phonetics and reading-rooms for foreign students. One of the rooms contains a *Musée Alpin* (apply to concierge). The Rue Très-Cloîtres leads to the old chapel of Ste-Marie-d'en-Bas, now occupied by the small *Musée Historique Dauphinois* (Pl. F, 3).

In the Place Notre-Dame rises the *Centenary Monument of the Revolution*, a pretty fountain, with a group of the three estates (1897). The *Tour de Clérieux*, opposite the Cathedral, commands a fine view, including Mont Blanc (open 8-7; 35 c.). In the centre of the new town, a little S. of the Cathedral, is the handsome *Place de la Constitution* (Pl. F, 4). On the S. side is the *Hôtel de la Préfecture*. Opposite is the **University** (Pl. 11), founded in 1339, comprising faculties of law, mathematics, natural science, philosophy, and medicine (60 professors, 15 lecturers, and 1156 students).

On the E. side of the square is the ***Musée** (Pl. 2; F, 4),

founded in 1798. In summer (1st June to 15th Oct.) it is open 9-12 and 1.30-5, except holidays, but on Mon. and Tues. 1.30-5 only; adm. Sun. free, week-days 1 fr. (each additional person 50 c.). In winter it is open 9-12 and 1.30-4, except Mon. and holidays, on Tues. 1.30-4 only; adm. free. The rooms on the upper floors are open on Sun. and Thurs. only. The picture-gallery contains many fine works and several of foremost rank. Catalogue (1911) 1 fr., illus. 3 fr.; 'Musée de Grenoble', by Gen. de Beylié (1909), 10 fr.

The Vestibule is adorned with allegorical paintings by *Blanc-Fontaine* and *Rahoult*, both of Grenoble, and several sculptures.

Picture Gallery. — Room I. Old French School. To the left: *Rigaud*, 100. Duc de Noailles, 99. Saint-Simon, Bishop of Metz; 36. *Cl. Lorrain*, Sea-piece; 119. *French Sch. of 17th Cent.*, Lesdiguières (p. 410); 71. *Mme. Vigée-Lebrun*, Portr. of a lady. — 73. *Le Sueur*, Family of Tobias and the angel Raphael; *Fr. Desportes*, 26. Stag at bay, 27. Flowers, fruit, and animals. 15, 16. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry fights; 92. *Pater*, Women bathing; 10. *Callet*, Louis XVI.; 69. *Largillière*, Portr. of a lady; *35. *Cl. Lorrain*, Morning effect; *107. *Fr. de Troy*, Portrait; 116. *Watteau*, Landscape; 109. *L. M. Vanloo*, Louis XV. — 106. *Tournières*, Ch. de Beauharnais, Governor of Canada (1748); 12. *Sch. of Clouet*, Admiral Coligny.

Room II. Italian, Spanish, German, and Dutch Schools. To the left: 507. *Marco Palmezzano*, Holy Family; *537. *Perugino*, St. Sebastian, with St. Apollonia, wing of a large altar-piece painted ca. 1502 for Sant'Agostino at Perugia, other parts of which are now at Lyons (p. 249), Toulouse (p. 85), etc.; 490. *Luca Giordano (?)*, Bacchante; *465. *P. Veronese*, Jesus healing the woman with an issue of blood; 461. *A. Bronzino*, Portrait; 462. *Bugiardini*, Michael Angelo; 466. *P. Veronese*, Risen Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene; *496. *Bernardino Licinio*, Madonna and Child, with SS. John the Baptist, Jerome, and James (1532), one of the rare authenticated works of this Bergamasque master; 468. *Canaletto*, View of Venice; 521. *Tintoretto*, Madonna with saints and donor; *493. *Fr. Guardi*, The Doge of Venice carried by gondoliers in the Piazza of St. Mark; *Zurbaran*, 560. Adoration of the Shepherds (1638), 561. Adoration of the Magi; 555. *Murillo*, Young Cistercian monk. 559. *Zurbaran*, Annunciation; *556. *Ribera*, Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew; 672. *Honthorst*, The disciples at Emmaus; 689. *Rembrandt (?)*, Head of an old man; 571. *L. Cranach the Younger (?)*, Judith. — *663. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Portrait (1641); 597. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portr. of himself; 612. *Corn. Janssens van Ceulen*, Portr. of a lady; 698. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Prince of Orange embarking; 659. *F. Bol*, Portr. of a lady; 624. *Snyders*, Dog and cat; 664. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Portr. of a governor of the E. Indies (1669); 600. *G. de Crayer*, Martyrdom of St. Catharine; 670. *Hobbema*, Landscape, an early work (1659); **621. *Rubens*, St. Gregory with saints, painted at Rome in 1608 for the Chiesa Nuova, placed in the church of St-Michel at Antwerp in 1610, and carried off thence by Napoleon I.; 596. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Abbot of St-Cyran (1643); 692. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, Sea-piece (1633); 599. *G. de Crayer*, Virgin with St. Elizabeth of Hungary; *Ph. de Champaigne*, 595. John the Baptist, 593. Louis XIV. conferring the Order of the Holy Ghost on his brother (1665); 614. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. crossing the Pont-Neuf at Paris. — *Jordaens*, 608. Adoration of the Shepherds, 609. Sleep of Antiope (1650); 625. *Snyders*, Parrots and other birds. In the middle of the room, a Gallo-Roman mosaic representing Hylas and the Nymphs, from Ste-Colombe (p. 477), and two large Sèvres vases.

Room III. Modern Paintings. To the left: 229. *Detaille*, Battle of Champigny (fragment; 1882); 308. *Hareux*, Chemin du Petit-Séminaire (near Grenoble); 415 (above the door), *Rochegrosse*, Death of Cæsar; 247. *Fantin-Latour* (of Grenoble, 1836-1904), Portr. of himself; 366. *Alph. de Neuville*, Battle of Rezonville (fragment; 1882); 407. *Ravier*, Rising

sun; 314. *Harpignies*, Landscape; 427. *H. Scheffer*, Arrest of Charlotte Corday; 317. *E. Hebert* (of Grenoble, 1817-1908), Portr. of himself; 193. *Brouillet*, Wounded peasant; 253. *E. Faure*, Negress; 133. *Achard*, View from St-Egrève (p. 408); 246. *Fantin-Latour*, Anniversary of Berlioz (p. 495); 298. *L. Guétal*, Lac de l'Eychauda (p. 468).

Room IV. To the left: 309. *Hareux*, The Romanche at Livet (p. 436); 423. *Roybet*, Fool of Henri III.; 330. *Henner*, Portr. of his mother; 207. *G. Courbet*, Waterfall. — 320. *Hébert*, Christ revealing the destinies of France (designed for the Panthéon). 217. *Debelle*, Napoleon entering Grenoble in 1815; 227. *Delacroix*, St. George; 157. *Bastien-Lepage*, Mlle. Xoupp. — Adjacent is the Exhibition Hall of the Library (see below).

Sculpture, in rooms parallel to the above, returning towards the vestibule. — Room I. To the left: 47. *Etcheto*, François Villon; 85. *Rodin*, Youth; *H. Ding*, 37. Muse of Berlioz, 38. Gratianopolis; 51. *E. Frémiet*, Cat and kittens; 18. *Chaplain*, Medals and plaquettes; 11. *Basset*, The torrent (p. 410; reduced); 83. *Rambaud*, Bayard when a child (p. 432). Also, in this and the next room, drawings, water-colours, and pastels. — Room II. To the left: 26. *Vital-Cornu*, Melancholy. To the right: 84. *Rambaud*, Death of Berlioz; 33. *Desprez*, Innocence; 78. *Montagne*, Mother about to bathe her child. In the centre: 82. *Pradier*, Phryne; 55. *A. J. Gardet*, Archer; 70. *Marcellin*, Cyparissus; 60. *Husson*, Haydée. — Room III. Antique, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures. To the right: *146. *Italian School of 18th Cent.*, Benedict XIV.; terracotta statuettes, two from Tanagra (4th cent. B.C.), one from Myrina (3rd cent. B.C.); 192. Roman lady (late 1st cent. A.D.); 202. Head of a woman (Greek; 4th cent. B.C.); *201. Stele (Greek; 5th cent. B.C.); 128. St. Roch, in wood (end of 15th cent.); 118. Virgin and Child, in wood (12th cent.).

The **Library,** in the right wing of the building, contains 400,000 vols., 10,000 MSS., and 623 incunabula; in theological works it is one of the richest libraries in the provinces. The *Exhibition Hall* is decorated with allegorical paintings by Rahoult and Blanc-Fontaine. The glass cases contain MSS., incunabula, rich bindings, seals, and coins. Note in Case 77 (1st on right), the Catholicon, printed in 1460 by Gutenberg at Mayence; Case 93, curious portrait of Joan of Arc (1485). Above are busts of Dauphinois celebrities, notably *Barnave by *Houdon*, and Lesdiguières by *Richier* (1610). At the end is a relief of the environs of Grenoble. Then, in the centre, a Merovingian helmet (early 6th cent.), and below it the Croissant de la Buisse, a prehistoric relic; bronzes, incl. a fine Aphrodite (Greek; 4th cent. B.C.); vases, statuettes, and Sèvres vases.

On the first floor are collections of mineralogy, industrial art, etc., on the second floor drawings and engravings.

The *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. F, G, 4, 5), a little to the left, behind the Préfecture, comprises a botanical garden, a shady promenade, and a small collection of animals. Entrance in the Rue Dolomieu. The *Muséum*, by the entrance, is open daily, 11-4 (except Mon.). The ground and 1st floors contain zoological collections. On the 2nd floor, to the right, are the mineralogical, geological, and palæontological collections; to the left are the botanical.

In the Place Vaucanson, W. of the Place de la Constitution, rises a statue of *Jacques Vaucanson* (Pl. E, 4), the mechanician (1709-82). On the S.W. is the *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. 8; E, 4); beyond is the *Square des Postes*, with a monument to *Doudart de Lagrée* (1823-68), explorer of the Mekong.

Near the Porte de France, on the site of the old forts, is the pretty *Jardin des Dauphins* (Pl. C, 2; adm. 50 c.; beautiful view), containing an equestrian statue of Philis de la Charce by Dan. de Campagne.

From Grenoble to *Chambéry* (Aix-les-Bains), *Chapareillan*, and *Allevard*, see R. 59; to *Briançon*, see R. 60; to *St-Jean-de-Maurienne*, see pp. 435-437; to *Gap*, viâ *La Mure*, see R. 58; to *Digne*, see R. 63; to *Marseilles*, see R. 70.

From Grenoble to Valence, 61½ M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. (11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). Views on the left. — To (11½ M.) *Moirans*, see p. 408. — 17 M. *Tullins-Fures.* **Tullins** (Central-Hôtel; pop. 4578) is an industrial town. *Fures* (Hôt. Mathieu), a little watering-place, 1 M. to the N.E., has a spring containing bicarbonate of soda (59°). Walnuts abound in this region. — 23 M. *L'Albenc* (Hôt. des Voyageurs). Superb road thence viâ *St-Gervais*, the *Gorges de la Drevenne* ('Route des Ecouges'), and the *Col de Romeyère* (3525 ft.) to (15¼ M.) *La Balme-de-Rencurel* (p. 425; carr. 30-35 fr.). — 25½ M. *Vinay* (Hôt. Moderne). To the N.W. (omn.) lies the pilgrim-resort of *Notre-Dame-de-l'Osier.*

32½ M. **St-Marcellin** (920 ft.; Hôt. du Petit-Paris, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de France; pop. 3348). Behind the church, with its Romanesque tower, is the pretty *Promenade de Joud*. Steam-tramway to (72½ M.) *Monplaisir* (tramway to Lyons, No. 18, see p. 240), viâ (17 M.) *Roybon*, (30 M.) *La Côte-St-André* (p. 495), and (44 M.) *St-Jean-de-Bournay* (p. 494). Circular trip by motor-omn. daily (1st July to 15th Sept.; 23 fr.) from St-Marcellin to *Pont-en-Royans* (p. 425), the *Goulets*, *Les Barraques*, *La Chapelle-en-Vercors*, the *Forêt de Lente* (see below), *St-Jean-de-Royans* (see below), and back to St-Marcellin. Between St-Marcellin and Pont-de-Royans are (1 hr.) the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Beauvoir*, once a favourite residence of the Dauphins. Omn. twice daily from St-Marcellin to (7½ M.; 1¼ hr.; 75 c.) **St-Antoine** (Hôt. des Voyageurs), with an ancient abbey. The **Church* is a superb building of the 13th-15th cent., with a finely sculptured portal and interesting interior (high-altar of 1667, Aubusson tapestry of the 17th cent., mural paintings in the 2nd chapel to the left, reliquaries of the 16th-17th cent., paintings, etc.).

38½ M. *St-Hilaire-St-Nazaire* (Hôt. Marchand). Omn. four or five times daily to (7½ M., in 1 hr.; 85 c.) *Pont-en-Royans* (p. 425), passing (1¼ M.) *St-Nazaire-en-Royans* (see below). Omn. also to (7 M.) *St-Jean-en-Royans* (see below).

49 M. **Romans** (Hôt. Touvart, at the station; Hôt. de l'Europe; pop. 17,201), an industrial town, with large boot-factories, well situated on the Isère, grew up in the 9th cent. around an abbey, of which the fine church of *St-Barnard*, with its sculptured portal and Romanesque tower and nave, is a relic. Many old houses. On the opposite bank lies *Bourg-de-Péage*, whence a steam-tramway runs to *Valence* (see pp. 497, 496). Tramway from Romans to *Tain* and *St-Donat*, see p. 495. From Romans a steam-tramway runs in 2½ hrs., viâ (11 M.) *St-Nazaire-en-Royans* (Grand-Hôtel), with silk-factories, a ruined castle, and a grotto, and (17 M.) **St-Jean-en-Royans** (Hôt. du Royans; omn. to St-Hilaire-St-Nazaire, see above; road to Crest, see p. 497), to (23 M.) *Pont-en-Royans* (p. 425).

[From St-Jean-en-Royans to the Forêt de Lente, a most interesting excursion (omn. meets first train in summer, 4 fr. return; motor-omn., see above; carr. 20 fr. for the day). The road ascends to the left outside the village. After 5 M. it forks. The old road to the right crosses the *Col de l'Echarasson* (3740 ft.; view). The new **Route de Combe-Laval*, to the left, is hewn in the rocks of the *Cirque de Combe-Laval*. After two more tunnels we reach the Hôtel Faravelon and the **Forêt de Lente** (12,500 acres). At the (½ M. farther) *Croix des Autarets* we rejoin the Echarasson road, and next reach the *Chalet-Hôtel of the C.A.F.* (3545 ft.; R. 3½, B. 1, L. or D. 3½ fr.; telephone), 9½ M. from St-Jean, an admirable centre for walks. Carriages return to (12 M.) St-Jean viâ the *Col de la Portette*, with its splendid beech-wood, the *Tunnel de Pionnier*, the *Col de la Croix*, and the Bouvante road.]

The Valence line crosses the river. — 56½ M. *St-Marcel-lès-Valence.* We descend into the Rhone valley and join the Lyons line (R. 66). — 61½ M. *Valence* (p. 495).

Merlas
la Chapelle
St Pierre de Genebroz
St Christophe-la-Grotte
Massieu
LES ECHELLES
St Christophe-entre-deux-Guiers
Entremont le Vieux
la Batière
le Bu let
Pont Jeandlon
Entre-deux-Guiers
le Chatelard
Corbel
les Curiaux
Miribel
1451
969
Thuz
Guiers Vif
Savoie
Chatelomière
St Pierre-d'Entremont
1159
les Combes
St Roch
les Moulins
les Reverdy
Isère
651
les Terpends
Guiers
le Villard
St Nicolas-de-Macherin
le Perrin
St Aupre
ST LAURENT du Pont
1565
1784
les Essaux
Col de Porquerie
1643
St Etienne-de-Crossey
Chapelle St Bruno
Col de Bovinant
1812
les Vieilles
St Joseph-de-Rivière
Fourvoirie
1918
VOIRON
Col de Sonnant
Col du Cucheron
1603
Coublovie
Cour de Curier
Grande-Chartreuse
St Julien
Pt St Bruno
St Pierre de Chartreuse
Courrerie
Col de la Ruchère
Col de la Grande Vache
Col de la Grande Sure
Charmant Som
Roc de Belle
Perquelin
Pommiers
Col de la Charmette
Cherlieu
Roc d'Arguille
Dent de Crolles
VOREPPE
Chalais
Pinéo
Chamechaude
St Pancrasse
le Chevallon
Mont St Martin
Sarcenas
Bernin
Fontanil
Provevsieux
le Sappey
Quaix
Novarey
St Egrève
la Monta
Rostang
Bivier
St Ismier
St Nazaire
Villard
St Jean
St Robert
Meylan
les Engenières
Dent du Loup
Corenc
Montbonnot
la Combe
le Versoud
Sassenage
St Martin le Vinoux
la Tronche
GRENOBLE
DOMENE
Fontaine
les Balmes
Murianette
Revel
Pariset
Gières
Venon
St Martin d'Hères
Sassenay
Sevssinet
Sevssins
Poisat
St Martin d'Uriage
Moucherotte
Eybens
Villard-Laurent
Bouvante
Bresson
Herbey
Uriage
Vif
Veynes
Claix
Bourg d'Oisans
0 2 4 6 8 Kilom.
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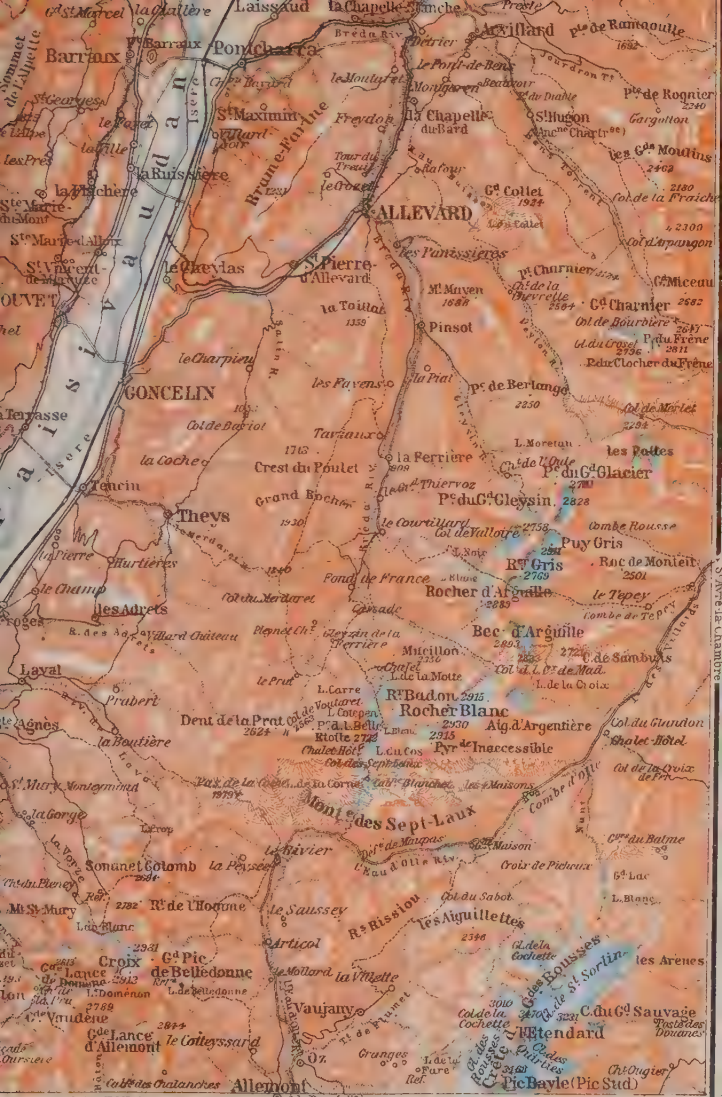
Barraux
Pont de Barraux
Pontcharra
St Maximin
Villard
la Chapelle du Bard
la Ruissière
la Pachère
Ste Marie-du-Mont
Ste Marie-d'Alloix
St Vincent-de-Mercuze
le Cheylas
St Pierre-d'Allevard
ALLEVARD
Cd Collet 1924
Col de la Fraiche
Col Arpingon
Pic Charnier
Cd Charnier 2582
Col de Bourdière
Col du Frêne
Pic du Frêne
Pic Clocher du Frêne
Cd Miceau
Pic de Bertagne
Col de Merlet
Pic du Gd Glacier
Les Poltes
Pic du Gd Cleysin 2828
Puy Gris
Roc de Montet
Rt Gris
Rocher d'Argouille
le Tepey
Bec d'Argouille
Pic de Sambuis
Col d'Arguille
Col du Glandon
Chalet-Hôtel
Col de la Croix de Fer
Pic de Badon 2915
Rocher Blanc
Aig d'Argentière
Pyr de Inaccessible
Mont des Sept-Laux
Col de la Maison
Cime du Balme
Col du Sabot
Rt de l'Homme
Rt Rissiou
les Aiguillettes
Croix de Belledonne
Cd Pic de Belledonne
Col de la Vaudaine
Cde Lance d'Allemont
le Cotteyssard
Vaujany
la Villette
Col de la Cochette
Cd du Gd Sauvage
l'Etendard
les Arènes
Pic Bayle (Pic Stud)
Allemont
le Bourg d'Oisans
Col des Rousses
Col de St Sorlin
Col des Quirlies
Ch Ougier
Col des Douanes
Col de la Croix
Col de Merlet
Col de la Fraiche
Col Arpingon
Col de la Chevrette
Col du Frêne
Col de la Cochette
Col de la Croix
Col de la Croix de Fer
Col de la Maison
Col du Sabot
Col de la Cochette
Col de la Croix de Fer
Col de la Croix de Fer
Col de la Croix de Fer

57. Excursions from Grenoble.

I. Short Excursions.

To the N. of the town rises **Mont Rachais** (3470 ft.; see inset map on Plan, p. 409), a superb point of view, but occupied in great part by *Fort Rabot* (Pl. C, D, 2) and by the *Fort de la Bastille* higher up (no adm.). It is worth while, however, to ascend to the entrance of Fort Rabot (1/4 hr. from the Quai Perrière), passing to the left of the convent of Ste-Marie-d'en-Haut (p. 411). — The 'Chemin de la Bastille' ascends to the left from the Quai des Allobroges, behind No. 7) 8 reached by tramway No. 3; p. 409), passing (3/4 hr.) a small café. A path to the left leads hence in 20 min. to a **Belvedere* (1870 ft.; superb view). The main path next mounts to (1/2 hr.) the arête of the **Jalla** (2135 ft.), up which we may climb, passing (3/4 hr.) the *Ferme Repellin*, to the (25 min.) top of Mont Rachais (3 hrs. from Grenoble). The quarries of the Jalla yield the clay of which cement is made in the kilns at the Porte de France (Pl. B, C, 2; comp. p. 410). — The N. peak of Mont Rachais (3305 ft.) may be reached by road from the Col de Vence in 3/4 hr. (p. 423).

To the W. of Mont Rachais rises the *Néron*, or *Néiron* (4282 ft.; fine view), misnamed 'Casque de Néron'. The ascent, once dangerous, has now, through the opening of a new path, been rendered comparatively easy for those not subject to giddiness.

On the right bank of the Isère, 1 M. to the N.E. of Grenoble, is **La Tronche** (tramway, see pp. 409, 432; pop. 2922), an industrial village, whose church contains a Madonna by E. Hébert (d. 1908). Pleasant walk thence by the Le Sappey road, past the foot of the old *Couvent de Montfleury*, and leaving on the right the hamlet of *Bouquéron*, with its picturesque château, to (3 M. from Grenoble) *Corenc* (Café de la Corne-d'Or), an admirable point of view. From the Croix-de-Montfleury tramway terminus (No. 3) we may walk to Bouquéron direct, viâ Montfleury and a short-cut avoiding the Corenc bend. (From Croix-de-Mont to the Col de Vence 1 1/2 hr., to Le Sappey 1 hr. more; see p. 423.)

Above Corenc rises the fortified **St-Eynard** (4460 ft.; no adm.). We may ascend from the Le Sappey road to a gallery (4100 ft.), where we enjoy the best view in the neighbourhood of Grenoble.

To Sassenage and Veurey, 3 1/2 and 9 1/2 M., electric tramway (No. 8; p. 409) in 26 or 54 min. — The excursion to Sassenage and the Gorges du Furon takes 3-4 hrs. or more.

From the Rue Félix-Poulat (Pl. D, 3) the cars run viâ the Place Victor-Hugo and Cours Berriat to the Drac. Beyond the river they stop at *Saveuil*, *Les Balmes*, and *Fontaine*.

3 1/2 M. **Sassenage** (Hôt. Girerd, Faure) is prettily situated at the foot of an abrupt hill. On the right is a 17th cent. château,

containing valuable pictures, tapestry, etc. (shown in the owner's absence). In the church, which has an 11th cent. tower, is the tomb of the Duc de Lesdiguières (p. 430).

The **Gorges du Furon,** a ravine between sheer rocks, with several waterfalls, are visited from Sassenage. To explore the *Grottoes* (adm. 2, each pers. extra $^1/_2$ fr.), a guide is necessary (office in the Place St-Pierre). The visit (toilsome at any time, and impossible when the torrent is high) takes $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. The Furon, higher up, forms several other wild ravines (p. 424).

From Sassenage the tramway goes on to (7 M.) *Noyarey* and ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Veurey* (Hôt. de la Rive), a village $1^1/_4$ M. from Voreppe station (p. 408).

The **Pyramide de la Buf** (5340 ft.) is a splendid point of view (ascent from Veurey 6 hrs.). Road to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Côte-Maillet* (2325 ft.); then by a path S. to the houses of *Les Galens;* next N.W., and later S. over pastures to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Pas de la Clé* (4955 ft.); lastly E. (red marks), to the (1 hr.) top. Those with steady heads may descend to ($3^3/_4$ hrs.) Noyarey (see above).

To the Tour Sans-Venin, St-Nizier, and the Moucherotte, 10-12 hrs., or, if we turn back at the Tour Sans-Venin, 5-6 hrs., a charming excursion, which may be combined with the preceding.

We may reach the pretty village of *Seyssinet* (855 ft.; cafés) either by tramway (No. 7, p. 409; being prolonged to St-Nizier and Lans) or by omnibus, starting from 30 Rue du Lycée. A winding road (short-cut to the right of the church), with fine views, ascends from the village to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the **Château de Beauregard** (1360 ft.; 18th cent.), in a superb site. At the upper end of the park is a picturesque ravine called the *Désert de J.-J. Rousseau* (key kept at the château). From the château we may either follow the high-road to the Tour Sans-Venin, or ascend to the tower by a short-cut diverging a little before the entrance to the Désert. The latter route leads past (1 hr.) a group of houses (Rest. Canaple) and an old chapel to the ***Tour Sans-Venin** (2135 ft.), the relic of a mediæval fortress. Splendid panorama. A little higher up is the hamlet of *Pariset.* We may descend N., viâ the *Bois de Vouillant,* the *Ferme Giraud* (rfmts.), and the curious defile of the *Coup-de-Sabre,* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Fontaine* (tramway, see p. 415).

From Pariset (see above) the road ascends to **St-Nizier** (3840 ft.; Hôt. du Moucherotte, Geymond; guides), a village on a plateau at the foot of the Trois-Pucelles (p. 417), a buttress of the Moucherotte. This point may also be reached in $1^1/_2$ hr. by a path direct from the Rest. Canaple (see above). The road goes on to Lans and Villard-de-Lans (tramway being made; p. 424). — The Moucherotte is easily ascended from St-Nizier in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs.; the path (guide-posts) mounts to the S., beyond the church, and through a cheminée ($1^3/_4$ hr.) to a spring, from which we ascend the pastures to the

top. The ***Moucherotte,** or *Pic d'Aigle* (6255 ft.), an isolated peak, very abrupt on the N. and E., is one of the grandest points of view near Grenoble. The view embraces the peaks bordering the Isère and Drac valleys, the Grande-Chartreuse group, a great part of the Haut-Dauphiné, Maurienne, and Tarentaise Mts., and (through the Graisivaudan gap) Mont Blanc. — From the lower end of St-Nizier a steep but picturesque path (guide-posts) leads N.W., down the *Pas du Curé* (cheminée), to (1 1/2 hr.) *Engins* (p. 424).

The **Trois-Pucelles,** precipitous rocks visible from Grenoble, really four in number, are difficult to scale. The *Grosse-Pucelle* (5085 ft.) is the highest; the others are the *Grande-Pucelle*, the *Pucelle de St-Nizier* (W.), and the *Petite-Pucelle* (E.).

From Grenoble to **Eybens** (Hôt. Fleury), a pretty village with an old château, 3 1/2 M. to the S., we go by tramway (p. 409) from the Place Grenette, past *La Bajatière* (beyond Pl. F, 5, 6).

II. Uriage and its Environs.

From Grenoble to Uriage, 8 M., by the Le Bourg-d'Oisans electric tramway (p. 435) in 3/4-1 hr. (1 or 3/4 fr.; return 1 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 10 c.); from 1st July to 30th Sept. also motor-omn. 5 times daily in 1/2 hr. from the Place Grenette (Pl. E. 3; 1 fr.). — The tram-cars start from the *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. A, 3, 4) or the *Square des Postes* (Pl. D, 4); they stop also at the Places de la Constitution and Malakoff. — Fine views. 4 1/2 M. *Gières*, near the P.L.M. station. Branch-line to Froges, see p. 431. Our car turns S. into the deep valley of the Sonnant. — 8 M. *Uriage*, station near the Casino. We may return to Grenoble viâ *Vizille* (p. 435).

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel, Hôt. du Cercle, Ancien-Hôtel, Hôt. des Bains*, all under the Etablissement; *Hôt-Rest. Monnet*, in the court of the Etablissement, R. from 7, B. 1 1/4, L. 5, D. 7 (wine extra), P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. Central*, L. 2 1/2, D. 5 fr., *Hôt. du Globe*, R. from 3, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. du Rocher*, R. 1, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris, Hôt. Chabert*, two hôtels meublés, opposite the park; *Hôt. du Midi*, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. des Négociants*, L. or D. 3, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. du Parc & du Nord*, above the park; *Hôt. de l'Europe; Hôt. des Alberges;* etc. — Lodgings and Villas to let.

Restaurants. *Rest. du Cercle*, first-class, L. 3 or 4, D. 3 1/2 or 5 fr.; also at *Monnet's* and other hotels.

Etablissement. Bath 1 1/4-3 1/4 fr.; douche 1/2-2 1/2 fr.; buvette 10 c. per glass, 8 fr. for season. Concerts twice daily in the park. — Casino (15th June to 15th Sept.). Adm. 1, incl. theatre 3-5 fr.; per month 10 and 40-60 fr. For the rooms of the Cercle an introduction is necessary.

Cab, 3 fr. per hour. To the Château d'Uriage 3 or 4 1/2, return 4 1/2 or 5 1/2 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office, adjoining the Casino. — Syndicat d'Initiative.

Guides: Fr. and Jos. Henri Boujard, at St-Martin-d'Uriage (p. 118). Tariff: 6-8 fr. per day; porter 5-6 fr.; return from a distance 2-4 fr. — Horse or mule 1 1/2, donkey 1 fr. per hour, and 50 c. more for attendant. Special tariff for various excursions, see pp. 418 et seq.

Uriage (1360 ft.), a village noted for its mineral waters, lies in a pretty dale, shut in by wooded hills, with the old château (p. 418) of the Comte de St-Ferriol, the owner of the baths, and numerous charming villas. The well-organized *Etablissement* (25th May to 5th Oct.), in a park to the left from the tramway station, is supplied

by an abundant spring impregnated with chloride of sodium and sulphur (80°). The water, known to the Romans, is highly tonic and purgative; it specially suits delicate persons and children, and is much used as a cure for nervous and cutaneous diseases. Close by is the *Casino* (p. 417). Near the Hôtel du Rocher is the small *Chapel*, with several pictures by old masters. The avenue skirting the park leads to (10 min.) the *Parc des Alberges*.

Walks. The (10-15 min.) **Château d'Uriage** (1665 ft.) is open to the public on Fri., 2-4, and on other days when the family is absent. It dates from the 13th-16th cent., but is modernized. It contains some fine old tapestry, Roman antiquities, and a natural history collection.

Pleasant walks, rides, or drives also in the *Valley of Vaulnaveys* to the *Château de Vizille* (5½ M.; p. 436); to *Villeneuve*, ¾ hr. N.W. of Uriage, and *Herbeys*, an old château of the Bishops of Grenoble, 1¼ hr. S.W., whence we may ascend the *Montagne des Quatre-Seigneurs* (3085 ft.; top occupied by a fort), descending to Gières (p. 431); to *St-Martin-d'Uriage* (see below) and *Combeloup* (3220 ft.; descent to Gières); lastly, ascent of the *Colline de Bellevue*, or *Signal de Montchabowd* (2410 ft.). These excursions take 2½-4 hrs. each. Mule 6, donkey 4, attendant 3 fr.

Excursions. To the Chartreuse de Prémol, 2¼ hrs., by a cart-road with fine views (mule 6, donkey 4, man 3 fr.). We diverge to the left from the Vizille road, short of the Parc des Alberges (see above), opposite the Hôtel Basset, and ascend to (¼ hr.) *St-Georges*, pass (½ hr.) *Belmont*, (½ hr.) *Le Gua*, the (20 min.) *Croix de Prémol* (about 2600 ft.), and through a wood, and reach (½ hr.) the ruined **Chartreuse de Prémol** (3595 ft.), in a delightful solitude. (Rfmts. at the forester's.)

To the Cascade de l'Oursière, 3½ hrs. (mule 8, donkey 6 fr.). We ascend past the château to (½ hr.) *St-Martin-d'Uriage* (Hôt. des Touristes), *Les Bonnets*, (¾ hr.) *La Grivolée*, and the (½ hr.) *Chalet des Seiglières* (3530 ft.; aub.). Then through a wood, where (½ hr.) we turn to the right, and in about 1¼ hr. more we reach the *Chalet de l'Oursière* (4855 ft.; open July-Oct.; L. 2½, D. 3½, wine extra), at the foot of the ***Cascade de l'Oursière**, a copious fall of about 325 ft. in several leaps, picturesquely framed with rocks and pines.

To the Croix de Chamrousse, 6-6½, 10 hrs. there and back (guide 6 or 9 fr.). Several routes, the best a bridle-path (mule 10, donkey 8, with return viâ the Oursière 2 fr. more; man 6-7 fr.). We pass the (2¼ hrs.) *Chartreuse de Prémol* (see above) and ascend to (2½ hrs.) the *Roche-Béranger* (6100 ft.; chalet-aub.), with an Alpine garden. To the Croix (see below) 1½ hr. more. From the chalet we may descend, with a guide, to Séchilienne or Rioupéroux (p. 436). — A longer route, bad at places, passes the (3½ hrs.) *Cascade de l'Oursière* (see above) and ascends by (½ hr.) the *Prairie de l'Oursière* (5295 ft.), above the waterfall, and past the (½ hr.) ruined *Chalet de l'Echaillon* (6020 ft.), the three *Lacs Robert* (1 hr.), and the (½ hr.) *Col des Trois-Fontaines* (7120 ft.), ½ hr. short of the Croix (guide-posts). The ***Chamrousse** (7400 ft.), crowned with a large cross, reveals an immense panorama, broken on the N.E. by the Croix de Belledonne. About 2 hrs. W. of the Chamrousse (3¾ hrs. from Uriage) is the *Chalet du Recoin* of the C.A.F. (5350 ft.), for winter-sports. — If we descend by the second route, we reach in 1 hr., just beyond the Chalet de l'Echaillon, a path leading down to the Oursière in 40 min., and past Lakes Longet and Claret to the Chalet-Hôtel de la Pra (p. 419) in 1½ hr.

The Ascent of the Croix de Belledonne is one of the easiest and most famous excursions among the Dauphiné Alps. To the Chalet-Hôtel de la Pra 5-6 hrs., thence to the top 3¾ hrs. more. Guide advisable, 8, 12, or 15 fr. for 1, 1½, or 2 days; one guide suffices for 4 persons. Mule to the chalet-hôtel 14 fr., and 8 fr. to the attendant. To the *Cascade* and *Prairie de l'Oursière* (4 hrs.), see above. Then, leaving on the right

the Chamrousse path, we ascend the left bank of the Doménon to (1¼ hr.) the *Col de l'Oursière* (6465 ft.), and over pastures to (¾ hr.) the **Chalet-Hôtel de la Pra** (7040 ft.; July-Oct.; bed from 2½, B. 1¼, L. or D. 2½ fr., wine extra; telephone) of the C.A.F., an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Belledonne group. To Revel, see p. 431; to L'Échaillon and the Chamrousse, see p. 418. — Near it are the pretty *Lacs Claret, Longet, Merlat*, etc. To the W. (30 min.) rises the *Colon* (7850 ft.; splendid view), visible from the park of Uriage. Then 1¼ hr. to the *Col de la Pra* (7300 ft.), where we join the Revel route (p. 431). We next mount to the (1½ hr.) *Lacs Doménon* (about 7870 ft.), often frozen, and the snow-region between the *Grande-Lauzière* (right) and the *Grande-Lance de Domène* (see below; left). Between the latter and the Croix de Belledonne is the *Col de Freydane* (see below), which we leave on the left. We mount the 'grand névé' to (1½ hr.) the *Col de Belledonne* (about 9180 ft.; route from Allemont, see p. 449), and reach the **Croix de Belledonne** (9555 ft.) in ½ hr. more. *Splendid view, notably of the Grandes-Rousses and the Pelvoux.

The **Grand-Pic de Belledonne** (9780 ft.) commands a still wider panorama, but is fit for experts only (4½-5 hrs. from La Pra; guide 17-20 fr.). The usual ascent is by the *Col de Freydane* (about 8860 ft.; see above), the upper plateau of the *Glacier de Freydane*, and the *Col de la Balmette*, at the foot of the N. arête of the Grand-Pic. We then climb part of this arête and up a cheminée at the top of the great E. couloir (route from Allemont, see p. 449), which we cross (aided by two ropes), and lastly reach the top through the *Trapon*, an aperture in the rock. Another way up is viâ the Croix de Belledonne and the **Pic Central de Belledonne** (9640 ft.), but this 'traversée des trois pics', though facilitated by wire-ropes, is much more difficult (6-7 hrs. from La Pra; guide 30 fr.).

From the Col de Freydane or the Col de la Balmette we may descend, with a guide, across the Glacier de Freydane (see above) to (1 hr.) the *Lac Blanc;* we then go down the valley of the Vorze, the effluent of the lake, to the *Habert du Pleyney* (4435 ft.), below the *Cascades de Boulon*, and to (2½ hrs.) the hamlet of *La Gorge* (2460 ft.). Road thence to (1 M.) *St-Mury* (p. 431) and (3½ M. more) *Lancey* station (p. 431). — To the E. of the Habert de Pleyney, 3 hrs. from St-Mury, and near the Habert de la Pierre, is the *Refuge Jean-Collet* (6760 ft.). Thence are ascended the *Rocher de l'Homme* (9125 ft.) and the *Sommet Colomb* (8840 ft.).

A superb view is afforded by the ***Grande-Lance de Domène** (9230 ft.), easily ascended from La Pra in 2½-2¾ hrs. (guide 12 fr.). — The *Grande-Lance d'Allemont* (p. 449; guide 20 fr.), more difficult, takes 6½ hrs.

III. The Grande-Chartreuse.

The easiest route is by train to Voiron, by tramway thence to St-Laurent-du-Pont, and by motor-omn. to the monastery; back viâ Le Sappey. Circular tickets for this tour are obtained at the station or at the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 409; June-Sept.; 12 fr. 90, 11 fr. 95, 10 fr. 65 c.; available for 15 days). Those who do not wish to return to Grenoble may go viâ Le Sappey and come back viâ St-Laurent to Voiron station.

Walkers may reach the Chartreuse in 7-8 hrs. from Grenoble. By road to (4½ M.) *La Monta* (Hôt. des Terrasses; ½ hr. by tramway No. 4, see p. 409), *Proveysieux* (6½ M.; aub.; pretty site), and (1½ hr. from La Monta) the *Pont du Gua* (2065 ft.), at the entrance of *Pomaray* (Aub. Pra); then by bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) **Col de la Charmette** (4200 ft.; rfmts. at the forester's). To the E. rises the *Charmant-Som* (2 hrs.; p. 423). We descend to (½ hr.) the ruined *Habert de Tenaison*, beyond which we cross a brook. Where the path forks we go to the right to the (¾ hr.) **Col de la Cochette** (about 4590 ft.) and the (¾ hr.) *Habert Malamille;* or we may go to the left (leaving a path to the left to the Pont

St-Pierre, see below) to the **Pas des Sangles**, sheer above the Guiers valley, and the Habert Malamille. Next (1/2 hr.) come the *Habert Valombre* and the (1/4 hr.) *Pont de la Tannerie*, and lastly, to the left, the (1/2 hr.) *Courrerie* (p. 422) and the (1/2 hr.) *Grande-Chartreuse*, or, to the right, *St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (p. 422).

Tramway from St-Béron to St-Laurent, see p. 407.

1. From Grenoble to the Grande-Chartreuse viâ Voiron and St-Laurent-du-Pont. — Train to *Voiron*, 15 1/2 M., in 1/2-3/4 hr. (2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 25 c.). Then steam-tramway to *St-Laurent-du-Pont*, 11 M., in 1 hr. (fares from Grenoble 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 45 c.). Road thence to the *Grande-Chartreuse*, 5 1/2 M., by motor-omn. (June-Sept.) 2 or 3 times daily in 40 min. (3 1/2, return 6 fr.). Motor-omn. also from St-Laurent to *St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (p. 422), 7 M., 3 or 4 times daily (June-Sept.) in 40 min. (3 1/2, return 6 fr.).

From Grenoble to (15 1/2 M.) *Voiron*, see p. 408. The tramway, partly following the St-Laurent road, starts from the station, crosses the line, and ascends in windings (views). — 5 M. *St-Etienne-de-Crossey*. Then the *Gorges du Crossey*, 1 1/4 M. long. — 7 1/2 M. *Pont-de-Demay*. To the Col de la Placette, see p. 421.

11 M. **St-Laurent-du-Pont** (1345 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3 1/2, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe, des Voyageurs, des Deux-Mondes; pop. 2773), in a pretty valley on the Guiers-Mort, has a modern church, built by the Carthusians, with 14th cent. stalls from the old *Chartreuse de Curière* (2 3/4 M. to the S.). Then, on the left, a *Hospital*, also built by the Carthusians.

Tramway to *St-Béron*, see p. 407. — Motor-omn. from Grenoble viâ the Col de la Placette, see p. 421. — Motor-omn. to St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse, see above; to *Aix-les-Bains* viâ *Les Echelles* and *Chambéry*, see p. 370.

The road to the (5 1/2 M.) Chartreuse, which well repays walkers (2 1/2 hrs.), turns to the right and ascends the picturesque *Vallée du Guiers-Mort*.

1 1/4 M. (from St-Laurent) *Fourvoirie*. At the old distillery here (now let to a company) the Carthusians made their famous 'Grande-Chartreuse' liqueur from aromatic plants, a rich source of revenue, chiefly spent in charitable objects. The monks have transferred their distillery to Tarragona in Spain, and sell their liqueur under the name of 'Liqueur des Pères-Chartreux'. As the name Fourvoirie indicates (forata via, 'a gap'), the valley is so narrow that it was impassable until the 16th cent., when the Carthusians made a road, since widened. The picturesque **Gorge* beyond is the beginning of the *Désert*, once the domain of the monks, but now, like the convent, owned by the State. — Beyond (3 M.) *Pont St-Bruno*, 138 ft. high, we observe a picturesque old bridge in ruins. We ascend high above the Guiers. On the right rises the rock called *Œillette*, or *Aiguillette*. Beyond the last we sight the Grand-Som, with its cross (p. 422). — 4 1/2 M. *La Croix-Verte*. We leave on the right the *Pont St-Pierre*, leading to St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse (about 1 1/2 M.; p. 422). Lastly we ascend in windings, and from the last bend we sight the monastery, to the left.

2. From Grenoble to the Grande-Chartreuse viâ the Col de la Placette and St-Laurent-du-Pont. - By road, $25^1/_2$ M.; motor-omn. (starting from 10 Place Grenette) from 15th June to 30th Sept., once or twice daily in 2 hrs. (10 fr.). The cars stop $3^1/_2$ or 4 hrs. at the monastery and return viâ Le Sappey (p. 423, in 2 hrs. (8 fr.; circular fare 15 fr.).

The road leads to *Voreppe* ($8^1/_2$ M.; p. 408; tramway, see p. 409), leaves the Isère, and ascends the Placette dale in windings (fine views). To the right lies the pretty village of *Pommiers*. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Col de la Placette* (1955 ft.).

To the E. we may follow a bridle-path over the *Pas de la Miséricorde* to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) the *Chalet de la Grande-Vache*, and thence easily ascend, in 1 hr., the *Grande-Sure* (6310 ft.), a splendid point of view (indicator).

From the col we descend rapidly, and reach the Voiron road and tramway near the (16 M.) *Pont-de-Demay* (p. 420). — 20 M. *St-Laurent-du-Pont*, and thence to the monastery, see p. 420.

The **Grande-Chartreuse** (3205 ft.), a monastery founded by St. Bruno in 1084, became the cradle of a widely spread order, whence it gained the title of 'Grande', and its prior was the superior of the whole order. On the passing of the Association Law of 1901 the nine other houses of the order in France accepted dissolution, but the mother-house applied for state recognition. This, however, was refused, and the monks, expelled in April, 1903, removed to the Certosa of Farneta, near Lucca, in Italy. The monastery, which has been burnt down several times and was rebuilt for the last time in 1676, now ranks as a 'national monument', but now sadly lacks the life and interest of the old monastic times.

The entrance is on the N. Opposite the chief portal is the *Hôtellerie St-Bruno* (R. $3^1/_2$-4, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 4, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 9 fr.), formerly the hostelry for women, who were not admitted to the monastery. Hotels at St-Pierre, see p. 422.

Visitors are shown round every half-hour (fee). The cloister is 240 yds. long and 25 yds. wide. The chief points of interest are the chapter-house, with a statue of St. Bruno by Foyatier, the church, the sumptuous Chapelle St-Louis, the prior's parlour, the empty library, the refectories, the prior's cell and a monk's cell, and lastly the cemetery, in which the monks were buried face downwards, without a coffin. Each grave is marked by a wooden cross without inscription, but the graves of the superiors have stone crosses.

The *Cell* of a Carthusian monk is really a small two-storied house, with two rooms on each floor. On the ground-floor are the wood-shed and the work-room, the latter having a carpenter's bench and a lathe. Upstairs are a kitchen and a room serving as bedroom, refectory, oratory, and study. The bed occupies a curtained alcove. Each house has also a small garden, which the inmate cultivated and in which he took the air. The monks, who wore white gowns, and who numbered about forty, never quitted their cells, except for the daily and nightly services, and once a week to walk in the 'Désert' (p. 420). They even took their meals in their cells, except on Sundays and certain feast-days, and they were forbidden to talk without the prior's permission. There were also about a hundred lay-brethren, who were robed in brown.

A road to the N., nearly opposite the monastery, leads to (40 min.) *Notre-Dame-de-Casalibus* ('of the huts'), a chapel built in 1452 on the site of the first convent, destroyed by a landslip in 1132. A little beyond it is the *Chapelle St-Bruno* (3905 ft.), rebuilt in the 17th cent. on the site of the original chapel of the saint. The keys of the chapels may be obtained at the convent.

To the N. of the Chapelle St-Bruno a bridle-path ascends to the (1 hr.) *Col de la Ruchère* (4660 ft.; view), and then descends to *Ruchère* (3410 ft.), whence a cart-track leads to the road from Les Echelles to St-Pierre-d'Entremont, joining it near the Frou tunnel (3/4 hr.; p. 407).

From the Grande-Chartreuse the ascent of the Grand-Som takes 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 3 fr., but hardly needed, as the path is indicated by notice-boards; mule to the Chalet de Bovinant 5 fr.). The route is viâ Notre-Dame-de-Casalibus (see above) and the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Col de Bovinant* (5945 ft.), 1 1/4 hr. from the top. Ascent fatiguing but not dangerous. The **Grand-Som** (6670 ft.) ranks fourth amongst the Grande-Chartreuse peaks, but is only a little lower than the other three: *Lance de Malissard* (6760 ft.), *Dent de Crolles* (6780 ft.; p. 432), and *Pic de Chamechaude* (6845 ft.; p. 423). *View very extensive: E. are the Savoy Alps, including Mont Blanc; S.E. the Sept-Laux, the Belledonne, Taillefer, and Vercors ranges; N. the Lac du Bourget and the Jura; N.W. Lyons and the Lyonnais plains; W. the Forez and Ardèche Mts. We may descend E., viâ (2 1/4 hrs.) *Chamassot*, to (3/4 hr.) St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse (see below).

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3. From the Grande-Chartreuse to Grenoble viâ St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse and Le Sappey. — Road, 18 M.; motor-omn. (down only), see p. 121; between St-Pierre and Grenoble there is another motor-omn. service from June to Sept. once or twice daily in both directions in 2 1/4 hrs. (7 1/2 fr. each way).

Motor-omn. (Route des Alpes, see p. 340) daily (15th June to 15th Sept.) in both directions from Grenoble to *Le Sappey*, *St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (2 hrs.; 7 fr.), the *Grande-Chartreuse* (4 1/4 hrs.; 8 fr.), *St-Pierre-d'Entremont* (p. 407), *Chambéry* (p. 359; 8 hrs. 20 min.; 18 fr.), and *Aix-les-Bains* (p. 365; 8 hrs. 50 min.; 23 fr.).

The Le Sappey road leads to the left of that to St-Laurent-du-Pont, and (1 M.) passes near the *Courrerie*, once the residence of the 'Dom Courrier', the estate-overseer of the monastery, and later the farm-offices. We soon join the road ascending from the Pont St-Pierre (p. 420), and cross the Guiers-Mort, where the *Porte de l'Enclos* or *du Grand-Logis* once marked the limit of the Désert on this side. (New hotel now building here.) — 2 M. *Hôtel du Désert & du Grand-Som* (about 2625 ft.; R. 3-6, B. 1 1/4, L. 4, D. 4, P. from 9 fr., well spoken of), at *La Diat.*

St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse (3115 ft.; Hôt. Victoria, good, R. 3-6, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. du Nord, Paquet), in a pretty wooded valley, 1/4 hr. to the left, above the road, a favourite summer resort. It possesses an interesting Alpine garden. Motor-omn. from St-Laurent-du-Pont, see p. 420.

Numerous excursions. From *Perquelin*, 3/4 hr. E., we may visit the *Cascade du Guiers* (25 min. N.E.), the *Fontaine Noire* (50 min. S.E.), and the *Source du Guiers-Mort* (20 min. farther), issuing from a grotto. — A bridle-path, diverging from the high-road at La Diat (see above), ascends S.W. to (3 1/2 hrs.) the *Charmant-Som* (p. 423). — To the *Grand-Som*, 4 hrs., see above. To the *Dent de Crolles*, 4 hrs., viâ the Col des Ayes (St-Pancrasse), see p. 433. *Habert Valombré* (1 1/4 hr.), *Pas de Sangles* (20 min.), etc., see p. 420.

The Grenoble road (Route des Alpes, p. 340) now ascends the valley of St-Hugues, and then leaves it in several windings. Fine retrospect of the Grand-Som. In front rises the Chamechaude (see below). — 7½ M. *Col de Porte* (4440 ft.), in a wood, between the Chamechaude (left) and the Pinéa (right; see below).

The *Pinéa* (5835 ft.) is easily ascended from the col in 1½ hr., viâ the *Hubert de Porte* (1436 ft.) and then to the left. The bridle-path goes on to the right to the *Hubert de Charmant-Som* (2¾ hrs. from the col; 5435 ft.), where it leaves the Col de la Charmette path (1 hr.; p. 419) and ascends to the right to the top of the (½ hr.) **Charmant-Som** (6140 ft.; *View; indicator), which may be reached also direct from St-Pierre (see p. 422). The **Chamechaude** (6845 ft.: less easy; guide useful; *Panorama), the highest of the Chartreuse peaks, takes 3 hrs. from the Col de Porte. Coming from Grenoble, we go to the right beyond (3½ hrs.) Sarcenas (see below), by a path ascending N.E. to a chalet (1 hr. 10 min.), whence the top (view-indicator) is reached in ¾ hr. by the N.W. face. Descent, if desired, by the S.E. rocks in 2½ hrs. (two ropes) to the pastures of the Emeindra and Le Sappey (see below).

We descend rapidly to (8½ M.) *Sarcenas.* On leaving the wood we sight the Dauphiné Alps, beyond the Isère.

10 M. *Le Sappey* (3280 ft.; Hôt. des Touristes, R. from 2, L. or D. 2½-3½, P. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. du Dauphiné, du St-Eynard), in the middle of a grassy basin, is both a summer and a winter resort.

Pleasant walk to the pastures of the *Emeindra* (1½ hr.). Thence to the *Col de la Faita* (20 min.; 4595 ft.) and down to (2 hrs.) *St-Ismier* (p. 432). — Ascent of the Chamechaude, see above.

The road descends into the Vence valley and then ascends a fine wooded ravine. — 13½ M. *Col de Vence* (2460 ft.; two rest.), between the St-Eynard and Mont Rachais (p. 415). A road diverging W. skirts Mont Rachais and leads to Grenoble viâ the *Col de Clémentière* (2135 ft.). We now reach the most interesting part of the route. We have a superb *View of the Isère and Drac valleys, the Haut-Dauphiné Mts., and even of Mont Blanc to the left. — 15 M. *Corenc.* Thence to Grenoble, see p. 415.

IV. The Vercors. Gorges d'Engins, de la Bourne, and de la Vernaison. The Goulets.

A favourite excursion. Road from Grenoble to *Villard-de-Lans*, 20 M.; thence to *Pont-en-Royans*, 15 M. (or 22½ M. incl. détour by the Goulets); and thence to (10½ M.) *St-Marcellin* station or (7½ M.) *St-Hilaire-St-Nazaire* (p. 414), on the Grenoble and Valence line. Travellers from Valence may stop at St-Hilaire-St-Nazaire, take the omn. to Pont-en-Royans, and make the 'Tour des Goulets' mentioned below.

Motor-omn. of the P.L.M. Co. (15th June to 15th Sept.) from Grenoble (10 Place Grenette) to *Villard-de-Lans* (1½ hr.; 6 fr. 40 c.), *La Balme-de-Rencurel* (2 hr. 20 min.; 8 fr. 80 c.), and *Pont-en-Royans* (2½ hrs.; 13 fr. 20 c.); back viâ *Les Barraques* (¾ hr.; 2 fr. 20 c.; 2¼ hrs.' wait), *St-Martin-en-Vercors* (3¼ hrs.; 3 fr. 20 c.), and *Villard-de-Lans* (4¼ hrs.; 6 fr. 60 c.). Circular ticket 20 fr. — Omn. between Pont-en-Royans and *St-Hilaire-St-Nazaire* station (p. 414). Omn. also from Villard-de-Lans to Pont-en-Royans viâ La Balme-de-Rencurel, in 3 hrs. (back in 4 hrs.; 2½ fr.). Another omn. plies twice daily from Grenoble to Villard-de-Lans (5, back in 3 hrs.; 3 fr.).

The Syndicat d'Initiative of Pont-en-Royans (p. 425) organizes (10th

July to 15th Sept.) a 'Tour des Goulets', through the Grands-Goulets and back to Pont-en-Royans viâ the Pont de Goule-Noire and the Vallée de la Bourne (drive of 8½ hrs.; 4 fr.). — Circular trip from St-Marcellin through the Goulets and the Forêt de Lente, see p. 414.

Walkers go by tramway to Sassenage (p. 415) and thence by the old road to (1 hr.) the *Portes-d'Engins* and (1 hr.) *Engins:* or direct from Grenoble to *Engins* viâ the Pas du Curé (p. 417); or to *Villard-de-Lans* by the St-Nizier and Lans road (see p. 416 and below), or viâ Claix and the Col de l'Arc (see p. 439 and below).

Electric line now being made from Grenoble to Villard-de-Lans, viâ St-Nizier and Lans.

To (3½ M.) *Sassenage*, see p. 415. The Villard-de-Lans road, turning to the left, ascends a hill 3½ M. long (short-cut). Beautiful *Views. Below lies St-Egrève (p. 408), backed by the Néron (p. 415). We reach the *Passage des Portes-d'Engins*, a defile in which the *Furon* forms a cascade. (The gorges mentioned on p. 416 are lower down.) — 11 M. *Engins* (aub.), whence a path leads viâ the Pas du Curé to St-Nizier (see p. 417). We here enter the picturesque **Gorges d'Engins**, 1¼ M. long, and then traverse extensive pastures. — From (16 M.) *Les Vernes* a road leads viâ *Lans* (Hôt. Achard, Ravaud, Colomb; omn. to Autrans, see below), a village ½ M. to the left, to (5 M.) St-Nizier (p. 416). At the head of the valley to the left rise the bare *Montagnes de Lans*, dominated by the Moucherolle (see below). From Lans to the Col de l'Arc, see below, 2½ hrs. — 15½ M. *Jaume*. Road to the right to Autrans and Méaudre (see below). — 17 M. *Les Eymards* (3300 ft.), near the source of the *Bourne* (on the right).

20 M. **Villard-de-Lans** (3420 ft.; Hôt. de Paris, R. from 2½, L. or D. 3½, P. 8 fr.; Hôt. du Parc, de la Poste, Dauphinois; guide, Victor Marchand), both a summer and a winter resort.

To the E., 40 min., is the pretty *Fontaine de la Duis* or *du Petit-Vaucluse*. To the N.N.W., 6 M. (omn.), lie *Méaudre* (3320 ft.; Hôt. Martin, des Voyageurs), and 4 M. farther, *Autrans* (3430 ft.; Hôt. Romagnier, Repellin, Bernard; omn. in summer to Lans, see above, 6 M., 1½ fr.).

Good bridle-path to *Claix* (p. 439), 6½ hrs., over the (2½ hrs.) **Col de l'Arc** (5720 ft.; famous view). Still finer view from the *Pic St-Michel* (6360 ft.), N. of the col, easily ascended in ½ hr. Descent through the woods and pastures of the *Plateau de St-Ange* to (3¾ hrs.) Claix.

The **Grande-Moucherolle**, or **Grand-Arc** (7510 ft.), the highest of the Lans range after the Grand-Veymont (p. 440), is ascended in 5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.; way easily missed in the 'lapiaz') by the (¾ hr.) *Scierie Jarrand*, the (2 hrs.) *Fontaine de l'Oule*, and the (1½ hr.) *Col de la Moucherolle*, between the two peaks of the Moucherolle. The higher, E., is scaled from the col in ¾ hr.; sheer below lies the Gresse valley. Superb *Panorama. — Ascent on the E. side, from Vif, see p. 439.

The Pont-en-Royans road (road to the right to Méaudre, see above) descends in a long bend (short-cut) to the Bourne valley. About 2¾ M. beyond Villard begin the ***Gorges de la Bourne**, a picturesque rocky ravine. The road, partly hewn in the rock, runs high above the torrent, which forms numerous little cascades. The second bridge, 5½ M. from Villard, is the *Pont de Goule-Noire*, where the Bourne is joined by an even larger torrent

The direct road to Pont-en-Royans (omn., see p. 423) continues to descend the valley. — 28 M. (from Grenoble) *La Balme-de-Rencurel* (2295 ft.; Hôt. Belle, Callet, des Voyageurs; 'Route des Ecouges', see p. 414). We soon pass through a *Second Gorge*, as grand as the first, but shorter, ending in a cirque of rocks with a waterfall 1300 ft. high. At the foot of the fall is the grand stalactite *Grotte de Bournillon* ($1^1/_2$ hr. from Choranche; guide necessary). — $32^1/_2$ M. *Choranche* (755 ft.), adjoined by *Chartreux-les-Bains* (Hôt. Continental, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.), with sulphur-springs. Omn. to Pont-en-Royans (25 c.). Interesting grottoes in the neighbourhood. — 35 M. *Pont-en-Royans* (see below).

The 'Route des Goulets', diverging to the left before the Pont de Goule-Noire, ascends to (30 M.) *St-Julien-en-Vercors* (2975 ft.), and then descends to (32 M.) *St-Martin-en-Vercors* (2560 ft.; Hôt. Girard). — $34^1/_2$ M. *Les Barraques* (2090 ft.; Hôt. du Midi, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Raoul & des Grands-Goulets, Grenoblois), a hamlet above the Grands-Goulets.

About 4 M. to the S. is *La Chapelle-en-Vercors* (3100 ft.; Hôt. Bellier, des Voyageurs; omn. to St-Martin and Pont-de-Royans), whence the road goes on to *Die* (omn., see p. 197). To the Forêt de Lente (p. 414), $2^1/_2$ hrs.

The ***Gorges de la Vernaison** are as grand as those of the Bourne. The first, the **Grands-Goulets** ($1^1/_2$ M. long), begin a little below Les Baraques. The road is carried through tunnels and galleries 250 ft. above the torrent. Then the little *Vallée d'Echevis*, beyond which ($3^1/_2$ M. from the Grands-Goulets) we pass through the **Petits-Goulets** by five tunnels, 400-500 ft. above the Vernaison. — $40^1/_2$ M. *Ste-Eulalie.*

$42^1/_2$ M. **Pont-en-Royans** (950 ft.; Hôt. Bonnard, R. from $2^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. Villard, des Maronniers; Syndicat d'Initiative, Grande-Rue), a picturesquely situated little town, at the confluence of the Bourne and the Vernaison, dominated by a ruined castle.

Carriage to *St-Hilaire-St-Nazaire* station (p. 414) 6-10 fr.; to *Villard-de-Lans* or the *Grands-Goulets* 20-25 fr.; to *L'Albenc* (p. 414), viâ La Balme-de-Rencurel and the 'Route des Ecouges' (see above), 30-35 fr.; to the *Forêt de Lente* (p. 414), 25-30 fr. — Car Alpin to the *Ecouges* (see above and p. 414), Sun. and Thurs. from 10th July to 10th Sept., 5 fr. Tramway to Romans, see p. 414; omn. to St-Hilaire, see p. 414.

We descend to ($49^1/_2$ M.) *St-Marcellin* (p. 414), in the Isère valley.

58. From Grenoble to the Mountains, viâ La Mure.

I. From Grenoble to La Mure. The Valbonnais and Valjouffrey.

31 M. Railway in $2^1/_3$-$2^2/_3$ hrs. (5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 50 c.). Circular tickets to La Mure are issued by the Syndicat d'Initiative (p. 409), incl. drive back viâ Laffrey and Vizille (see p. 426); fares 9, 7, or 6 fr. — The line is to be continued to Corps and Gap.

To (12 M.) *St-Georges-de-Commiers*, see p. 439. Change trains; best views to the right. The **Ligne de la Mure*, a narrow-gauge

electric line, traverses a most picturesque district, with valuable coal-mines, and is of great structural interest. It ascends rapidly in windings. On the right are the Veynes line and the *Drac*.

17 M. *Notre-Dame-de-Commiers* (1570 ft.), with a priory of 1545. Superb *Views of the Drac valley, the Lans range (Grande-Moucherolle), Mont Aiguille (p. 440) in the distance, and behind us the Grande-Chartreuse group. Next comes the **Viaduc de la Rivoire*, 980 ft. above the valley. We quit the Drac valley.

22½ M. **La Motte-les-Bains** (2315 ft.; Gr.-Hôt. du Château, P. from 9 fr.; Hôt. du Bois; Hôt. des Bains, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3½ fr.), a hamlet enclosed by lofty mountains. On a hill in the middle of the valley is the well-organized *Etablissement*, occupying a 14th cent. château, restored and enlarged. The waters (142°), impregnated with chloride of sodium and bromides, are used in the treatment of rheumatism and uterine, lymphatic, and other maladies. Season June 1st to Sept. 20th.

The *Springs*, on the bank of the Drac, are worth seeing. A path descends to them from the Etablissement in ½ hr., crossing a small torrent, and ascending on the left bank. The water is pumped up with the aid of a waterfall 425 ft. high. The *Montaynard*, or *Signal de Notre-Dame-de-Vaulx* (5620 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.), and the *Seneppi* (5815 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.) are fine points of view.

The next part of the railway is the most noteworthy for its engineering. We cross the ravine of Vaulx by a curved viaduct, skirt the cirque of La Motte (fine view), and cross two viaducts one above the other in the ravine of *Loulla*, separated by a tunnel. Another long bend and a curved tunnel bring us to (26 M.) *La Motte-d'Aveillans* (2845 ft.), with its anthracite-mines.

Branch-line to (2 M.) *Notre-Dame-de-Vaulx*, also with anthracite-mines. Omn. thence to *Laffrey* (see below; in 40 min.; 1 fr.).

We reach the highest point on the line (3035 ft.).

31 M. **La Mure** (2895 ft.; Hôt. du Nord, good, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. or D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Marron, at the station; pop. 3595), a busy little town, makes nails, packing-canvas, marble-work, etc. In 1580 the Protestants of La Mure, aided by their wives, heroically sustained a siege of two months, which ended with an honourable capitulation. *Mont St-Simon* (3980 ft.), 1 hr. N.W., affords a good view.

From La Mure to Vizille viâ Laffrey, 13 M., motor-omn. once daily in June-Sept. (twice in July-Sept.), in 1¼-1½ hr. (1 fr.). The road crosses the Plateau de la Matheysine. 3 M. *Pierre-Châtel*. We pass the *Lac de Pierre-Châtel*, the *Lac de Petichet* (beyond the *Seuil de la Matheysine*, 3110 ft.), and the *Grand Lac de Laffrey* (2 M. long). — 8 M. **Laffrey** (3035 ft.; Hôt. Charlaix, Humblot), prettily situated, on the Grenoble and Corps road. It was here that Napoleon I., on his return from Elba, met the troops sent against him. To the N.E. is the little *Lac Mort*. Pleasant walk to *La Morte*, 3¼ hrs. E., at the foot of the Taillefer (p. 436). — Our road descends very rapidly to the Romanche valley. Below lie the factories of *St-Pierre-de-Mesage* and Vizille. Opposite rises the Grande-Chartreuse range. — 12½ M. *Vizille* (p. 435).

From La Mure to *Mens* and *Clelles*, see p. 440.

The Valbonnais and the Valjouffrey.

The valley of the *Bonne*, an affluent of the Drac, is called the *Valbonnais* in its lower part, between La Mure and Entraigues, and the *Valjouffrey* higher up, and is noteworthy for its vegetation and scenery. It is headed by mountains adjoining the Pelvoux and offering ascents of great interest.

From La Mure to Le Bourg-d'Oisans, 28½ M., omn. twice daily to Le Périer in 3¼ hrs. (2½ fr.). We follow the Gap road to the (3 M.) *Pont-Haut* (see below), and then the Bonne valley, E., to (8 M.) **Valbonnais** (2675 ft.; Hôt. Charles), with a 17th cent. château, at the foot of the *Quaro* (8565 ft.). — From (11 M.) *Entraigues* (2790 ft.; Hôt. Chautard, plain) we ascend the valley of the *Malsanne*, a tributary of the Bonne. To *La Salette*, see p. 428; to *La Chapelle-en-Valjouffrey*, see below. — The Le Bourg-d'Oisans road ascends N.; on the E. rises the *Pic Vert* (8460 ft.). — 14½ M. **Le Périer** (2905 ft.; Hôt. des Alpinistes, well spoken of, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Coste), a summer resort with a ruined tower, ¾ hr. E. of which lies the hamlet of *Confolant-le-Bas*, with a pretty waterfall. 17 M. *La Chalp*. To the W. rises the *Pointe de Larmet* (9135 ft.). From the (20½ M.) **Col d'Ornon** (4495 ft.), between the *Pic du Col d'Ornon* (9435 ft.) and the *Taillefer* (p. 436), the road descends to the valley of the *Lignarre*, leaving *Ornon* Aub. Berlioux; to the Taillefer, 5½ hrs., see p. 436) on the left. — 26½ M. *La Paute* (p. 437), 2 M. from Le Bourg-d'Oisans.

From La Mure to La Chapelle-en-Valjouffrey, 15½ M.; omn. to Entraigues, see above; carr. thence to La Chapelle 4 fr. Carr. from Entraigues to Le Désert must be ordered beforehand from the Aub. Cros (see below). — From *Entraigues* (see above) the road continues to ascend the Bonne valley to the E. — 13 M. *Grugnolet*. Path to La Salette, see p. 428. — 15½ M. **La Chapelle-en-Valjouffrey** (3215 ft.; Hôt. Guibert, plain; guides, C. Bernard and P. Gaillard), where the Béranger joins the Bonne. Between the two valleys rises the *Pic Turbat-de-Valsenestre* (9050 ft.).

About 1¼ hr. from La Chapelle is **Valsenestre** (4195 ft.; Aub. Blanc-Vial, clean; guide, L. M. Blanc). Thence we may reach Confolant and Le Périer (see above) viâ the *Lac Labarre* (7865 ft.) and the *Col de la Romaïon*, between the *Tete de Chétives* (8205 ft.; view; guide 12 fr.) and the Tête de Lauvitel (p. 450); or we may cross the *Brèche de Valsenestre* (8640 ft.) or the *Col de la Muzelle* (about 8200 ft.; p. 450) to the Vénéon valley; or, lastly, reach Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey in 3½ hrs. viâ the easy *Col des Marmes* (about 7550 ft.). To the E. of the col is the *Aiguille des Marmes*, or *Pic de Valsenestre* (10,030 ft.; difficult; guide 15-20 fr.). Ascent of the *Grande-Roche de la Muzelle* (p. 453; difficult; guide 20-28 fr.), 7¼ hrs. from Valsenestre.

From La Chapelle our road continues up the Bonne valley to (4 M.) *Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey* (4215 ft.; Aub. Cros, R. 1½-2, P. 7 fr.; guide, L. Rousset). Beyond it we obtain a grand view of the Souffles and the Olan (see below and p. 429).

From Le Désert to *St-Christophe* viâ the (6½ hrs.) *Col de la Maviande* (difficult; guide 20 fr.), see p. 453. — To *La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar* (p. 429), viâ the *Col de la Vaurze* (about 8530 ft.; 8¾ hrs.; guide 8 fr.), or viâ the *Col de Turbat-de-l'Olan* (8860 ft.; 9 hrs., less easy; guide 12 fr.), at the head of the valley, near the Aig. and Pic d'Olan (pp. 453, 429). To the *Pic Turbat-de-l'Olan*, see p. 429. — The ascent of the *Pic des Souffles* (central peak, 10,170 ft.), E., is difficult (guide 20-28 fr.; view).

II. From La Mure to Corps. La Salette and the Valgaudemar.

15½ M. Omnibus twice daily in 3 hrs. (2½ fr.); electric railway under construction.

The Corps road winds down, and the old road descends direct, into the Bonne valley. — 3 M. *Pont-Haut* (aub.), a Roman bridge.

We cross the Bonne, leave the Valbonnais road on the left, and ascend to the fertile plateau of *Beaumont*. To the right are the Obiou (see below) and other peaks of the Dévoluy (p. 441), beyond which rises Mont Aiguille (p. 440). — 7½ M. *La Salle* (Hôt. des Voyageurs). The road, high above the *Drac*, descends, crosses the gorge of La Salette, and ascends to the right. (To the left, before the bridge, diverges the path to La Salette, see below.)

15½ M. **Corps** (3155 ft.; Hôt. du Palais, fair, R. 1-3, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de la Poste), on a terrace overlooking the Drac.

Road to *Mens*, see p. 440.

From Corps to Veynes, 27 M. The road descends, W., towards the Drac, crosses it by the *Pont du Sautet*, and ascends S., leaving *Pellafol* (3015 ft.; inns; guide) to the left. — 6 M. *La Posterle.* — Beyond the *Cluse de la Baume* comes (9½ M.) **St-Disdier** (3330 ft.; aub.). Road to St-Bonnet, see below. Above *Grand-Villars*, 2½ M. to the S.W., rises the E. slope of the Grand-Ferrand (p. 441), where a number of 'avens', or 'chouruns' (chasms engulfing a stream), have been explored. — 13½ M. *Agnières*, whence the Grand-Ferrand (p. 441; 5 hrs.; not very difficult) may be ascended. — 15½ M. *Col d'Agnières* (4720 ft.; quarters). — 18 M. *La Cluse* (4110 ft.), with a ruined castle. — 27 M. *Veynes* (p. 441).

From Pellafol or La Posterle (see above) we may ascend (with guide; 6 hrs.) the **Grande-Tête de l'Obiou** (9165 ft.; steep, but not difficult; superb view), the chief peak of the Dévoluy (p. 441). We may descend on the S.W. in 4½ hrs. to *Tréminis* (Hôt. des Alpes; guide); omn. thence to (7½ M.) *St-Maurice-en-Trièves* (p. 440; 2 hrs.; 1½ fr.).

From St-Disdier to St-Bonnet, 14½ M., by road. We pass through the picturesque *Etroits de la Souloise*, and join the Agnières road (see above). — 3½ M. *St-Etienne-en-Dévoluy* (4145 ft.; aub.), whence the Pic de Bure (p. 441) may be ascended in 5½ hrs. — 7 M. *Col du Noyer* (5425 ft.; refuge). — 14½ M. *St-Bonnet* (p. 430).

La Salette and the Valgaudemar.

From Corps to Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette, 5½ M., omn. in 2½ hrs. (4, descent 2½ fr.; mule 4 fr.; carr. 12-15, descent 10 fr.). Rack-and-pinion railway projected. The road, steep and bad at places, ascends the Vallon de la Salette to (3 M.) the village of *La Salette*. Then a steep ascent to the cirque where the shrine lies. Walkers reach it in 3 hrs. by a path to the left beyond the Salette bridge on the La Mure road (see above), passing the hamlet of *St-Julien* (3935 ft.). **Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette** (5940 ft.), a church and two 'hostels' (one for each sex), lies on a small plateau among grassy hills. Here, according to their story, the Virgin appeared in 1846 and spoke to a boy and girl of 11 and 15. At first it was believed to be a hoax, but the Bishop of Grenoble declared it to have 'every appearance of truth'. Pilgrims soon flocked to the spot from every quarter, and they still come in great numbers, especially on 19th Sept., the date of the alleged appearance. The *Church*, built in 1852-61, is lavishly decorated with the gifts of the devotees. In front are groups of statues representing the scenes in the story. By one of these is the *Fountain* to which the tears of the Virgin are said to have given rise. Its water is exported like that of Lourdes. Near it is a hill with a cross, where we get an interesting view of the Dévoluy. To the left rises the *Gargas* (7260 ft.; easy ascent, 1½ hr.). To the right or to the left of it we may cross the *Col de Gargas* or the *Col d'Hurtière* to the (2-2½ hrs.) Bonne valley, striking it at *Gragnolet* or at a point lower down, ½ hr. from Entraigues (p. 427).

From Corps to La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar, about 16 M., by road. Omn. in summer in 4 hrs. (6, return 9 fr.). — To the (4½ M.) *Pont de la*

Trinité, see p. 430. We diverge to the left and ascend the *Valgaudemar*, the fertile valley of the *Séveraisse*. — 6 M. *St-Firmin* (2955 ft.; Hôt. Valentin). At the head of the valley rises the Pic d'Olan (see below). — 10½ M. *St-Maurice*. Farther on, to the right, is a road to Chauffayer and Gap (p. 430). — 13½ M. *Villard-Loubière*. At the head of a dale to the N. is seen the Pic des Souffles (p. 427). We next pass *Les Andrieux*, sunless during 100 days in the year. — 16 M. **La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar** (3575 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Olan, Gueydan; telephone), a good centre for ascents (see below). — The road ascends the valley to (½ hr.) *Le Casset;* then a bridle-path viâ the *Cascade du Casset* (left), *Le Bourg* (right), and the *Rif-du-Sap*, to (1¼ hr.) **Le Clot-en-Valgaudemar** (4800 ft.; Refuge-Hôtel Xavier-Blanc of the C.A.F., bed 1, L. or D. 3 fr.), another excursion-centre (see below).

Excursions from La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar (see above). Guides (both 2nd cl.): J. Vincent, at Navettes (see below); M. Catelan (skieur), at La Chapelle. To the *Oules*, or *Marmites du Diable*, ½ hr. S.; *Cascade de Cassefroide*, ¾ hr. N.; *Lac Pétarel*, 2½ hrs. S.W. (6925 ft; with guide). — To *Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey* viâ the *Col de Vaurze* or the *Col de Turbat*, see p. 427; to *St-Christophe-en-Oisans* viâ the Col des Sellettes, see p. 454. — **Pic Turbat-de-l'Olan** (9940 ft.), 6¾ hrs., 1 hr. from the Col de Turbat (p. 427); or viâ the *Col de Colomp* (about 8860 ft.), in the S. arête, S.E. of the *Lac Lautier*. Splendid view from the top. — The **Pic d'Olan** (11,740 ft.; 9 hrs.; guide 40-50 fr.), a difficult ascent, is almost as famous as the Meije and Ecrins. The easiest way is viâ the *Combe Froide*, the *Glacier d'Olan*, and a long couloir on the S.E. face, to a gap (about 11,480 ft.) between the *Cime Nord* or *Cime Coolidge* (11,740 ft.; first ascended by Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge in 1877) and the *Cime Sud* or *Cime Pendlebury* (about 11,725 ft.; first ascended by R. Pendlebury in 1875). Another route is viâ the *Combe du Clot*, the *Glacier du Clot*, and the S.W. face to the Cime Sud or (S. of it) to the *Epaule* (11,515 ft.). The descent to La Lavey (p. 454) is for experts only. — The **Aiguille des Morges** (9860 ft.; 6½ hrs.; guide 11 fr.), easy, is ascended viâ (1¼ hr.) *Navettes*, to the S.; then, E., over the (4¼ hr.) *Col de Morges* (about 9020 ft.). — **Pics de Parières** (S. peak, or *Tête de Claphouse*, about 10,025 ft.; 7 hrs.; fairly easy; guide 11 fr.) are ascended viâ Navettes (see above), then S.E. by the (6½ hrs.) *Col de Parières* (9515 ft.), and over the glacier on the S. of the *Pic de Parières* (9660 ft.), the lower peak, and up the S. arête (½ hr.). To the S. of the col (¼ hr.) are the *Lacs de Crupillouze*. — To *Champoléon* (p. 430) over the *Col de Lauplat* (8990 ft.; view), 8-9 hrs., steep but not difficult, or viâ the *Combe de Navettes* and the *Col de Val-Estrète* or *Estrèche* (8595 ft.; 8 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), less interesting.

Excursions from Le Clot-en-Valgaudemar (see above). To *St-Christophe-en-Oisans*, 10½ hrs., viâ the *Col de la Muande*, see p. 454; to *La Bérarde*, 9¾ or 8¼ hrs., viâ the *Col des Rouies*, *Col du Chardon*, or *Col du Says*, see p. 458. — To **Les Rouies** (11,775 ft.; 7 hrs.; not difficult; guide 20 fr.), viâ the *Col des Rouies*, see pp. 458, 457. — The **Pics du Says** (11,065 and 11,185 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; guide 22 fr.) are reached from the *Col du Says* (10,290 ft.; p. 458) by descending to the glacier and then mounting E. (as from La Bérarde). — **Mont Gioberney** (10,990 ft.), see p. 456. — To *Vallouise* (10-11 hrs.) viâ the *Col du Sellar* or the *Col du Loup-en-Valgaudemar*, see pp. 459, 460. The *Pic des Aupillous* is ascended from the former col, and the *Pics Jocelme* and *de Bonvoisin* from the latter (p. 459; guide 20 or 26 fr.). — **Pic de Verdonne** or **de Chabournéou** (10,905 ft.; 4 hrs. S.E.; not difficult; guide 15 fr.; fine panorama), viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Verdonne* (about 10,170 ft.). — The **Sirac** (11,285 ft.; 6½ hrs. S.; for adepts only; guide 20 fr.) is a majestic peak rising W. of the Col de Verdonne, with a superb view. — To *Champoléon* (p. 430; toilsome; guide 8 fr.) in 7 hrs., viâ the *Combe de Chabournéou*, the (2¾ hrs.) *Lac de Vallonpierre* (7470 ft.), and the (1 hr.) *Col de Vallonpierre* (about 8595 ft.), W. of the Sirac.

III. From Corps to Gap. The Champsaur.

23 M. Omnibus daily in $5^1/_2$ hrs. (5 fr.). Electric railway being built.

The Gap road descends into the Drac valley.—$4^1/_2$ M. *Pont de la Trinité* (2535 ft.), over the Séveraisse, before which the Valgaudemar road diverges to the left (see p. 429).—7 M. *Chauffayer* (2990 ft.). We cross the Drac.—$13^1/_2$ M. *Les Barraques* (Hôt. du Champ-d'Or, Modern-Hôtel).

On the opposite bank (bridge) lies **St-Bonnet** (3355 ft.; Hôt. des Alpes, Félix-Para), the birthplace of the Duc de Lesdiguières (1543-1626), the leader of the Calvinists of this region, who in 1622 changed sides and fought against them in order to gain the rank of Constable. From St-Bonnet to *St-Disdier*, see p. 428; to the *Champsaur*, see below. The ascent of the *Chaillol-le-Vieux* (see below) may be made from St-Bonnet in $7^3/_4$ hrs., viâ the *Refuge de Chaillol* (5840 ft.; $3^3/_4$ hrs.), the *Col de la Vénasque* (5 hrs.), etc. (see below).

Our road ascends, leaving the Drac valley, through which a road leads to the Champsaur (see below).—15 M. *Brutinel* (change horses).—$18^1/_4$ M. *Col Bayard* (4090 ft.; aub.-refuge, with telephone), with a view of the Chaillol, Autane, and *Aiguille de Glaize* (7030 ft.).—$18^3/_4$ M. *Chauvet* (4050 ft.). The road descends rapidly in zigzags. To the left diverges the Col de la Manse road (see below).—23 M. *Gap* (p. 441).

The **Champsaur** ('campus auri', field of gold) is the once fertile upper valley of the Drac, now laid waste by the destruction of its woods. Interesting excursions from the head of the valley, but very hot in summer. When coming from Corps we follow a road to the left, $^1/_4$ M. beyond Brutinel (see above), which ($3^1/_2$ M.) joins the road from Gap to the Champsaur. Another road leads from St-Bonnet (see above) to the Champsaur by the right bank ($6^1/_2$ M.).

From Gap to Orcières, $20^1/_2$ M., omn. in 5 hrs. (3 fr.), viâ the Pont des Corbières, where those bound for Champoléon alight.—$2^1/_2$ M. We diverge to the right from the Corps road.—6 M. *Col de la Manse* (4160 ft.; Refuge National). $9^1/_2$ M. *Pont-de-Frappe*, junction of the road from Brutinel (see above).—11 M. *La Plaine*, junction of the St-Bonnet road (see above).—$14^1/_2$ M. *Pont-du-Fossé* (3675 ft.; aub.), where we cross the Drac. To the left are castle-ruins and an aqueduct.—$16^1/_2$ M. *Pont des Corbières*. The Champoléon road diverges to the left.—We may drive on to ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Orcières* (4600 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste, plain), but it offers little attraction. The pretty *Lacs des Estaris* (about 8200 ft.; mule 5 fr.) are $3^1/_2$ hrs. N.E.

Champoléon, or *Les Borels-en-Champoléon* (4160 ft.; two inns; guides, J. Vincent and Borel), $2^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the Pont des Corbières, is connected with the Valgaudemar by the cols mentioned on p. 429. It is the best starting-point for the **Chaillol-le-Vieux** (10,375 ft.), the chief peak S. of the Pelvoux system. Ascent (7 hrs.) by a mule-track, over the ($4^1/_4$ hrs.) *Col de la Vénasque* (about 8370 ft.) and ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Col de Rebeyrou* (8910 ft.). Superb *Panorama of the Dauphiné Alps. Descent to St-Bonnet (see above), $5^1/_2$ hrs.; or, with guide, to ($4^1/_2$-5 hrs.) *La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar* (p. 429), viâ (N.) the (2 hrs.) *Col de Londenière* or *du Sellon* and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Combe des Navettes;* or, longer, over the *Col* (9515 ft.) and *Glacier de Mancros* to Navettes (p. 429). A military road, long and uninteresting, leads from Champoléon to *Vallouise* (p. 459), over the *Col de la Cavale* (about 8990 ft.) and *Col du Haut-Martin*. — The *Soleille-Bœuf* (8355 ft.), S.W. of Champoléon, has some curious rocks, known as the *Demoiselles*, on its slopes.

59. From Grenoble to Chambéry, to Chapareillan, and to Allevard.

Comp. the Map, p. 415.

I. From Grenoble to Chambéry.

$38^1/_2$ M. Railway in $1\text{-}1^3/_4$ hr. (7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). Views on the left. — Electric Tramway from the Square des Postes (Pl. D, 4) as far as *Froges* ($13^1/_2$ M.; see below) in 64-67 min. (1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.) viâ ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Gières*, ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Domène*, ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Lancey*, and ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Brignoud*. — Motor Omnibus to *Chambéry*, viâ St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse, see p. 422.

Grenoble, see p. 408. The line ascends a beautiful part of the Isère valley known as the *Vallée du Graisivaudan* ('pagus Gratianopolitanus'). Fine views.

$3^3/_4$ M. *Gières*. Tramway to Uriage, see p 417. — We approach the meandering Isère. — 7 M. *Domène* (720 ft.; Hôt. des Arts), a paper-making town, with the ruins of an 11th cent. abbey.

To the S.E., $1^1/_2$ hr., is *Revel* (2075 ft.; Hôt. de Belledonne, de la Pra; guide, Fr. Eymard), whence the **Croix de Belledonne** (9555 ft.; p. 419) is ascended in $8^1/_2$-9 hrs. (best to sleep at La Pra). We pass ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Freydières* (3690 ft.; aub.), then through pine-woods to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Pré Reymond*, at the foot of the Petite and Grande Lance de Domène (p. 419), the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Chalet du Mercier*, and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) pretty *Lac du Crozet* (6455 ft.). Thence to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Col de la Pra* (7300 ft.; near the chalet-hôtel), where we join the Uriage path (p. 419), $3^1/_2$ hrs. from the top.

10 M. *Lancey* (Hôt. de l'Isère, R. 2, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; guide), with a large paper-mill and electric works (worth seeing). Roads to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *La Combe-de-Lancey* (whence we may ascend the Croix de Belledonne in 7 hrs., joining the Revel path at the Pré Reymond), and to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *St-Mury-Monteymond* and (1 M. farther) *La Gorge* (to the Grand-Pic 9, to the Croix $9^1/_2$ hrs.; see p. 419). — On the right, farther on, is the *Château de Vorz* (16th cent.). — $12^1/_2$ M. *Brignoud*. On the left rises the Dent de Crolles (p. 432); behind it is the Grande-Chartreuse. About 1 M. to the N.N.E. lies *Froges*, with aluminium-works, the terminus of an electric tramway to Grenoble (see above).

From Brignoud we may walk to *Le Rivier-d'Allemont* (p. 437; $6^1/_2$-7 hrs.) viâ (1 hr.) *Laval* (2000 ft.; Hôt. Mangournet, Rey) and the (4 hrs.) *Pas de la Coche* (6495 ft.; view; guide 6 fr.). From the col, a path (guide advisable) follows the slope to the left (N.N.E., then E.), passing below the *Dent de la Prat* (8610 ft.), to (3 hrs.) the *Col de la Vache* (8395 ft.) and ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Chalet-Hôtel des Sept-Laux* (p. 434).

16 M. *Tencin* (780 ft.; Hôt. du Graisivaudan), on the right, with an 18th cent. château. Behind it is the *Désert*, a fine gorge with a waterfall.

From Tencin a road leads to ($4^1/_2$ M.; omn. $1^1/_4$ fr.) *Theys* (2020 ft.; Hôt. Moreynas-Ferrier, R. 2, L. or D. 3 fr.; guides), a little town, whence we may go, S.E., in $8^1/_2$ hrs. to the Sept-Laux (p. 434), viâ (3 hrs.) the *Col du Merdaret* (6040 ft.; fine view) and the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de Gleyzin*, where the Allevard path is joined (p. 434). To the N. from Theys we may cross to Allevard (p. 433) viâ the *Col de Bariot* (3455 ft.), in 4 hrs.

$18^1/_2$ M. *Goncelin* (795 ft.; Hôt. Bayard; café-rest. at the station). Omn. to Allevard (see p. 433) and to Le Touvet (p. 433; 25 c.). —

22½ M. *Le Cheylas-la-Buissière.* Then, on the right, the *Château Bayard*, the birthplace of the knight 'sans peur et sans reproche' (p. 410). Farther on, to the left, is *Fort Barraux*, commanding the Isère valley, a frontier defence before the annexation of Savoy. Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, built it in defiance of Lesdiguières (p. 430), who seized it in 1598 as soon as it was finished.

25½ M. *Pontcharra-sur-Bréda* (835 ft.; Nouvel-Hôtel, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de la Gare, L. or D. 2½ fr.). The village, 1 M. from the station, is reached by the Allevard tramway (p. 433). On the Bréda bridge is a statue of Bayard as a boy. On a hill near it rises a new memorial *Tower* on the site of the castle in which St. Hugh of Lincoln (1135-1200) was born. Omn. to Chapareillan, see p. 433.

We cross the Bréda. On the W. is the Granier (p. 433), on the N. the Dent du Nivolet (p. 361). — 28½ M. *Ste-Hélène-du-Lac.* The village, on a lake, is 2 M. to the right. — We cross the Isère; good view of the valley and of Mont Blanc. — 30½ M. *Montmélian*, on the Chambéry and Modane line (p. 361). — 33 M. *Chignin-les-Marches* (p. 361). We have a last glimpse of the Granier on the left. — 38½ M. *Chambéry* (p. 359).

II. From Grenoble to Chapareillan.

26 M. Electric Tramway in 2¼-2½ hrs. (3 fr. 5 or 2 fr. 45 c.). Circular tickets, allowing return by railway from Chignin-les-Marches (see above and p. 431), 10 fr. 80, 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 60 c. — This line, on the right bank of the Vallée du Graisivaudan (p. 431), overlooks the plain and the Isère, and affords a splendid survey of the Belledonne and Sept-Laux groups. At places the view extends to the Vanoise glaciers and Mont Blanc.

Grenoble, see p. 408. The cars start from the P.L.M. station (Pl. A, 3, 4) and call at the Place Notre-Dame (Pl. F, 2). We cross the Isère by the *Pont de l'Ile-Verte.* — 1¼ M. *La Tronche* (p. 415). To the left are the convent of Montfleury, Bouquéron, and the St-Eynard (p. 415). — 5 M. *Montbonnot-St-Martin.* — 7 M. *St-Ismier* (1060 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare). To the Emeindra viâ the Col de la Faita, see p. 423; road to St-Pancrasse, see below. — 8 M. *St-Nazaire.* — 10½ M. *Crolles*, dominated by the Dent de Crolles (see below). — 14½ M. *La Terrasse* (800 ft.; Hôt. du Pont).

From St-Ismier (see above), or from La Terrasse, we may visit the **Plateau des Petites-Roches.** Omn. in summer on the odd days of the month from St-Ismier to La Terrasse, and back next day (7-9 hrs., incl. halt for luncheon at St-Hilaire or St-Bernard); circular ticket from Grenoble 7-8 fr. — From *Les Eymes*, 1¼ M. from St-Ismier or St-Nazaire, the picturesque *Road winds up to a forest, skirts a lofty wall of rock (splendid views), and reaches (2 hrs.) *Les Meumières* (aub.), where it turns E., and then (¼ hr.) *St-Pancrasse* (3215 ft.; Aub. Dubois; guide, Fr. Dubois fils). The road now crosses the plateau, backed by the precipices of the Dent de Crolles, and passes *St-Hilaire* (3020 ft.; Hôt. Tournoud) and *St-Bernard* (2890 ft.; Hôt. Varvat, Pelloux), where the road forks: to La Terrasse (8 M. from St-Pancrasse) and to Le Touvet (9½ M.; p. 433).

From St-Pancrasse (see above) we may ascend the **Dent de Crolles** (6780 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; guide useful, 5 fr.; *Panorama). At (¼ hr.) Les Meu-

nières (p. 432) we mount from the auberge, to the right, to the upper houses, and then to the (1½ hr.) *Haberts des Ayes* (4905 ft.), not far from the *Col des Ayes* (see below); then E., across several clefts in the limestone rock, we reach the top in 1¾ hr. more. The ascent viâ the *Trou du Glaz* (5440 ft.), a curious, very cold cavern, is ½ hr. longer. — From St-Pancrasse to St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse (3½ hrs.; p. 422), bridle-path across the *Col du Coq* (about 4590 ft.) or the *Col des Ayes* (5085 ft.); guide 6-9 fr.

17½ M. *Le Touvet* (900 ft.; Hôt. du Grand-St-Jacques) lies at the foot of the *Haut-du-Seuil*, or *Aup-du-Scieu* (5960 ft.; 5 hrs.; notice-boards) and 1½ M. to the N.W. of Goncelin (omn., see p. 431). To St-Pancrasse, see p. 432. — 23½ M. *Barraux* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), 2 M. to the W. of Pontcharra (p. 432).

26 M. **Chapareillan** (935 ft.; Hôt. du Commerce, des Arts & des Touristes, du Graisivaudan; guide). Omn. to (4½ M.) Pontcharra (p. 432) and to (3½ M.) Chignin-les-Marches (see p. 361).

The ascent of the **Granier** (6360 ft.), the northernmost peak of the Grande-Chartreuse range, takes 5-5½ hrs. (with guide). Superb view, especially E., of the Savoy Alps.

III. Allevard and Environs.

From Grenoble to Allevard. Railway to (25½ M.) *Pontcharra* (R. 59 I; 35-70 min.; 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.), and tramway thence to (9½ M.) *Allevard* (51-56 min.; 1 fr. 40 or 85 c.). — The first tramway station is (1 M.) *Pontcharra-Ville* (p. 432). We follow the picturesque *Vallée du Bréda*. — 5 M. *Détrier*. Branch-line to *La Rochette* (Hôt. Falquet), 2 M. to the N.E., whence an omn. runs to (9½ M.) Chamousset (p. 361). — 7 M. *La Chapelle-du-Bard*. To the Chartreuse de St-Hugon, see p. 434. — 9½ M. *Allevard*. — Allevard may be reached also by omn. from *Goncelin* (7 M.; p. 431).

Hotels. In the park of the Etablissement: *Splendid Hotel*, open June-Sept., R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12, omn. 1½ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. du Parc*, open June-Sept., R. from 3, B. 1, L. or D. 3, P. from 7½, omn. ½ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. du Louvre*, P. from 8 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Plantas*, P. from 7 fr. — *Hôt. de France & des Alpes*, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. du Commerce*, Rue des Fossés, P. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. du Dauphiné*, Av. des Bains, open from 1st June to 15th Oct., R. from 2½, B. 1, L. or D. 2½, P. 6-8, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Continental & du Chalet*, Rue de la Croix-Blanche, R. from 2, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 7-10, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. Victoria-Bellevue*, Av. de la Planta, open from 15th May to 15th Oct., L. or D. 2½, P. 5-6½ fr. — Many Villas and Furnished Houses.

Etablissement. Subscription for mineral water 14, bath 1¼-2½ fr., douche 1 fr. 5 to 2 fr. 50 c.

Casino. Subscription for 21 days 25, fortnight 20, 10 days 15 fr.

Guides. Fr. David, of Allevard; Jean Séraphin Baroz fils and Jean Rey, of La Ferrière (p. 434). — Tariff (3 rates, the lowest for the easiest excursions, comp. p. 448). Rate I: Per day, guide 7, porter 5 fr.; 1½ day, 11 and 7 fr.; 2 days, 14 and 9 fr. Rate II: Per day, 10 and 6 fr.; 1½ day, 13 and 8 fr.; 2 days, 16 and 10 fr. Rate III: Per day or 1½ day, 15 and 10 fr.; 2 days, 18 and 12 fr. Return-fees 2-7 fr.

Carriages, Horses, Donkeys, see bills. Saddle-horse about 3, donkey 1 fr. per hour.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Rue des Bains.

Allevard (1560 ft.; pop. 2715), on the left bank of the *Bréda*, in a charming valley, has a well-managed *Etablissement*. The sulphur spring (62°) is used for baths, drinking, and especially for inhalation in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs.

Adjacent is a pleasant park, with a casino. The old town is a manufacturing place, with iron-works supplied by the mines around. On the right bank is an 18th cent. *Château*, in a beautiful park.

Walks (guide-boards and arrows). To the (1/4 hr.) *Bout du Monde*, the head of the Bréda gorge, a little above the foundries (1/2 fr. toll), a wooded ravine with a waterfall. - To the W. to (1/4 hr.) *La Bâtie*, a ruined mediæval castle (view) reached by the Cotard road, diverging from the Av. de la Planta. — To the (20 min.) *Tour du Treuil* (10th cent.). — To (1 1/2 hr.) *La Taillat* (4460 ft.; view), to the S., with the chief iron-mines. — The view from the (2 3/4-3 1/2 hrs.) *Brame-Farine* (4040 ft.; chalet-rest.), between the Allevard and Graisivaudan valleys, is shut out by trees. The descent may be made by 'ramasse' or sledge (1/2 hr.; 4 fr. for 2 pers.).

Excursions. To the Chartreuse de St-Hugon, 3 hrs. N.E., by road (carr. 20 fr.), or 2 1/2 hrs. by bridle-path. The road leads viâ (1 hr.) *La Chapelle-du-Bard* (tramway, see p. 433) and (3/4 hr.) *Le Pont-de-Bens;* the bridle-path viâ (1 hr. 20 min.) *Montgaren* (splendid view) and (1/2 hr.) *Beauvoir*. The two routes unite above (2 1/2 or 2 hrs.) the *Pont du Diable*, 260 ft. above the Bens. In 1/2 hr. more we reach the **Chartreuse de St-Hugon** (2715 ft.; aub.), founded lower down in 1175 and rebuilt here in 1675. Little of the once extensive buildings is now left.

To the Chalet-Hôtel des Sept-Laux, about 9 hrs. S.; guide (tariff I) unnecessary. Road as far as (8 1/2 M.) Le Curtillard (motor-omn. twice daily in 1 hr.; 5, there and back 8 fr.). On foot, 3 1/2 hrs. to Le Curtillard and 5 1/2 hrs. more to the chalet-hôtel. — The road ascends through beautiful woods. To *Pinsot* (two inns), 4 1/2 M. by road, or 1 1/4 hr. by a path on the left bank. Fine view of the Puy-Gris. Then, 3 M. farther, *La Ferrière* (2980 ft.; Hôt. Tavel, plain; guides, see p. 433), and 1/2 M. beyond it, *Le Grand-Thiervoz* (Hôt. Baroz; telephone; guides; mule to the Sept-Laux 12, to Le Rivier 26 fr.). 8 1/2 M. **Le Curtillard** (3250 ft.; Hôt. des Bains, R. 2, L. 3, D. 1/2, P. 5-7 fr.), with mineral baths. The Bréda valley ends farther on in lofty mountains, notably the Belle-Etoile opposite, and the *Mauvillon* (7710 ft.), the Rocher-Blanc des Sept-Laux (see below), and the *Rocher-Badon* (9565 ft.), to the left. — The road crosses the Bréda and goes on to (1/2 hr.) *Le Fond-de-France* (3390 ft.), passing on the left the paths leading to the *Cascade du Pisson* or *du Fond-de-France* (3/4 hr. from Le Curtillard). A bridle-path (marked) now ascends through woods to (2 hrs.) the *Chalet du Gleyzin* (5280 ft.), and there joins the path from Theys (p. 431). We cross the effluent of the Lac Noir (short-cut to the right), pass the *Chalet des Deux-Ruisseaux* (6485 ft.), and reach the (2 hrs.) *Lac de la Motte* (7055 ft.; left), *Lac Carré* (7025 ft.; right), and *Lac Cotepen* (7055 ft.; right). Next, a little to the left, is the *Lac Blanc* (7470 ft.); then (1 hr.) the *Lac du Cos* (7160 ft.), with the **Chalet-Hôtel des Sept-Laux** on its W. bank (open 1st July to 28th Sept.). The **Montagne des Sept-Laux** (formerly *Montagne Abimée*) is a plateau with 'seven lakes' encircled by rocky peaks. The highest of these is the *Rocher-Blanc des Sept-Laux* (9615 ft.; *View), E. of Lac Blanc, ascended thence in 2 1/2 hrs. (guide from Allevard, tariff II; from the Sept-Laux 5 fr.). - The *Pyramide-Inaccessible* (9565 ft.) takes 3 hrs. (difficult; guide, tariff III). - The *Pic de la Belle-Etoile* (8930 ft.), W. of the chalet-hôtel, takes 1 3/4 hr. only. — Beyond the inn a bridle-path leads to (5 min.) the *Col des Sept-Laux* (7200 ft.), and descends past the *Lacs Jeplan, de la Corne*, and *de la Sagne* (6890 ft.), and then in zigzags (in view of the Belledonne peaks) to the Col du Glandon road, above (2 1/2 hrs.) *Le Rivier-d'Allemont* (p. 437).

To the Puy-Gris, about 9 hrs. S.E., with guide (tariff III). Ascent rather difficult by the old route viâ *Pinsot* and the *Combe de Gleyzin*, at least from the *Col de Comberousse* (8750 ft.) to the (1 hr.) top; but easy viâ Le Curtillard and the Combe de Valloire. The latter route ascends the *Combe de Valloire* from Le Curtillard (see above) to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Chalets de la Petite-Valloire* (about 5185 ft.) and (3/4 hr.) those of

the *Grande-Valloire* (6025 ft.), the little *Lac Blanc*, the (1¾ hr.; left) *Lac Noir* (about 7515 ft.), and the (½ hr.) *Lac Glacé* (8560 ft.), in sight of the sharply defined Puy-Gris, to the right. Then N.E. to the (1 hr.) *Col de Valloire* (9050 ft.) and the (¾ hr.) *Selle du Puy-Gris* (9115 ft.), and up the *Glacier du Puy-Gris* or *de Chéraus* on the S. slope, skirting the foot of the rocks, to an easy couloir; lastly up the arête to (15-20 min.) the top. The **Puy-Gris** (9550 ft.) affords a splendid *Panorama, extending N.E. and E. to Mont Blanc and the great Tarentaise peaks, S. and S.E. to the peaks of Haut-Dauphiné, N.W. to the Chartreuse, etc.

Ascent of the Grand-Charnier, 7 hrs. E., with guide (tariff II). The route is up the Bréda valley to (¼ hr.) *Les Panissières;* then E., up the Veyton valley; we avoid (¾ hr.) the first bridge (route to Pinsot, see p. 434); but we cross the stream three times farther on. At (2¼ hrs. from Allevard) the saw-mill of *La Chevrette* (3650 ft.) we leave on the right a path to (7¾ hrs.) *La Chambre* (p. 362) over (3¾ hrs.) the *Col de Merlet* (7525 ft.). Our route ascends in 2½ hrs. to the *Col des Plagnes*, at the foot of the *Petit-Charnier* (6970 ft.); lastly a toilsome climb of 2¼ hrs. to the top of the **Grand-Charnier** (8410 ft.), one of the chief peaks in the range between the Isère and Arc valley. Extensive view. – Another way up is direct from Allevard viâ the pastures of Le Collet.

The **Pic du Frêne** (9225 ft.) takes about 7½ hrs. (guide, tariff III), viâ the (2½-3 hrs.) *Chartreuse de St-Hugon* (p. 134) and the (3 hrs.) *Col du Frêne* or *de la Pierre* (7875 ft.), then to the right, up the arête. Stone signal on the top. Superb view. The peak close by, to the W., is the *Pic du Clocher-du-Frêne* (9175 ft.). – We may descend from the col viâ *Les Chérettes* (4565 ft.) to *La Chambre* station (p. 362).

The **Pic des Grands-Moulins** (8190 ft.) takes about 7 hrs. (guide, tariff II), viâ the (2½-3 hrs.) Chartreuse, the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de la Montagne d'Arvillard*, and the (1 hr.) *Col de la Fraîche* (7155 ft.). Magnificent view. — From the col down to *La Chambre* (p. 362), 4 hrs.

60. From Grenoble to Briançon.

a. By Road, viâ Le Bourg-d'Oisans.

71½ M. Railway to *Jarrie-Vizille*, 8½ M. in about 20 min. (1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 5, 70 c.). Tramway thence, electric to *Vizille* and steam to *Le Bourg-d'Oisans*, four times daily, 22 M. in 2¼-3 hrs. (3 fr. 90 or 2 fr. 90 c.). Or we may go by tramway all the way from Grenoble to Le Bourg-d'Oisans, viâ Uriage (p. 417) and Vizille: 34 M. in 3¼-3¾ hrs. (4 fr. 65 or 3 fr. 35 c.). — Motor Omnibus of the P.L.M. Co. (Route des Alpes, p. 340) from Grenoble to (73½ M.) *Briançon* once daily from 15th June to 30th Sept. in 10 hrs., incl. 3 hrs.' stay at La Grave (back in 9¼ hrs.; fare 26 fr. 80 c.), viâ *Le Bourg-d'Oisans* (33½ M., in 3¼ hrs.; 10 fr. 80 c.), *La Grave* (5 hrs.; 17 fr. 30 c.), and *Le Lautaret* (8 hrs. 40 min.; 20 fr. 5 c.); from 1st July to 15th Sept. also additional service, stopping for the night at La Grave. There are also during the season other motor-omn. services between various points on this route. Omn. twice daily all the year round.

Motor-omn. from Grenoble to *St-Jean-de-Maurienne*, see p. 436.

Circular Tour. With the aid of the motor-omn. mentioned above and on p. 446, a splendid excursion may be thus made from Grenoble to *Briançon*, then to *Oulx* viâ *Mont-Genèvre*, and back by train viâ *Modane* and *Montmélian* (see pp. 363-361, 432, 431).

Grenoble, see p. 408. To (8½ M.) *Jarrie-Vizille* by railway, see p. 439. The electric cars, in connection with the trains, ascend a ravine of the Romanche valley.

10½ M. **Vizille** (920 ft.; Hôt. Miard, L. 3 fr.; pop. 4102), an industrial town on the *Romanche*, was the Roman *Vigilia*, an im-

portant station on the military road between Italy and Vienne. The large *Château* (open in summer on Sun. and Thurs., 2.30 to 5.30; adm. 1 fr.), on the site of a castle of the Dauphins, was built in 1611 by Lesdiguières (p. 430), enlarged in the 18th cent., and restored after two fires in the 19th century. In 1788 the deputies of the three Estates of Dauphiné held a famous meeting here, and heralded the Revolution by demanding a national assembly. In front of the château rises the *Monument du Centenaire*, with a statue of Immortality (1888). Above the main portal is a statue of Lesdiguières, by J. Richier (1622). Omn. to Laffrey and La Mure, see p. 426.

15½ M. **Séchilienne** (1180 ft.; Buffet and Hôt. de la Gare). The station is at the hamlet of *L'Isle*. The village (Hôt. du Petit-Versailles), with a château, is ¼ hr. to the left of the station.

The **Taillefer** (9385 ft.), S.E., is ascended in 8 hrs. (guide 8-12 fr., at La Morte). From L'Isle (see above) we cross the Romanche and ascend S.W. to (20 min.) *St-Barthélemy-de-Séchilienne* (1760 ft.; cafés); then to the left (E.) up a zigzag path to (1½ hr.) the houses of *Belle-Lauze* (3115 ft.), the farm of *Bruyat* (4165 ft.), and (1 hr.) the hamlet of *La Morte* (4425 ft.; chalet-hôtel), to which another path comes up from Laffrey (p. 426). Then N., through woods, to the *Pré des Dames*, up the *Côte des Saltières*, and E. to the old *Mine de Brouffier* (argentiferous galena) and (3½ hrs. from La Morte) the *Arête de Brouffier* (7545 ft.). Lastly 1½ hr. to the top. Superb *View of the great peaks of this part of Dauphiné, and even of the Savoy Mts. as far as Mont Blanc. A col connects the Taillefer with the (¾ hr.) *Pyramide*, on the N.E. — We may descend N.W. to the (3½ hrs.) *Chalets du Poursollet* (5495 ft.), and then through a fine gorge to (1¾ hr.) *Gavet* (see below); or N.E., by the col just named, to the plateau of the *Lac Fourchu*, E. of Poursollet, and either to Gavet or to *Oulles* and *La Paute*, near Le Bourg-d'Oisans (p. 437), or to *Ornon* (p. 427).

Beyond L'Isle the tramway enters the *Gorge de Livet*, often devastated by the Romanche. We cross the torrent. — 18 M. *Gavet*. To the Taillefer, see above. Farther on are large chemical works. — 20½ M. *Rioupéroux*, with a paper-mill.

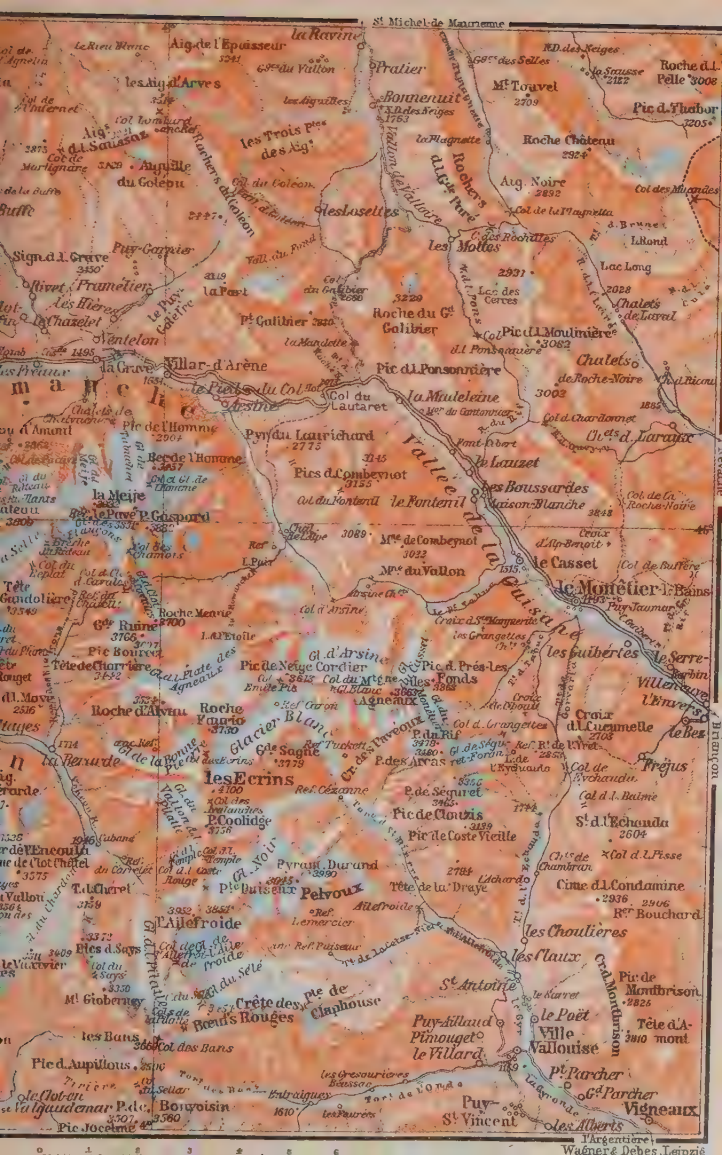
Bridle-path (red marks) to the (3 hrs. N.) *Baraque de l'Arselle* (about 5250 ft.). Then, to the right, by the (1¼ hr.) *Lac Achard* (about 6230 ft.) to the (1¼ hr.) top of the *Chamrousse* (p. 418).

22½ M. *Livet* (2130 ft.; aub.), where we cross the Romanche, lies at the foot of the *Grand-Galbert* (8415 ft.). Large electric works. The gorge becomes wilder; in front rise the Grandes-Rousses (p. 448), to the left the Belledonne (p. 449), to the right the Taillefer (see above) and, nearer, the *Cime de Cornillon* (8185 ft.). We cross the torrent; on the left is the *Cascade de Bâton*. Farther on we have a fine view of the *Combe d'Olle*, between the Belledonne range (left) and the Grandes-Rousses (right), and of the huge glaciers of the latter, backed by the Etendard (p. 449).

26½ M. *Rochetaillée-Allemont* (2335 ft.; aub.), near the hamlet of *Les Grandes-Sables*, 2 M. to the S.W. of Allemont (p. 448).

From Rochetaillée-Allemont to St-Jean-de-Maurienne viâ the Col de la Croix-de-Fer, 36½ M.; motor-omn. from Grenoble (p. 408) from 1st July to 15th Sept. in 10 hrs. 10 min. (26½ fr.; to the Col du Glandon, where a stop of 2¼ hrs. is made for luncheon, 17 fr. 85 c.). — The

Belledonne
Col du Clandon
3470 Etendard
Allemont
la Traverse
Oz
le Besset
Pic Bayle
3465
Pic Rousses
2813
Lac Blanc
2385
Herpie
le Perron
1666
Villard-Reculas
Alpe
Clavans-d'en-Haut
Bonnefin
le Sert
Clavans
Besse
St Denis
Melaine
le Bassey
le Gua
Oulles
la Paute
le Pontfaillard
le Puys
Mortier
le Bourg-d'Oisans
Sign. de Prégentil
1941
le Vert
Ornon
la Porat
Villard-Reynoud
Villard-X-Dame
Rocher du Gd Renaud
3608
Col d'Ornon
2376
Villelonga
les Basses
Lac du Vallon
St des Clottons
2554
le Nayrarel
Consolant-le-Haut
Consolant-le-Bas
les Blancs
le Périer
Tête de Chevrières
Pic Vert
Jessous la Roche
Valsenestre
Entraigues
2580
Gragnolet
le Villard
la Chapelle
la Chalp
le Désert
1285
Col d'Hurtière
Rougny
les Fleures
Fallavaux
St Julien
la Sulette
les Pras
Ch. Chapelet
2607
Pesmes d'Ornon
Pesmes St Maurice
2668
les Clavets
Mizoën
le Clot
le Dauphin
Mont de la Rivière
Les Albergies
le Cugnet
Les Hugues
l'Alpe
Roche Mantel
3052
Pic de Muret
3248
le Sapper
2338
Pied Montet
l'Alpe de Vénose
Les Ougiers
Vénose
Cab. Blanc
le Jandri
Glacier du Lac
Pic de
Bourg d'Arud
Lac Noir
2918
Ref.
Les Gauchoirs
la Bruchère
Les Marras
T. du Tours
Col Sorcellier
2332
l'Enduard
les Prés
3170
3173
Christophe
Tête de
Champ-Fibra
Champhor
Alpe du Pin
le Pierroux
3075
le Petit Roux
3021
Clapier du Perron
Tête de Lauvitel
2812
Roche de la Muzelle
3761
Gde Muzelle
3221
Tête de Lauranoure
3241
Ste Marguerite
Tête du Saluce
Tête d'Laborne
3231
2845
Aig. du Lauvitel
3256
Tête des
les Berches
3182
Aig. de la Mariande
Aig. des Marmes
3087
Aig. des Arias
3100
Pic Turbat de Valsenestre
Col des Marmes
Cab.
Aig. d'Olan
3383
Pic des Souffles
3099
Brèche d'Olan
Pic d'Olan
3578
3031
Col de Turbat
Pic Turbat d'Olan
Col de Vaurze
Cab. Lautier
3088
la Roche Pic
Col de Combe Méanne
les Peines
Villard-Loubière
les Andrinaux
Glacier
Ref.
Cabanes des Chalanches
Cabanes des Sablonnières
Route
Mine
Ruisseau
Torrent
Chemin
Sentier
Col
Lac
Pic
Aig.
Tête
Glacier
Refuge
Cabane
Cascade
Source
Bois
Forêt
Village
Hameau
Ferme
Chapelle
Église
Cimetière
Pont
Moulin
Mine
Carrière
Limite
Frontière
Vallée
Plateau
Rocher
Éboulis
Neige
Glace
Altitude
Échelle
Légende
Corps
Imprimé par
la Chapelle


St. Michel-de-Maurienne
la Ravine
Aig. de l'Epaisseur
Le Rieu Blanc
les Aig. d'Arves
Pic d'Albaron
Col de Merlaz
Col de Sarsenas
Aig. de Sarsenas
Col de Marsinare
Aiguille du Goléon
Col de Goléon
Col de Tumulard
Les Trois Pics des Aig.
Pic d'Asti
Pic d'Ambin
Col d'Ambin
Col de la Vallée Etroite
Pic de Rochemelon
Pic de Rochemelon
Col de la Roche Melon
Col de la Roche Melon
Col de la Vallée Etroite
Pic de Rochemel

road crosses the Romanche and the *Eau d'Olle* and ascends the pretty *Combe d'Olle* (p. 436). — 2 M. *La Fonderie-d'Allemont* (p. 448). Road to the right to Oz (3/4 hr; p. 448). — 8 M. *Le Rivier-d'Allemont* (4190 ft.; Hôt. Moulin). Path to Brignond over the Pas de la Coche, see p. 431; to Allevard viâ the Sept-Laux, see p. 434. Farther on we pass the *Cascade de Maupas* and enter the defile. — 17 M. **Col du Glandon** (6400 ft.; chalet-hôtel of the C.A.F.), with a superb view of Mont Blanc. Grand view also from the *Pointe de l'Ouillon* (7990 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. E. To the N.W. rise the **Aiguilles d'Argentière** (for experts only, with good guides): from W. to E., the *Pointe de Marcieu* (9540 ft.), *Pointe Michel* (9570 ft.), *Pointe Baroz* (9530 ft.), *Pointe Vierge* (9515 ft.), *Pointe Dulong-de-Rosnay* (9575 ft.), *Pointe de St-Phalle* (9520 ft.), *Pointe d'Olle* (9465 ft.), and *Pointe Reynier* (9080 ft.). — From the col our road turns S.E., leaving the road to La Chambre (see below) on the left, and after 1/2 hr. it reaches the (18 1/2 M.) **Col de la Croix-de-Fer** (6765 ft.), with a splendid view of the glacier of the Mont-de-Lans and the Meije, to the right, and of the Aig. d'Arves opposite. From this col the Refuge César-Durand (p. 363) is 1 1/4 hr. distant. — The road then descends in three large windings into the valley of the *Arvan*, in which lies (22 1/2 M.) *St-Sorlin-d'Arves*. Thence to St-Jean-de-Maurienne, see p. 363.

From Rochetaillée-Allemont to St-Avre-la-Chambre viâ the Col du Glandon, 30 1/2 M., omn. from 1st July to 15th Sept. in 10 hrs. (12 fr.; to the col, where it stops 3 hrs. for luncheon, 6 fr.); motor-omn. as far as the Col du Glandon, see p. 436. — To the (17 M.) *Col du Glandon*, see p. 436 and above. The road forks here, our route descending to the left into the *Vallée des Villards*. — 23 1/2 M. **St-Colomban-des-Villards** (3620 ft.; Hôt. du Glandon, de la Poste), a large village and rustic summer resort. — 30 1/2 M. *St-Avre-la-Chambre* (p. 362).

The cars turn S.; in front rises the N.W. part of the Pelvoux, with the Glacier du Mont-de-Lans (p. 452). — 28 1/2 M. *La Paute-Ornon* (p. 427). The Taillefer may be scaled from this side, viâ *Oulles* (4500 ft.), or better viâ Ornon (see p. 427).

30 1/2 M. **Le Bourg-d'Oisans** (2360 ft.; Hôt. Oberland, well spoken of, R. 2 1/2-10, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. 7-12 fr.; Grand-Hôtel, R. from 3, L. 3 1/2, D. 4, P. 8-10 fr.; Hôt. Ramel, L. or D. 2 1/2 fr.; pop. 2624), the chief place in the *Oisans* district, inhabited in Roman times by the *Uceni*, lies in a plain about 9 M. by 1 1/4 M., where the Romanche receives several affluents from the Pelvoux and the Grandes-Rousses. This was once the site of the *Lac St-Laurent*, which burst its barriers in 1219, devastating the whole valley. Le Bourg is an admirable centre for excursions in the Pelvoux group (see p. 448). To La Mure viâ the Col d'Ornon, see p. 427.

The road continues to ascend the Romanche valley and crosses the stream. Road to Huez, see p. 448. Behind rises the Belledonne, in front the Pied-Montet (p. 450).

33 1/2 M. *Pont St-Guillerme* (2435 ft.), at *Le Clapier*. The road up the Vénéon valley (p. 450) diverges to the right. The Romanche valley becomes a wild gorge at the *Rampe des Commères*. The houses of *Auris*, apparently inaccessible, are seen high up on the right bank. — 35 M. *La Rivoire*.

A road to the right leads past (1/4 hr.) a *Roman Gateway* hewn in the rock to (3 M.) *Mont-de-Lans* (p. 438).

35 1/2 M. *Le Garcin*. Superb *View down the valley; then

($^1/_2$ M. farther) a very striking *View, up the valley, of the *Gorge de l'Infernet*, the finest part of the route.

37 $^1/_2$ M. *Le Freney-d'Oisans* (3095 ft.; Hôt. de l'Europe, plain). *Pic de l'Etendard*, see p. 449. — To *Vénosc* over the *Col de l'Alpe*, see p. 450. — From Le Freney we may go viâ (1 hr.) *Mont-de-Lans* (4203 ft.; sub.; glacier, see p. 452) and the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Chalets de Millorsol* (6815 ft.) to the ($5^1/_4$ hrs.) *Refuge du Lac-Noir* (p. 452). — To the left of the La Grave road, farther on, is (2 M.) *Mizoën* (3300 ft.), a splendid point of view; thence to the *Grandes-Rousses* and *St-Jean-d'Arves*, see p. 449.

We enter a third narrow ravine, still wilder than the others. To the left is the Mizoën road (see above). The gorge expands, and we sight the towering Grand-Pic of the Meije in front. — 40 M. *Le Dauphin* (3280 ft.). We cross the Romanche and enter the *Combe de Malaval*, worn in the slate-rock. To the left, 2 M. farther, is the *Cascade de la Pisse*, 650 ft. high; on the right, the *Glacier du Mont-de-Lans* (p. 452), with its cascades. On the right are talc-works; on the left an old lead-mine. To the right soon appear the Bec and Pic de l'Homme, spurs of the Meije, then the Glacier de Tabuchet. — 46 M. *Les Fréaux* (4555 ft.). To the right, just beyond, towers the Meije, with its glaciers. On the left is the *Saut de la Pucelle*, a waterfall of 260 ft.

47 M. **La Grave** (about 4900 ft.; Hôt. de la Meije, R. 3-6, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt. des Alpes, good, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.), a large village, S. of which towers the Meije (p. 455). Excursions, see p. 462.

Beyond two tunnels a short-cut follows the telegraph to the right.

49 M. **Villar-d'Arène** (5415 ft.; Hôt. Albert, plain). Excursions, see p. 462. — The road leaves the Romanche and ascends to the left (short-cuts to the right). Fine view of the Meije to the right. We cross meadows and ascend to the col, facing the head of the Romanche valley, which turns S. Splendid view: in front, the Ecrins (p. 455); to the right, the Roche-Méane (p. 464) and Montagne des Agneaux (p. 468); left, the Pic de Neige-Cordier (p. 461). Behind us, the Grandes-Rousses (p. 448). Short-cut to the left.

54 M. **Col du Lautaret** (6800 ft.), the highest point on the route, is a favourite Alpine station, a summer and winter resort. The Grand-Hôtel des Glaciers (R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. 8-10 fr.) comprises two large chalets and an old hospice (post, telegraph, and telephone office). Adjacent is an Alpine garden of Grenoble University. The site is desolate and the view limited, though very fine towards the W. and S.W., embracing the peaks named above and their glaciers, notably the Meije arêtes, Pic Gaspard, and Glacier de l'Homme. About 5 min. W. is a still finer point of view (indicator). Rich flora in the pastures around. Road to St-Michel-de-Maurienne, and excursions, see pp. 466, 467.

The Briançon road now descends into the Guisane valley, with the Pic de Rochebrune (p. 446) long in view. The view behind us

is still striking. To the left is the Grand-Galibier (p. 466), to the right are the Pics de Combeynot (p. 466). The road to the Galibier (p. 467) diverges to the left, $1^1/_4$ M. from the col. The next two tunnels protect the road from landslips. — 59 M. *Le Lauzet* (5535 ft.; Rest. de Pont-de-l'Alpe, with rooms). To Valloire viâ the Col de la Ponsonnière, see p. 468. To the right are the Montagne des Agneaux and the beautiful Glacier du Casset (p. 468). — $59^1/_2$ M. *Les Boussardes*, with *Le Fontenil* on the right. — 61 M. *Le Casset* (4970 ft.). To the right rises the Pic des Prés-les-Fonds (p. 468).

63 M. **Le Monêtier-les-Bains** (4900 ft.; Hôt. de l'Europe & des Bains, L. or D. 3, P. 6-8 fr.; Hôt. Allicy, P. 5-7 fr.), on the left bank of the Guisane, with two springs containing sulphur and lime, and a modest Etablissement. Excursions, see p. 467.

The road gradually descends the fertile and populous valley of the Guisane. — $64^1/_2$ M. *Les Guibertes* (4690 ft.). Looking back, we have a curious view of the Doigt de la Meije (p. 455). — 68 M. *Chantemerle* (4440 ft.). — 69 M. *St-Chaffrey* (4330 ft.). Ascent of the Grand-Aréa, see p. 446. — $71^1/_2$ M. *Briançon* (p. 445).

b. By Railway.

$135^1/_2$ M. Railway in $6^3/_4$-$7^3/_4$ hrs. (24 fr. 40, 16 fr. 45, 10 fr. 75 c.).

Grenoble, see p. 408. This railway, also the Marseilles line as far as ($68^1/_2$ M.) Veynes, is interesting on account of its engineering and scenery. It first ascends the Drac valley. Fine view, to the left, of the Belledonne range and the peaks on the left bank of the Romanche. Behind us is seen the Grande-Chartreuse group, dominated, right and left of the St-Eynard, by the Dent de Crolles and the Pic de Chamechaude. To the right of the line rises the Moucherotte (p. 417).

5 M. *Pont-de-Claix* (Rest. Grattier) owes its name to a hog-backed bridge over the *Drac*, built in 1611. Tramway, see p. 409 — At *Jarrie*, to the left, farther on, is the 15th cent. *Château de Bonrepos*. Beyond a tunnel is the confluence of the Drac and the Romanche. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Jarrie-Vizille*, 2 M. from Vizille (reached by the Le Bourg-d'Oisans tramway, p. 435). We cross the Romanche. To the left, a tower (12th-13th cent.). — 12 M. *St-Georges-de-Commiers* (1035 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs). Line to La Mure, see R. 58.

We cross the broad Drac, near a suspension-bridge. — 13 M. *Vif* (Hôt. du Nord), 1 M. to the right. Tramway, see p. 409.

The **Grande-Moucherolle** (7510 ft.; $6^1/_2$ hrs.; p. 424) is ascended from Vif (with guide) viâ (1 hr.; omn.) *Les Saillants*, *Prélenfrey* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; quarters), and the *Col des Deux-Sœurs*. — From Vif to Villard-de-Lans (p. 424), viâ the Col de l'Arc, 5 hrs.

Now comes the most striking part of the *Line, which ascends rapidly in two loops. At the end of the first we see, far below us

to the left, the viaduct, Vif, the Drac, and St-Georges. *View of the mountains also. We return to the Drac valley. High up, opposite, is the La Mure line (R. 58). We leave the valley by the second loop, and, beyond a tunnel, we have the same splendid view to the right as we previously had to the left. Beyond the next viaduct the Grande-Moucherolle (p. 424) rises on the right, and then the Grand-Veymont (see below).

27 M. **Le Monestier-de-Clermont** (2775 ft.; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, de la Moucherolle), a summer and winter resort, with a mineral spring, lies in a grassy and pine-clad dale.

Road to (8 M.; omn.) **Gresse** (two inns), whence the *Grand-Veymont* (see below) is ascended in 4 hrs. Another road (omn.) leads S.E., viâ the *Col du Fau*, the *Pont de Brion* (415 ft. above the Ebron), and *Oriol* (with mineral springs), to (12 M.) *Mens* (see below).

Beyond the next tunnel we have a glimpse, to the right, of Mont Aiguille (see below). To the left lies the broad furrowed plateau of the *Trièves*, backed by the Dévoluy Mts. (p. 441). — 30 M. *St-Michel-les-Portes* (2685 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the village (Hôt. du Soleil-Levant, des Touristes).

Guides: Eug. Chabot, P. Chomat, A. Dumas, Cas. Joubert, S. Maurice. The **Grand-Veymont** (7695 ft.), the highest peak of the Vercors, is easily ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$-5 hrs. (guide 6-7 fr.), viâ the dale of the *Pellas* (W.), *Freychinet*, and the *Col de la Fouille* (about 6170 ft.); then, N., to the top in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. Extensive view, notably of the Grande-Moucherolle and Mont Aiguille. We may descend S.E., past *Pellas* and *Trésanne*, to *Clelles* station (see below), or to *Gresse* (see above).

The ascent of **Mont Aiguille** (6880 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; rope necessary), a huge mass of limestone rock, with precipitous sides and a sloping grassy plateau on the top, was first made by Ant. de Ville in 1492. The C.A.F. has provided ropes at the difficult points, but a steady head and a sure foot are still indispensable. Striking view.

Beyond St-Michel there are numerous tunnels and viaducts, and the line ascends in loops. Fine views, notably of Mont Aiguille to the right. — $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Clelles-Mens* (2725 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare). Clelles lies 1 M. to the E., on the Mens road (see below).

Mont Aiguille (see above) is ascended hence in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From Clelles to La Mure, 20 M., omn. three times daily to Mens (2 hrs.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), and once daily in summer from Mens to La Mure ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; $1\frac{3}{4}$ fr.). — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mens** (2620 ft.; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or, Joubert), a little town, with a school for Protestant teachers. Road E. to ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Corps* (La Salette, p. 428). To the E. rises the *Châtel*, or *Bonnet de Calvin* (6370 ft.; 4 hrs.; fine panorama). Road to Le Monestier-de-Clermont, see above. To the S.E. rises the *Obiou* (p. 428; dangerous from this side). — The La Mure road runs N., then forms a great bend to the W. (short-cut to the right). — 20 M. *La Mure* (p. 426).

From Clelles to *Châtillon-en-Diois*, see p. 497.

More tunnels and viaducts. — $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St-Maurice-en-Trièves* (3220 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. des Voyageurs). To Tréminis and the Obiou, see p. 428. The Trièves ends in a wooded gorge. — $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col de la Croix-Haute-Lalley* (3825 ft.), the highest point on the line. — 51 M. *Lus-la-Croix-Haute* (3325 ft.; Hôt. du Touring-Club, de la Poste). To Châtillon-en-Diois, see p. 497. As we

near the *Dévoluy* the scenery becomes more and more dreary owing to the havoc wrought by landslips and torrents since the destruction of the timber. The chief peaks are the Obiou (9165 ft.), the Grand-Ferrand (9060 ft.), and the Pic de Bure (8900 ft.).

To the *Obiou* and *Pic de Bure*, see p. 428 and below. — The **Grand-Ferrand** (9060 ft.) takes 8 hrs. from Lus. We ascend the *Vallon du Trabuëch* or *de la Jarjatte* to the *Granges des Forêts* or to *La Baraque* (about 4260 ft.; carr. in 1½ hr.). Thence through woods, pastures, and rocks to (2 hrs.) the little *Lac de Ferrand* (6400 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Col de Charnier* or *de Ferrand* (7150 ft.), on the right of the *Petit-Ferrand*, or *Tête de Lauzon* (8510 ft.). We pass (1 hr.) between the Ferrands, and reach the top after a toilsome climb of 1¾ hr. Splendid *View, especially N.E. to Mont Blanc, and of the Pelvoux to the E.

The train descends into the valley of the *Buëch*. — 55½ M. *St-Julien-en-Beauchêne* or *Bochaine* (3025 ft.; Hôt. des Alpins, Bermond). Good road to the (3 M. to the N.E.) ruined *Chartreuse de Durbon* (4070 ft.). — 64 M. *Aspres-sur-Buëch* (2495 ft.; Hôt. Malaterre). To the right is the Die line. We next enter the valley of the *Petit-Buëch*, leaving the Marseilles line on the right.

68½ M. **Veynes** (2670 ft.; Buffet-Hôtel Terminus, good, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Dousselin, de la Gare; pop. 2460), junction for Digne and Marseilles (Routes 63, 70) and for Die and Livron (p. 497).

From Veynes to *Corps*, see p. 428. — Road S.E. to (about 3 hrs.) *Châtillon-le-Désert* (4335 ft.), whence we may ascend the **Pic de Séüze** or **Céüse** (6625 ft.; 2¾ hrs.). Fine view; rich flora. Descent to *La Roche-des-Arnauds* (see below).

The Gap line continues to ascend the Petit-Buëch valley; views chiefly to the right. To the left rises the Pic de Bure, to the right the Pic de Séüze (see above). — 72 M. *Montmaur*, 1¼ M. to the left, with an old château.

The **Pic de Bure** (8900 ft.; view) is ascended in 6-6½ hrs., with guide.

76 M. *La Roche-des-Arnauds* (3070 ft.; hotel). To the left is the *Montagne de Charance* (6240 ft.), then the Chaillol-le-Vieux (p. 430). — 78½ M. *La Freissinouse*. We cross a viaduct of two stories, 170 ft. high, and descend rapidly. Fine views to the right.

84½ M. **Gap** (2425 ft.; Buvette; Hôt. des Négociants, R. from 2, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8½ fr.; Hôt. du Nord, R. from 2½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; Syndicat d'Initiative, 43 Rue Carnot; pop. 10,647), the *Vapincum* of the Romans, lies on the *Luye*, a tributary of the Durance. It suffered much in the Religious Wars, was ravaged by the plague in 1630, and burned down by Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy in 1692. The Av. de la Gare leads to the Av. d'Embrun and the *Pépinière*, a public garden, with the *Musée Departemental* (Sun. and Thurs. 2-5, in winter 1-4).

The Av. d'Embrun next leads to the Place Ladoucette, with a statue of *Ladoucette* (d. 1848), prefect of the Hautes-Alpes. The Rue Carnot, to the left, skirts the old town, passing the *Post Office* (No. 26). The Rue de l'Odéon, farther on to the right, leads to the

old *Evêché* (now military offices) and the modernized *Cathedral*, with fine marble columns.

The *Puy-Maure* (2965 ft.), 1/2 hr. N., affords a good survey of the town.

Motor-omn., in July-Sept., daily in 3 hrs. (7, return 13 fr.) to *Prunières* and *Barcelonnette* (see below). — From Gap to *Corps* (La Salette), *La Mure*, etc., see R. 58; to *Orcières*, see p. 430.

To the S. (8 1/2 M.: omn. in 1 1/4 hr., 1 fr. 60 c.; carr. 10-20 fr.; or on foot, viâ Châteauvieux, 6 1/2 M.), on the road to (35 M.) *Sisteron* (p. 473), is **Tallard** (Hôt. des Négociants), on the right bank of the Durance, with a picturesque ruined **Castle* (15th-16th cent.), burnt down in 1692, but well preserved in part. Custodian on the right of the entrance.

From Gap to Remollon, 12 1/2 M., omn. daily in 2 1/2 hrs. (1 1/2 fr.). 9 1/2 M. *Valserres*. We then (11/4 M.) join the road through the Durance valley, 5 M. to the E. of Tallard (see above). — 12 1/2 M. *Remollon* (2215 ft.; Hôt. Barnéaud). Near the church are a number of curious earth-pyramids ('colonnes coiffées'), known as *Monjoujes*, or *Demoiselles*. In the dale of the torrent of *Vallauria*, behind the village of *Thrus*, 2 1/2 M. from Remollon, is a still more remarkable group of these pyramids, the so-called *Salle de Bal des Monjoujes*.

90 M. *La Bâtie-Neuve-le-Laus* (2805 ft.). At *La Bâtie-Neuve* (Hôt. du Siècle) is a ruined château of the Bishops of Gap. Omn. in 1 1/2 hr. (1 1/2 fr.) to *Notre-Dame-du-Laus*, a pilgrim-resort in a valley to the S., where the Virgin is said to have appeared in 1664. — 94 1/2 M. *Chorges* (2815 ft.; Hôt. des Alpes), an ancient village, once the capital of the *Caturiges*.

To the N.E., 5 1/2 hrs., is the *Roc de Chabrières* (7890 ft.). At its N.W. base is a curious 'lapiaz' (p. 376), the *Oucane de Chabrières* (with guide).

We descend rapidly, with the *Durance* on the right. — 99 M. *Prunières* (2415 ft.; hotel). Omn. to (10 1/2 M.) Remollon (see above); motor-omn. to Seyne, see p. 474; to Gap, see above. Continuation of the Briançon line, see p. 444.

From Prunières to Barcelonnette, 25 1/2 M. omn. daily in 4 hrs. (3 1/2 fr.); motor-omn., in July-Sept., twice daily in 2 hrs. 50 min. (5, return 9 fr.). Railway being built.

The road enters the *Vallée de l'Ubaye* at (8 M.) *Ubaye* (Hôt. Derbez). — 13 M. *Le Lauzet* (Hôt. Miolan, de France). — 18 1/2 M. *Revel*, opposite *Méolans*, with a fine 'marmite de géants'.

25 1/2 M. **Barcelonnette** (3715 ft.; Hôt. du Nord, des Alpes, both good, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc, plain; Syndicat d'Initiative; pop. 2532), in a pretty valley on the right bank of the Ubaye, was founded in 1231 by Raymond Bérenger, Count of Provence, of the house of Barcelona. Alternately owned by Savoy and France, it was finally acquired by the latter at the Peace of Utrecht (1713) in exchange for Castelfino (p. 470). Probably no town suffered so much in the frontier wars as Barcelonnette. Many of the inhabitants descend to the plains in winter to carry on various crafts, and others emigrate to Mexico or elsewhere in America. The *Tour Cardinalis* is of the 15th cent.; the fountain has a bust by David d'Angers. There are several handsome houses on the E. side, where is also the small *Musée Chabrand*.

Around are picturesque mountains, as yet little known, but offering fine excursions. In the chain which separates the Ubaye valley from that of the Durance, N., are the *Grand-Bérard* (9995 ft.; 6 hrs.), the highest peak, opposite Barcelonnette; to the right, the *Tête de Crouès*, or *Petit-Clausis* (9685 ft.); on the left, the *Tête du Petit-Parpaillon*, or *Grande-Epervière* (9480 ft.); behind, the *Grand-Combal* (p. 445), etc. In the N.E. chain, beyond which is Larche (p. 444), rise the *Tête de Cuguret* (9530 ft.), *Tête du Rouchas-Grand* (9970 ft.), etc.

From Barcelonnette a picturesque road leads through the Bachelard valley, past *Uvernet* (see below) and *Fours* (5445 ft.), to the *Col de la Cayolle* (p. 580). — To *Digne*, see p. 474. — To *Briançon* or *Nice* by the Route des Alpes, see p. 341.

From Barcelonnette to Allos *(Colmars, St-André-de-Méouilles)*, 22 M. (short-cuts for walkers); motor-omn. from 1st July to 15th Sept. (to the Col d'Allos in 1¾ hr., 7 fr.; to Colmars 15 fr. 40 c.). — The road, a section of the Route des Alpes (p. 341), ascends the valley of the *Bachelard*, an affluent of the Ubaye (to the left lies *Uvernet*), and winds high above the *Gorges de la Malune*. The country is picturesque but almost uninhabited. — From (7 M.) *Les Agneliers-Bas* we may ascend the *Roc de la Grande-Séolane* (9545 ft.; 4½ hrs. W.; view; guide 4 fr.). Near the (12½ M.) *Col de Valgelaye* or *d'Allos* (7380 ft.) is a Refuge National; striking view of the Séolane. Then a descent in windings to the valley of the *Verdon*. — 15½ M. *Chalet-Refuge* (6400 ft.). — 17 M. *La Foux* (5445 ft.; aub.). — 22 M. **Allos** (4675 ft.; Hôt. du Midi or Pascal, well spoken of, R. from 1, L. or D. 2½, P. from 5 fr.), an old village, once a fortified town, S. of the *Rochegrande* (7915 ft.), is a summer resort. To *Colmars* and *Thorame-Haute*, see p. 580. Grand excursion to (3 hrs. E.; guide 3½, mule 6 fr.) the **Lac d'Allos** (7340 ft.; refuge, key at fisherman's), dominated by the *Grande-Tour* (9005 ft.; 1½ hr.). To the N. rises *Mont Pelà* (10,015 ft.; 3 hrs.). From the lake we may go over the *Col de l'Encombrette* and down the valley of the *Eyssanet*, viâ *Clignon-Haut* and *Clignon-Bas*, to (4 hrs.) *Colmars* (p. 580). To *Esteng*, see p. 579.

From Barcelonnette to St-Paul and Maljasset, 22½ M., a section of the Route des Alpes (p. 341); omn. in 2½ hrs. (2 fr.). — 5 M. *Jausiers* (4060 ft.; Hôt. Meyran), a pretty place. — 8 M. *Condamine-Châtelard* (4290 ft.; hotel). Road to Embrun, see p. 445. Farther on is the *Fort Tournoux* (5645 ft.), partly hewn in the rock. — 9 M. *Gleizolles*, where the Larche road diverges to the right (see p. 444). — 13½ M. **St-Paul-sur-Ubaye** (4825 ft.; Hôt. des Etrangers, R. 2, L. or D. 3, P. 6 fr.; guide, P. Agnel), with quarries of green marble. To the E. rise many peaks of 10,000 ft. The *Brec du Chambeyron* (11,115 ft.) is ascended in 7½-8 hrs., with guide, viâ the **Pont du Châtelet*, *Fouillouze* (2 hrs.; 6075 ft.), and the *Col de la Gippiera* (9575 ft.). To Guillestre, see p. 469. — Beyond (17½ M.) *St-Antoine* the valley narrows. — 22½ M. **Maljasset** (6265 ft.; Aub. André) has quarries of green marble. A little beyond it is the parish-church of *Maurin*. To Guillestre and the Vallée du Guil, see p. 469. To the S. a path leads over the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Mary* or *de Maurin* (8710 ft.) to (2½ hrs.) *Saretto* (p. 444). To the S.E. rises the *Pointe Basse de Mary* (10,265 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; easy), an admirable point of view. The *Aiguille du Chambeyron* (11,155 ft.; 7 hrs. S., view) is difficult.

The path, continuing up the valley, passes (¼ hr.) *Combe-Brémond*, the (¼ hr.) *Lac du Paroir* or *Prarouart* (6715 ft.), *Le Gâ* (¼ hr.), and, to the left (35 min.), *Les Blavettes*, and reaches the *Col de Longet* (8905 ft.; 3½ hrs. from Maljasset; refuge). Descent in 4¼ hrs. to *Casteldelfino* (p. 470). Fine view of Monte Viso. To the left, on the Italian side of the col, we may reach (1½ hr.) the *Col Blanchet* (p. 470), with a grand view of the Pelvoux and Monte Viso. Descent to St-Véran, 2½ hrs., see p. 470. To the N.E. of the Col de Longet rises the *Tête des Toillies* or *Touailles* (10,430 ft.), or *La Niera*, a curious tower of dark green serpentine, which experts may scale in 1 hr. To the right, ½ M. beyond Le Gâ (see above), we may reach (1½ hr.) the *Cabane de Rubren* (7720 ft.),

whence we may scale the *Grand-Rubren* or *Rébrent* (10,960 ft.; 3 hrs.; superb *View). Still finer *View of Monte Viso and the plain from the *Mont Salsa* (10,910 ft.). 40 min. E. of the Grand-Rubren. The *Pointe de la Font-Sancte* (p. 469), 5 hrs. E. of Maljasset, is not difficult. To the S.E. of Le Gà a path, ill-defined in part, leads over the *Col de Lautaret* or *de Chabrière* (9425 ft.), in 8 hrs., to Casteldelfino (p. 470).

From Barcelonnette to Larche, 16 M., omn. in 4 hrs. (2 fr.). To (9 M.) *Gleizolles*, see p. 443. Then a steep ascent, E., in the valley of the *Ubayette*. — 12 M. *Meyronnes* (5245 ft.; Hôt. Jean, des Alpes). To the S. lies the *Forêt de la Sylve*, at the foot of the Tête du Rouchas-Grand (p. 443); to the N. rise the *Courbe* (10,120 ft.) and the *Ourse* (10,050 ft.). — 16 M. **Larche** (5570 ft.; Hôt. de la Paix). A path leads N., passing near the *Batterie de Viraysse* (9120 ft.), the highest inhabited spot in France, to (3½ hrs.) the *Col du Sautron* (8820 ft.; refuge). Path less distinct on the Italian side. We may descend to (2½ hrs.) *Saretto*, then by a road through the pretty valley of the *Maïra* to *Prazzo* (3380 ft.; inn). — From Larche to *St-Etienne-de-Tinée* (p. 578), 8¼ hrs., by a rough path, diverging at (½ M.) *Malboisset* from the main road; then through the grassy *Vallée du Lauzanier*, with its rich flora and two pretty lakes, and across the *Pas de la Cavale* (8765 ft.), E. of the *Enchastraye* (9695 ft.).

Beyond Larche the road ascends to the (3¾ M.) **Col de la Madeleine** (6550 ft.; chapel), called also *Col de l'Argentière* on the French side and *Col de Larche* on the Italian, famed for the passage of the French army in 1515, before the Battle of Marignano. On the Italian side we may descend (46½ M.; omn.) by a beautiful road to *Cuneo* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). — To the N.E. of the col rises the *Pointe de la Signora* (9120 ft.); behind it lies the pretty dale of the *Oronaye*, with the (2 hrs.) *Col de Ruburent* (8270 ft.), dominated on the N. by the beautiful *Tête de Moyse* (10,205 ft.; 5½ hrs. from Larche, not very difficult; superb view).

Continuation of the Briançon Line. Beyond Prunières (p. 442) we follow the right bank of the Durance. — 10 2½ M. *Savines* (2515 ft.; Hôt. Tavan; guides), on the left bank, at the foot of the *Grand-Morgon* (7630 ft.; 6 hrs., with guide). To the E. (5 M.) is a 12th cent. church, the sole relic of the *Abbaye de Boscodon*.

108 M. **Embrun** (2860 ft.; Hôt. de France & Thouard, R. 2-2½, L. or D. 2½ fr.; Hôt. Modane, L. or D. 3-3½ fr.; Hôt. de la Poste; Syndicat d'Initiative; pop. 3556), once fortified, stands on a rock overlooking the Durance, at the foot of Mont St-Guillaume. It was the Roman *Ebrodunum*, and under Hadrian the capital of the Maritime Alps, later an archiepiscopal see. It was sacked several times by the barbarians; in the middle ages it was often at variance with its archbishops; in 1585 it was captured by Lesdiguières, and in 1692 retaken by Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. Monument to the poet Clovis Hugues (1852-1907). The *Cathedral of Notre-Dame* (12th cent.) has a fine tower (restored), a 13th cent. façade, and a curious N. portal with a porch of pink marble columns. In the interior is a 15th cent. organ-case. In the sacristy are a Madonna, presented by Louis XI., and ornaments of the 16th-18th centuries. — The adjacent *Tower* is of the 11th century. A little farther on is a terrace overlooking the Durance.

Mont St-Guillaume (8620 ft.), 5½-6 hrs. N.W., is ascended by road to (1 hr.) *Caleyère* (about 3775 ft.), then by a bridle-path to the (4½ hrs.) *Chapelle St-Guillaume* (8345 ft.). View from the (¼ hr.) top inferior to

that from the chapel.—The *Tête de l'Hivernet* (9260 ft.), $6^1/_2$ hrs. from Embrun, is ascended viâ the (3 hrs.) *Refuge de l'Aiguille* (5815 ft.; keeper).

From Embrun to Condamine-Châtelard, $27^1/_2$ M., road steep and bad in places, through the *Vallée du Crévoux*.—$8^1/_2$ M. *Crévoux*.—16 M. *Tunnel du Parpaillon* (about 8430 ft.), 500 yds. long, under the *Col de Parpaillon* (about 9105 ft.), between the *Grand-Combal*, or *Lombard* (9830 ft.; $^3/_4$ hr.), and the *Grand-Parpaillon* (9445 ft.).—We then descend the *Vallée du Parpaillon* to ($27^1/_2$ M.) *Condamine-Châtelard* (p. 443).

$115^1/_2$ M. *St-Clément.* To the N.E. (2 M.) are the small baths of *Plan-de-Phasy*. We cross the Durance. View of Mont-Dauphin to the right. To the left rises the *Pointe de Fouran* (8695 ft.).

$118^1/_2$ M. **Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre** (2935 ft.; Hôt. de la Gare). *Mont-Dauphin* is a village on a hill at the junction of the Durance and *Guil* valleys, fortified by Vauban in 1693. View of the Pelvoux. To Guillestre and the Vallée du Guil, see R. 62.

The Durance valley again contracts.—$123^1/_2$ M. *La Roche-de-Rame* (two inns), with chemical works.

To the N.E. is the ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Lac de l'Ascension* (7560 ft.), in a fine cirque. To the left opens the *Vallée de Freissinières*, where the persecuted Waldensians long lived in dire misery. A road ascends viâ ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Pallon* to (2 hrs.) *Freissinières* (3910 ft.; aub.), high above the *Abîmes de Confournc*, gorges of the *Biaisse*. We may ascend the *Pic Félix-Neff* (10,570 ft.; 8 hrs. W., fairly easy, but stony), viâ (2 hrs.) the fine *Cascade de Dourmillouse*, and the *Tête de Vautisse* (10,375 ft.; 7 hrs. S.W.).

$127^1/_2$ M. **L'Argentière-la-Bessée** (3200 ft.; Hôt. Gérard, at La Bessée-Basse; Hôt. de l'Industrie, de la Gare, both near the station). Motor-omn. to Vallouise, see p. 458. *L'Argentière*, to the left, owes its name to its mines. The church (15th cent.) has interesting frescoes. At *La Bessée*, to the right, are aluminium-works.

The line ascends rapidly through a rocky defile. Glimpses of the Pelvoux to the left.—$132^1/_2$ M. *Prelles* (3780 ft.; p. 458).

$135^1/_2$ M. **Briançon.** The Station (restaurant) is at *Ste-Catherine* (3950 ft.), 20 min. from the upper town. Omn. 50 c. each pers. or trunk.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel*, half-way up, R. from $3^1/_4$, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Terminus-Hôtel & Buffet*, well spoken of, R. from 3, L. 3 or 4, D. 4, P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Moderne*, Place Ste-Catherine; *Hôt. de la Paix*, in the upper town, plain, R. $2^1/_2$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office, Place des Remparts. Syndicat d'Initiative, at the Hôtel de Ville.

Briançon (4335 ft.; pop. 7888), the Roman *Brigantio*, a fortress of the first class, lies picturesquely above the confluence of the Guisane and Durance. The streets, with their runnels of clear water called 'gargouilles', are narrow and often too steep for carriages. The *Haute Ville*, nearly 400 ft. above the station, has a triple enceinte of walls, and the heights around are crowned with twelve forts (cameras forbidden). Those on the left bank are connected with the town by the bold **Pont d'Asfeld*, built in 1734 and consisting of a single span, 130 ft. wide and 185 ft. high. Fine view from the bridge and also from the Place de la Paix, reached from the station by the Av. de la Gare, Av. de la République, and Porte d'Embrun.

Excursions. To the *Pont Baldy* (see below), 1 hr. on foot (carr. 5-10 fr.). A road, S.W. from the station, ascends to (3½ M.) *Puy-St-Pierre* (5115 ft.; view; carr. 5-10 fr.). Path thence to (2½ hrs.) *Notre-Dame-des-Neiges* (7535 ft.), a pilgrimage-shrine; then 1 hr. more to the top of the **Prorel** (8440 ft.; view). To the N. (5 M.; carr. 15-20 fr.) rises the *Croix de Toulouse* (6475 ft.; view; indicator), above the Salettes redoubt. Still higher is the (2 hrs. more) *Signal de St-Chaffrey* (8430 ft.; giddy path).

The ***Grand-Aréa** (9410 ft.), N.W., offers a superb panorama. We follow the *Col de Granon* road (to the right from the Le Lautaret road, ½ M. beyond St-Chaffrey, p. 439) to the *Chapelle St-Joseph* (7035 ft.; 2½ hrs.' drive), and then a narrow path to the (2½ hrs.) top.

From Briançon by the Route des Alpes to *Grenoble* or *St-Jean-de-Maurienne*, or to *Barcelonnette* (Nice), see pp. 340, 341.

From Briancon to *Vallouise*, see p. 458.

From Briançon to Abriès, 28 M.; motor-omn. as far as Aiguilles (Route des Alpes), see p. 341; thence to Abriès in ¼ hr. (¾ fr.) by the motor-omn. coming from Guillestre (see p. 469). We cross the Durance by the Pont de Ste-Catherine, and ascend in windings (short-cuts). [A road to the right, beyond the bridge, leads to (2 M.) *Villar-St-Pancrace* (4090 ft.), whence a path leads to Château-Queyras, 7½ hrs. from Briançon, crossing the *Col des Ayes* (8200 ft.), and rejoining the road at Brunissard (see below).] The third bend of our road passes through *Fond-Christiane* and near the Fort du Randouillet. About 300 yds. from the octroi-office a road to the right crosses the Cerveyrette by the **Pont Baldy* or *de la Mort*, 260 ft. high. Our road ascends the valley of the *Cerveyrette* to (6 M.) *Cervières* (5315 ft.; aub.; guides); excursions, see below. Fine view of the Arcas range (p. 461). The road now turns S. (short-cut) to (½ hr.) *Le Laus* (5675 ft.), the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Izoard*, a (20 min.) *Refuge National* (aub.; 7545 ft.), amid great forests, and the (12½ M.) **Col d'Izoard** or *Izoard* (7835 ft.), between the *Arpelin* (8525 ft.; left) and the *Clot de la Cime* (8970 ft.; right). 16 M. *Brunissard* (5855 ft.; see above), in the valley of the *Rivière*. 17 M. *La Chalp*, home of the devoted Protestant pastor Félix Neff (d. 1829). About 2½ M. beyond (17½ M.) *Arvieux* we join the road from Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre (Route des Alpes, see p. 341) and reach (20½ M.) *Château-Queyras* (p. 470). Thence viâ (24½ M.) *Aiguilles* to Abriès, see pp. 470, 471.

[From Cervières (see above) we may go on, up the Cerveyrette valley, to (2¾ hrs.) *Les Fonds* (6760 ft.), and then cross the *Col de Péas* to Château-Queyras, or go straight on, by the *Col de Malrif*, to Abriès.

From Cervières good climbers may scale the **Pic de Rochebrune** (10,905 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 9-12 fr.), viâ (½ hr.) *Le Laus* (see above), then to the left viâ the (1½ hr.) *Fontaine des Oules* (7380 ft.) and (1 hr.) the *Col des Portes* (9185 ft.); lastly, with caution, over loose rocks, across a cornice, and up a cheminée to (1½-2 hrs.) the top. Superb *View of the Alps and the Italian plains. — The ascent may be made also from the Col d'Izoard (see above), across the *Col Perdu* (8200 ft.), down to the N.W. end of the *Casse des Oules*, then to the right, up to the (2½ hrs.) Col des Portes. — Descent, if preferred, S., by the dale of *Souliers*, to (3 hrs. from the col) Château-Queyras (p. 470).]

From Briançon to Oulx, 18½ M. by road. Motor-omn. from 1st July to 15th Sept. twice daily in 2 hrs. (8 fr.); omn. daily in 5 hrs. (5 fr.); carr. 20-40 fr. — We diverge to the right from the Le Lautaret road, and follow the Durance valley, N.E., to (2 M.) *La Vachette*, cross the river, and ascend in zigzags (steep short-cut). — 7 M. **Mont-Genèvre** (6100 ft.; hotel, R. from 2, L. or D. 3 fr.; guide, Fél. Rignon), the Roman *Mons Janus*, is a village on the col of that name, which is one of the safest passes in the Alps, being open to the S. and sheltered from N. winds. This was the route taken by many armies in remote times, but the present road dates only from 1802, as the obelisk a little farther on records. — The road then descends into the valley of the *Doire Ripaire*, or *Dora Ripuria*, skirting on the left the *Chaberton* (10,290 ft.), an isolated rock

crowned with an Italian fort. 8 M. *Clavières* (5800 ft.; Alb. del Club Alpino), with the Italian custom-house. — 12½ M. *Césanne* (4410 ft.; Alb. del Chaberton), in a pretty and fertile district. To Abriès viâ the Col des Turres and La Montette, see p. 471. — 18½ M. *Oulx* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

From Briançon to Bardonecchia (*Modane*), 5½ hrs. viâ the Col de l'Echelle, or 7 hrs. viâ Névache. Omn. to Névache in 3 hrs. (3 fr.); to Plampinet in 2 hrs. (2 fr.). Carr. to Plampinet 10-20, to Névache 14-25, to the Col de l'Echelle 25-35 fr. — The Névache road diverges to the left from the Mont-Genèvre route at 2 M.) *La Vachette* (p. 446) and soon enters the valley of the *Clairée*. 8½ M. *Plampinet* (4855 ft.; aub.), a hamlet of Névache. — 10 M. *Robion* (5255 ft.), where the road to the Col de l'Echelle (see below) diverges to the right. (Walkers join that road by a good short-cut, 500 yds. short of Robion.)

Névache (5385 ft.; Hôt. Mouthon or de Névache, P. 8 fr.; Aub. Faure; guide, Cl. Roux), the centre of which is ½ hr. beyond Robion, consists of scattered hamlets, the chief being *Ville-Basse* and *Ville-Haute* (with a 15th cent. church). — Path from *Lacon*, the third hamlet, to Le Monêtier viâ the Col de Buffère, see p. 469. — Excursions from Névache to the *Cascade de Fontcouverte*, 1½ hr. W.: then, 2¾ hrs. farther, to the head of the valley of the Clairée (see Map, p. 437) and the *Col des Rochilles* (8040 ft.); ascent, from the col. of the *Aiguille Noire* (9400 ft.; ½ hr.: rather difficult); on the other side we may descend to (1¼ hr.) the Galibier road (p. 467). — We may ascend also the *Grand-Aréa* (p. 446; 4½ hrs., with guide). — *Mont Thabor* (p. 364; 7-8 hrs.; easy; guide 6 fr.) is reached by the Col des Rochilles route and viâ the *Col de Laval* or *des Muandes* (9190 ft.), or else viâ the *Col du Vallon* (8615 ft.), whence we have a deep descent into the Vallée Etroite (see below). — The bridle-path across the (2 hrs.) *Col des Thures* from Névache to the Vallée Etroite and Bardonecchia is 1 hr. longer, but more picturesque than the Col de l'Echelle route. From the former col a path ascends the *Aiguille Rouge*, or *Punta Rossa* (8365 ft.; view).

The **Col de l'Echelle**, or *Colle della Scala* (5875 ft.), 1½ hr. from Plampinet (see above) or 1¾ hr. from Névache, is a grassy dale flanked with pine-woods. Road and telegraph end at the French douane. Beyond the frontier we descend by steps into the (¾ hr.) pretty *Vallée Etroite*, or *Valle Stretta* (Mont Thabor, see p. 364). Down the valley we pass (½ hr.) *Melezet* and (½ hr.) reach *Bardonecchia* (p. 365). See *Baedeker's N. Italy*. Italian time is 1 hr. in advance of French time.

61. The Pelvoux Group and Environs.

The **Pelvoux Group** (*Massif du Pelvoux*), so called from *Mont Pelvoux* (p. 460), one of its best-known peaks though not the highest, is the most rugged and desolate in the Alps; Whymper even called it the most sublime. It is composed chiefly of gneiss and rose-coloured granite, bordered with a broad zone of crystalline schists, and is bounded by the upper valleys of the Romanche, Drac, and Durance. The main chain, the *Ecrins* (p. 455) and the *Meije* (p. 455), forms a kind of horse-shoe round the Vénéon valley, with ramifications, such as the *Aiguille du Plat*, the *Ségure-Foron*, the *Pelvoux*, and the *Sirac*. In point of altitude this group yields only to Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, the Grand-Combin, and the Bernese Alps, while its glaciers are surpassed only in these groups and in some of the chains in the Engadine and Tyrol. Ascents of the first rank abound, that of the Meije being the most difficult.

Some information is here added regarding the neighbours of the Pelvoux group, such as the *Grandes-Rousses*, the *Goléon*, the *Aiguilles d'Arves*, and the *Galibier*, to the N. of the Romanche valley.

The chief centres for ascents are *Le Bourg-d'Oisans* (Allemont, Oz, see p. 448), *St-Christophe-en-Oisans* and *La Bérarde*, in the Vénéon valley (p. 451), *Vallouise* (p. 459), *Ailefroide* (p. 460), *La Grave* (p. 462),

Villar-d'Arène (p. 462), *Le Lautaret* (p. 466), *Le Monêtier-les-Bains* (p. 467), and *La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar* (p. 429).

The Hotels and Inns are improving. The Club Alpin Français and the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné have contributed greatly to this progress, and have done much to facilitate excursions, by erecting guide-posts, refuges, and chalet-hôtels.

Good Guides, generally 6-15 fr. per day, porter 5-10 fr.; their food, or an equivalent of 2½-4 fr., is extra. The society has divided the excursions into classes, beginning with the easiest, and ending with 'courses extraordinaires'. When the traveller does not return to the starting-point a return-fee is due (see tariff, shown on demand). For most of the excursions mentioned below a guide is necessary or at least useful. As guides are not numerous, it is often best to secure one beforehand. Provisions, an ice-axe, and a rope are generally required.

Mules at the chief centres, 10-12 fr. per day, 5-8 fr. per half-day, attendant included (see tariff).

The best map of the Pelvoux Group is by *Henri Duhamel* (1909; 5 fr.), four sheets on a scale of 1 : 100,000 and a general map (1 : 250,000). Detailed account in 'The Central Alps of the Dauphiny', by *Coolidge, Duhamel*, and *Perrin* (2nd ed., London, 1905; 7*s.* 6*d.*).

I. Excursions from Bourg-d'Oisans, Oz, and Allemont.

Le Bourg-d'Oisans (p. 437) is the starting-point for the Pelvoux group and for the Grandes-Rousses; but, after our first excursion, we may, with some sacrifice of comfort, descend to **Oz** (2725 ft.; Aub. Martin) or to **Allemont** (about 2625 ft.; Hôt. Leydier, well spoken of, Manin, Perratone, all at La Fonderie). Or we may reach these villages by the route mentioned on p. 437. — From Allemont to St-Jean-de-Maurienne or to St-Avre-la-Chambre, see pp. 436, 437; to the Sept-Laux, see p. 434.

Guides. Pierre Ginet, Pierre Alex. Ginet fils, and Fr. Michel, of Allemont; Nic. Molière, of Le Bessey-d'Oz. Tariff: Rate I (see above): 1 day, guide 6, porter 5 fr.; 1½ day, 9 and 8 fr.; 2 days, 11 and 10 fr. Rate II: 1 day 8 and 5 fr.; 1½ day, 11 and 8 fr.; 2 days, 15 and 11 fr. Rate III: 1 or 1½ day, 16 and 11 fr.; 2 days, 19 and 14 fr.; 2½ days, 23 and 17 fr. From Le Bourg-d'Oisans 2 fr. extra. Return-fee 2-7 fr.

Keys for the Refuges de la Fare and César-Durand (pp. 449, 363) are to be had from the guides or at the Mairies of Oz, Allemont, St-Jean-d'Arves, and St-Sorlin-d'Arves.

Various excursions may be made among the **Grandes-Rousses**, starting from Le Bourg-d'Oisans, or better from Oz, where the view is finer and the Refuge de la Fare (p. 449) nearer. These peaks form an isolated chain, N.E. of Le Bourg-d'Oisans, and owe their name to the reddish ferruginous limestone on their W. flank. On both sides there are considerable glaciers. The chief peaks are the Etendard and the Pic Bayle (p. 449).

From Le Bourg-d'Oisans we may drive to Huez. We follow the Briançon road, turn to the left beyond the first bridge, near the electric works (¼ hr. distant, the fine *Cascade de Sarennes*, 130 ft. high), and ascend in windings to (1 hr.) *La Garde* (3220 ft.; aub.; view) and (1½ hr.) *Huez* (4910 ft.; Hôt. des Grandes-Rousses; two inns). Cart-track thence to the (½ hr.) *Chalets de l'Alpe* and (½ hr.) the *Ruines de Brandes* (5905 ft.; remains of huts and mines). On a height near is the *Tour du Prince-Ladre*, a relic of the castle of the governor of a town of convicts

employed in the lead and copper mines, of importance about the 13th cent. under the Dauphins. A little farther on are anthracite-mines, where the path ends. Turning to the left we soon reach (1¾-2½ hrs. from the Chalets de l'Alpe) the *Lac Blanc* (8360 ft.), fed by the glaciers of the Grandes-Rousses. Splendid view. — The **Herpie** (9825 ft.; vast panorama), one of the nearest peaks of the Grandes-Rousses, is easily ascended from the lake in 1½ hr. (guide, tariff II, p. 448). — To the N. of the lake are the *Petites-Rousses* (9230 ft.). The *Lac de la Fare* (refuge, see below) is 1½ hr. N.

From Oz it is 4½ hrs.' walk to the Refuge de la Fare, viâ (50 min.) *Le Besseÿ* (3610 ft.; mineral spring), the (1¼ hr.) *Plan du Seye* (4725 ft.), and the (1 hr.) *Chalet de l'Alpette* (6315 ft.). The *Refuge de la Fare* (7550 ft.; keys, see p. 448) is ½ hr. on this side of the *Lac de la Fare*, at the foot of the Grandes-Rousses glacier. — The **Pic Bayle**, or *Pic Sud* (11,380 ft.; 3¾-4 hrs.), nearest the lake, presents no difficulty (guide, tariff III). We ascend E. to the *Col de la Pyramide* (11,000 ft.), S. of the peak, then mount the S.W. arête to the top. Splendid *View. — The ***Etendard**, or *Pic Nord* (11,385 ft.; 4 hrs. from the refuge; guide, tariff III) is fairly easy also. We mount by the N.W. arête, or better by the (3 hrs.) *Col de la Cochette* (9875 ft.) and the N. face. The *Panorama is superb. We may descend by the E. arête and the *Col des Quirlies* (about 9840 ft.; beyond which rises the *Grand-Sauvage*, 10,600 ft.); then S.E., by the *Glacier des Quirlies*, down the *Vallée du Ferrand*, past the *Chalets Auber* and (3¼ hrs.) *Gourand*, viâ *Perron*, *Clavans-d'en-Haut* (4574 ft.; inn), *Clavans-d'en-Bas*, and (1¼ hr.) *Mizoën* (p. 438), to (¾ hr.) *Le Freney* (p. 438); about 6 hrs. in all. Or we may turn to the N.E. at the foot of the Glacier des Quirlies and cross the *Col de la Valette* (7380 ft.) to *St-Jean-d'Arves* (6 hrs.; p. 363). Or, at the foot of the arête, we may go to the right, viâ the *Glacier de St-Sorlin*, to the *Refuge César-Durand* (p. 363).

The **Pics de Belledonne** may be ascended from Allemont, Oz, or Le Bourg-d'Oisans, the night being spent at the Refuge de Belledonne (see below).

These peaks are more usually ascended from Uriage and the Chalet de la Pra (see pp. 418, 419). — The **Croix de Belledonne* (9555 ft.) takes 5-5½ hrs. from Allemont (guide, tariff II). We follow the Col du Glandon route nearly to the brook of Le Mollard (about 1 hr.), then ascend a path to the left, past *Le Mollard*, to (2 hrs.) the *Refuge de Belledonne* (7105 ft.), near the *Lac de Belledonne* (view). Then a steep snow-couloir to (1½-2 hrs.) the *Col de Belledonne*, where we join the route from La Pra (p. 419), ½ hr. from the top. An easier way up is by the *Vallée du Bâton* and the *Col de la Grande-Lance-d'Allemont*. - The *Grand-Pic de Belledonne* (9780 ft.; 3 hrs.; difficult; guide, tariff III), ascended from the refuge by the left side of the large couloir on the E. face (see p. 419). - The **Grande-Lance d'Allemont** (9330 ft.; 5½ hrs.; guide, tariff III), W. of Allemont, presents no serious difficulty. We ascend for 3¼ hrs. over pastures and a small glacier to the *Col de la Portette;* ¾ hr. more to the foot of the peak, and 1¼ hr. to the top, by couloirs on the W. and N. sides. Glorious *Panorama, finer than from the Belledonne. Descent N.W. to the (2¾ hrs.) Chalet de la Pra (p. 419), or S. to Livet (p. 436; 4½ hrs.). The descent to Livet is by the (1¾ hr.) Col de la Portette, then past the old silver-mines of (¾ hr.) *Chalanches* and the (1¼ hr.) *Cascade du Bâton*.

We may ascend also viâ *Le Rivier-d'Allemont* (p. 437), the *Sept-Laux* (p. 434), or the *Aiguilles de l'Argentière* (p. 437).

To the **Signal de Prégentil** (6380 ft.; view), W. of Le Bourg-d'Oisans, and back, 7¼ hrs.: to the S. viâ *La Gardette* (4230 ft.; gold-mine) and (2½ hrs.) *Villard-Notre-Dame* (5085 ft.); then N.W. viâ (1¼ hr.) *Villard-Reymond* (aub.) to (1 hr.) the top; descent to Le Bourg-d'Oisans in 2½ hrs. From Villard-Notre-Dame the **Grand-Rochail**, culminating in the *Pic de Malhaubert* (10,070 ft.; guide 12 fr.), is scaled in 5 hrs., viâ

the (2 hrs.) *Cabane du Loson*, the (3/4 hr.) W. end of the *Glacier de Villard-Notre-Dame*, and the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Col du Rochail* (10,005 ft.).

To the *Lac Lauvitel*, see below.—To the *Taillefer*, see p. 436.

From Le Bourg-d'Oisans to St-Christophe and La Bérarde, 12 1/2 and 19 1/2 M., 5 and 8 1/2 hrs.' walk up the valley of the Vénéon, which falls into the Romanche higher up. Carriage-road, diverging from the La Grave road beyond (3 M.) *Pont St-Guillerme* (p. 437) and ending at Champhorent; then a bridle-path to La Bérarde (road under construction).

Omn. from Le Bourg-d'Oisans, 1st July to 15th Sept., meeting the first morning cars, to St-Christophe in 4 hrs. (5 fr.); motor-omn. to Le Bourg-d'Arud in 1 hr. (3 fr.). Mule from St-Christophe to La Bérarde 10 fr.

Bridle-path on the left bank, saving 1/2 hr., but not always practicable, viâ Les Gauchoirs (see below), joining the road at Les Ougiers.

The **Vallée du Vénéon*, one of the most beautiful in Dauphiné, runs far up into the Pelvoux group and affords splendid views. Looking back from its entrance we have a fine glimpse of the Belledonne (p. 449). Facing us, beyond the bridge, rises the Grand-Rochail (p. 449), with the glacier of Villard-Notre-Dame. We skirt the *Pied-Montet* (7670 ft.) on the left.—6 M. *Les Ougiers*, a hamlet with a bridge over the Vénéon, where the road is joined by the bridle-path from Le Bourg-d'Oisans (see above).

About 1/2 M. to the W. is *Les Gauchoirs* (2780 ft.), a hamlet on the left bank, near a torrent descending from the **Lac Lauvitel** or *Lovitel* (4905 ft.), a charming little lake, 1 1/2 hr. S., containing salmon-trout. To the N.E. is a *Refuge* (view of the Grandes-Rousses). A path skirts its E. bank. To the S. (3 3/4 hrs. from the refuge) rises the *Brèche de Valsenestre* (8640 ft.), between the *Clapier du Peyron* (10,405 ft.; difficult) and the *Tête de Lauvitel* (9535 ft.), a rough pass leading to (3 hrs.) *Valsenestre* (p. 427). Less trying is the *Brêche de Lauvitel*, a little to the W. of the Valsenestre pass.

Farther on, to the right, appears the *Rocher du Perron*, or *Aiguille de Vénosc* (9230 ft.), between the valleys of Lac Lauvitel (see above) and the Pisse.—8 M. **Vénosc** (3440 ft.; Aub. Martin; guide, L. J. Rochette), in a charming site to the left, trades in plants gathered among the mountains. Opposite rises the Roche de la Muzelle (p. 453). On the right is the *Cascade de la Pisse*.

From Vénosc an easy path (famous flora) leads viâ the (1 1/2 hr.) *Chalets de l'Alpe de Vénosc* (5290 ft.) and the (1/2 hr.) **Col de l'Alpe** (5445 ft.) to (3/4 hr.) *Mont-de-Lans* and (1/2 hr.) *Le Freney* (p. 438).

8 1/2 M. *Le Bourg-d'Arud* (3215 ft.; Hôt. de la Muzelle; guide, A. B. Turc), a hamlet of Vénosc.

The *Vallon de la Pisse*, with (3 1/4 hrs.) the pretty *Lac de la Muzelle*, ascends S. to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Col de la Muzelle** (8200 ft.), between the *Clapier du Peyron* (see above) and the *Grande-Roche de la Muzelle* (p. 453). Fine view. Steep descent to (2 hrs.) *Valsenestre* (p. 427).

The road crosses the Vénéon and ascends to the *Clapier de St-Christophe*, a chaos of rocks fallen from the *Soreiller* (7650 ft.). In 5 min. more we cross the stream to the *Plan du Lac* (3580 ft.), once a lake, and skirt its right bank. Facing us is the superb Chaîne des Fétoules (p. 453). On the right is the fine *Cascade de*

le Freney
Chambon
Mont de Lans
le Dauphin
Mines de Plomb
Auberge
le Rif
Hospice de l'Oche
les Balmes
Le Mollard
Le Rif Malmontet
Le Rif Mallemoisse
Le Rif Mallemort
Le Rif Blanc
Le Rif Noir
Le Rif Bel Homme
Le Rif Bel Homme Supérieur
Le Rif Bel Homme Inférieur
Le Rif Bel Homme Moyen

St-Michel-de-Maurienne
Les Cours
Les Vernois
Villar d'Arène
Hôtel
Col du Lautaret
la Madeleine
Mer du Cantonnier
Pic de l'Homme
Arsine
la Romanche R.
Pyramide de Laurichard
Pics de Combeynot
Bec de l'Homme
Rocher de l'Aigle
la Meije
Roc Noir
Lac de Combeynot
le Fontenil
Pic Central
Pic de Neige du Lautaret
le Puyet
Chalets et Ref. de l'Alpe
Mgne de Combeynot
Mgne du Vallon
Pic de la Douche
Chts d'Arsine
Pics des Cavales
Roche Méane
Col d'Arsine
Pics de Chamoissière
P. du Dragon
Lac de la Douche
Mgne de Ste Marguerite
Pic d'Arsine
Ruine
Pic de Neige Cordier
Glacier d'Arsine
Pics du Casset
Pic Bourcet
Mgne des Agneaux
Pic des Prés-les-Fonds
Col du Casset
Roche Paillon
Col Emile Pic
Col du Glacier Blanc
Col Tuckett
Gl. du Monêtier
Roche Faurio
Glacier Blanc
Cde Sagne
Ref. Tuckett
Dôme de Neige des Ecrins
Pic Lory
les Ecrins
Pic de Clouzis
Pic de Coste Vieille
Bosse d.l. Momie
Aig. d. Frères
Pte Pyram. Durand
Pic d.l. Temple
Pic Puiseux
Pte Pelvoux
Aig. d.l. Coste Rouge
Pic Sans Nom
PELVOUX
Tête de Chéret
l'Aiguille Froide
Pte Sans Nom
Pte des Frères Chamois
Aiguillette d'Arfeuille
Pics du Says
Crête du Coin
Coste de Stalouse
Col de l'Aiguille Froide
Pte du Sélé
Mt Gioberney
Crête d. Bœufs Rouges
Pte de Claphouse
Pte Richardson
Glacier de la Pilatte
Glacier Noir
Torrent de la Pilatte
Torrent de Coste Rouge
Ravin de l'Alpet
Sapenière
Ailefroide
Ref. Lemercier
Ref. Pré de Madame Carle
Ref. du Carrelet
Ref. Caron
Ref. Tuckett
Ref. Cézanne
Ref. Pilatte
Ref. Ailefroide
Ref. Coste Rouge
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l'Enchâtra, between the Soreiller and the *Aiguille de l'Enchâtra* (8445 ft.). High up on the other side is the hamlet of that name (p. 453). — We next ascend a steep slope, in sight of the Tête de Lauranoure, the Aig. du Canard, and the Aig. des Arias (p. 453). At the (1/2 hr.) top St-Christophe comes into view. — About 10 min. farther on we cross the **Pont du Diable,* and (10 min.) reach —

12 1/2 M. **St-Christophe-en-Oisans** (4825 ft.; Hôt. des Ecrins; post, telegraph, and telephone), a village at the foot of the Aig. du Plat-de-la-Selle (p. 453), a good centre for Alpine excursions (see below). In the cemetery are buried four victims of the Meije (p. 455).

The road to La Bérarde (walk of 3 1/2 hrs.) ascends in view of the Fétoules (p. 453). To the right lie *La Bernardière* and (1/2 hr.) *Pré-Clot.* After 7 min. we descend to the right. Below us lies *Le Clot,* at the end of the valley of the Mariande; lower still is the waterfall, and high up is the glacier of that name. Fine view behind us. We pass (20 min.) a small mill, below *Champ-Ebran,* and (7 min.) leave on the right the Lavey path (see below). Just below (8 min.) *Champhorent* we descend to the right, looking up the Lavey valley (with the Glacier and Col des Sellettes and the Pointe du Vallon on the left, the Aig. d'Olan on the right, and a waterfall below). In 35 min. appears the grand Ecrins (p. 455), at the head of the valley (right and left, the Pic Lory and Dôme de Neige). We cross two torrents. Then (1/2 hr.) *Les Etages* (5235 ft.), a hamlet at the mouth of the Vallon des Etages. Behind us rises the Lauranoure (p. 453). Farther on we see the Ailefroide (p. 461) on the right. We cross the *Torrent des Etançons* and (3/4 hr.) reach —

19 1/2 M. **La Bérarde** (5625 ft.), the last hamlet, with a good *Chalet-Hôtel* (June-Sept.; R. 2-3, bed in the dormitory 1 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 2 3/4, D. 3 1/2, wine extra, P. 7-8 fr.; telephone), an excellent centre for excursions in the Pelvoux and Meije groups. At the head of the valley rises the Ailefroide on the left, and on the right lies the Glacier de la Pilatte (p. 458).

II. Excursions from St-Christophe and La Bérarde.

As St-Christophe and La Bérarde are not far apart, they have several excursions in common, especially those viâ the (3 or 3 1/2 hrs.) *Refuge de la Lavey* (5840 ft.), in the Lavey valley.

Guides. 1st class: at St-Christophe, *Maximin, Casimir, Joseph,* and *Dévouassoud Gaspard* (sons of Pierre Gaspard, p. 455; the second and last skieurs), *Christ. Roderon,* and *P. C. E. Turc;* at La Bérarde, *Hipp.* and *J. B. Rodier, P. Richard fils;* at Le Puy, *Jos. Turc,* the 'Zouave'; at Les Etages, *Christ. Turc.* 2nd class: at St-Christophe, *Christ. Eymard* and *Alex. Gaspard;* at La Bérarde, *J. B. Rodier fils* (skieur), *Jules Em.* and *Pierre Rodier, Pierre Turc;* at Les Etages, *Christ. Turc fils* and *Jos. Et. Turc.* — Tariff. Rate I (see p. 448): 1/2 day, guide 4, porter 4 fr.; 1 day,

8-12 and 8 fr. Rate II: 1 day, 15 and 10 fr.; 1½ day, 23 and 15 fr.; 2 days, 30 and 20 fr. Rate IIIa: 1 day, 18 and 11 fr. Rate IIIb: 1 day, 22 and 12 fr.; 1½ day, 28 and 18 fr.; 2 days, 32 and 22 fr. Rate IVa: 1½ day, 30 and 20 fr. Rate IVb: 1½ day, 40 and 25 fr.; 2 days, 50 and 30 fr. To the Ecrins and back, 60 and 35 fr.; with descent on the other side, 80 and 45 fr.; with descent by the wall of the Glacier Noir, 150 and 100 fr. Pic Occidental of the Meije, S. face, 80 and 45 fr.; Pic Occidental, viâ the arêtes and Pic Central, 130 and 70 fr.; reduction if summit not reached. Return-fees 4-10 fr.

a. From St-Christophe.

Besides the *Refuge de la Lavey* (p. 451) there are two others near St-Christophe: the *Refuge du Lac-Noir*, 4½-5 hrs. N., and the *Refuge de la Selle*, 4 hrs. N.E. (see below).

*To the Glacier du Mont-de-Lans and Col de la Lauze viâ the Lac Noir, returning viâ La Selle (about 12 hrs.; tariff II). The excursion is facilitated by sleeping at one of the refuges, preferably that of the Lac Noir. It is 1 hr. shorter if we return the same way, but the passage of the glacier is trying in the afternoon. The bridle-path ascends viâ (20 min.) *Les Prés*, crosses (¼ hr.) the Diable, and leads up the *Vallon de la Selle*. After ¾ hr., 5 min. short of the *Chalets de la Selle* (6000 ft.), we take a path to the left and ascend in steep zigzags by the *Escaliers de la Mura*. After ½ hr. we turn to the left to the brook of La Mura, and mount to the right to the arête and (3½ hrs. from St-Christophe) the *Brèche de la Mura* (about 9350 ft.), N.E. of the *Tête du Toura* (9575 ft.; ¾ hr. from the refuge; easy; tariff II). Then in ½ hr. more to the *Refuge du Lac-Noir* (9250 ft.), ¼ hr. E. of the *Lac Noir* (9185 ft.). — Another ascent to the refuge, 1 hr. longer, and cumbered with loose rocks, is by a path branching to the left from the bridle-path, 5 min. beyond the Diable bridge, past *Le Puys*, and across the *Brèche du Grand-Creux* (about 9350 ft.), between the Tête du Toura and the *Diable* (9425 ft.). From the refuge we ascend N.E., past the foot of the *Jandri* (10,800 ft.; 1½ hr.; easy), to (40 min.) the vast ***Glacier du Mont-de-Lans**, the largest in Dauphiné, 4½ by 2 M., cross it without difficulty (view), and in about 3 hrs. reach the ***Col de la Lauze** (11,625 ft.), a slight depression to the W. of the *Pic de la Grave* (12,040 ft.; 1½-2 hrs. from the col; difficult). Vast panorama, especially from the Signal a little higher. From N. to N.E. we survey the Belledonne, Mont Blanc, and Monte Rosa; from N.E. to S. we overlook a superb *Cirque of glaciers. — Descent, by a steep and trying couloir, to the (2 hrs., ascent 3 hrs.) *Refuge de la Selle* (8815 ft.), on the bank of the *Glacier de la Selle*, beyond which rises the Planet (p. 454). Then a rapid descent into (1 hr.) the *Vallon de la Selle*, where we regain the bridle-path mentioned above. (From the Refuge de la Selle to St-Christophe 3 hrs.; in the reverse direction 4 hrs.)

***Aiguille du Plat-de-la-Selle** (11,800 ft.; 5½-6½ hrs. N.E.; no serious difficulty; tariff III b). We ascend steep slopes to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Glacier du Plat*, cross it to (1½-2 hrs.) the S.W. arête of the Plat, near the *Tête du Grauou* (10,405 ft.; fairly easy; tariff III b), and climb the arête to (1½ hr.) the top. The panorama is one of the most interesting in the Dauphiné Alps.

Grande-Roche de la Muzelle (11,355 ft.; about 8 hrs. S.W.; difficult; tariff III b). We pass (2½ hrs.) *L'Enchâtra* (4660 ft.; see p. 451), where we may sleep, and ascend the ravine of the *Pisse* to the (3¼ hrs.) *Glacier du Vallon* (7065 ft.). Then over rocks and glacier, N.W., to the (1½ hr.) foot of the Roche, and by couloirs to the N.E. crest, which we climb to the (1 hr.) top. The Roche, a striking peak, the W. outpost of the Pelvoux, affords one of the finest *Panoramas in the Oisans region.

Grande-Tête de Lauranoure (10,960 ft.; 4½ hrs. S.W.; not easy; tariff III b). We cross the Vénéon to the S., pass the (1 hr.) *Chalets de l'Alpe du Pin* (5945 ft.), ascend pastures to the W. end of the (1¾ hr.) *Glacier du Pierroux* (9435 ft.), cross it, and scale the W. peak in 2 hrs. more. Superb *View.

Aiguille or **Bec du Canard** (10,715 ft.; 7½-8 hrs. S.; not easy; tariff III b). We ascend by (3 hrs.) the *Refuge de la Lavey* (p. 451), E. of the peak. Near view of the main chain.

Aiguille des Arias (11,155 ft.; 7½-8 hrs. S.; rather difficult; tariff IV b). From the (1 hr.) *Alpe du Pin* (see above) we turn S.E. into the (1 hr.) *Combe de la Mariande*, follow the left bank to the *Glacier de la Mariande*, ascend to the head of the glacier, and climb a snow-couloir to the (1¾ hr.) *Col des Arias* (about 10,170 ft.), W. of the Aiguille. Beyond a natural bridge we descend a little to the *Glacier du Grand-Vallon*, and turn N.E. to scale the peak by the other slope. We cross (½ hr.) a fissure, climb steep rocks, and gain the (¾ hr.) S.W. arête, 1 hr. below the top. View finer than from the Bec du Canard. — From the top of the Glacier de la Mariande we may ascend S.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Col de la Mariande* (about 10,170 ft.; difficult; tariff III b), and descend in 4-4½ hrs. to *Le Désert-en-Valjouffrey* (p. 427).

Tête de l'Ours (9990 ft.; 5½ hrs. S.E.; easy; tariff II). We ascend the *Vallon de la Lavey*, turn to the left into a ravine, and mount rocks and the *Glacier de l'Ours* to the (4½ hrs.) *Col de l'Ours* (9840 ft.), ½ hr. from the top. Fine view. The **Pointe Lemercier** (10,580 ft.), S. of the col, is ascended in 20 min. (tariff III a). — The **Pointe Jeanne** (10,645 ft.; tariff III a) is ascended in ½ hr. from the *Col du Crouzet* (about 10,170 ft.), reached by the Lavey valley and the *Glacier des Fétoules* (5 hrs. from St-Christophe). We may descend E., by the (2 hrs.) *Vallon des Etages*, and then N. to (1-1½ hr.) *Les Etages* (p. 451) and *La Bérarde* (p. 451).

***Tête des Fétoules** (11,370 ft.; 5-5¼ hrs. from the Refuge de la Lavey; easy, except at one point on the arête; tariff III b). We ascend E. to the (2½ hrs.) crevassed *Glacier des Fétoules;* then, left, by the rocks and the moraines of the right bank, and over névé, to the (1½ hr.) *Col des Fétoules* (10,335 ft.), N. of the (1 hr.) summit, which is reached by the arête above the Glacier du Vallon. Fine *Panorama.

Tête de l'Etret (11,690 ft.; 5-5½ hrs. from the Refuge de la Lavey; not easy; tariff III b), a little farther S., ascended by the (2½ hrs.) *Glacier* and (1½ hr.) *Col de la Lavey* (10,925 ft.). — **Aiguille d'Olan** (11,100 ft.; difficult; tariff IV a), to the right at the end of the valley. It is ascended in 5 hrs. from the refuge, by the (3 hrs.) *Glacier des Sellettes*, steep rocks, and a couloir. View limited. — **Pic d'Olan** (*Cime Nord* or *Cime Coolidge*, 11,740 ft.; very difficult; guide from St-Christophe 60, with descent to La Chapelle 70, porter 35 fr.), farther S., 7½ hrs. from the refuge viâ the (4 hrs.) *Col* or *Brèche d'Olan* (9720 ft.), the Glacier des Sellettes, the N. arête, and the N.E. face; preferable from La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar (p. 429).

To La Chapelle-en-Valgaudemar over the Col des Sellettes, 12-12½ hrs., difficult, especially if the crevasses are not bridged by snow (tariff IIIb). Ascent viâ *La Lavey* and the *Glacier des Sellettes* (p. 453) to the (8-8½ hrs.) **Col des Sellettes** (10,500 ft.), between the Pic d'Olan and the *Cime du Vallon* (11,215 ft.; ½-¾ hr. from the col). Descent viâ the *Glacier d'Olan* and *Combe Froide* to La Chapelle (p. 429).

To Le Clot-en-Valgaudemar over the Col de la Muande, 10-10½ hrs., fairly easy, when there is snow (tariff II). In 7-7½ hrs., viâ *La Lavey* and the *Glacier du Fond-de-la-Muande*, we reach the **Col de la Muande** (10,035 ft.), S.E. of the glacier. Descent S.E. to (3 hrs.) *Le Clot* (p. 429).

Other ascents from St-Christophe (Meije, etc.), see those from La Bérarde mentioned below and those from La Grave (p. 462).

b. From La Bérarde.

Three refuges are available near La Bérarde: the *Refuge du Carrelet* (6790 ft.), 1½ hr. S.E., in the Vénéon valley; the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (7380 ft.), 2 hrs. N., in the lonely Etançons valley; and the *Refuge du Promontoire* (10,335 ft.), 5 hrs. N. (see p. 455). — Guides and tariffs, see pp. 451, 452. — Excursions common to both centres, see above.

***Tête de la Maye** (8255 ft.), 2¼ hrs. N.W. (tariff I, guide not indispensable). From the chalet-hôtel we descend the St-Christophe path, cross the Etançons stream (p. 451), and ascend its valley. (To the Col du Clot-des-Cavales and Refuge du Châtelleret, see p. 455.) A path to the left, 25 min. from the bridge, ascends in steep zigzags and steps to the rounded rocky summit. *View (N.) of the Meije, with its jagged crest; E. the Pic Bourcet and Ecrins; S. the Ailefroide, Glacier de la Pilatte, and Grande-Aiguille; W. the Grande-Roche de la Muzelle and Tête du Rouget. To the Rouget, see below.

Another easy excursion is to the **Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 457; tariff I), ¾ hr. from the Refuge du Carrelet. Torrents often difficult to cross in the evening. A visit may be made also to the *Glacier du Chardon*, 1½-2 hrs. from La Bérarde, to the W. of the Tête de Chéret (p. 456).

Tête du Rouget or *Roujet* (11,225 ft.; 7 hrs., not easy; tariff IVb). Ascent viâ the (2¼ hrs.) *Tête de la Maye* (see above), the (1 hr.) *Tête de l'Aure* (8885 ft.), and the *Roche Blanche* (9340 ft.), buttresses of the peak. Farther off, on the same crest, rises the *Pic Gény* (11,275 ft.; *View).

***Plaret** (11,715 ft.; 5½-6 hrs., no serious difficulty; tariff IIIa). Ascent by the right bank of the *Vallon des Etançons* and (3 hrs.) the *Glacier du Plaret*, bearing to the left. Another route (½ hr. longer; shaded in the morning) is by *Les Etages* (p. 451), the *Combe d'Amont*, a small glacier, and a couloir, S.W. of the top. *Panorama.

Tête de la Gandolière (11,645 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; no serious difficulty, except at the rocks near the top; tariff IIIb). As above to the *Glacier du Plaret*, then N. Another ascent takes 4 hrs. from *Le Châtelleret*, by the (1½ hr.) *Glacier de la Gandolière* and the arête S. of it. *Panorama. — This chain is crossed farther N. by the *Cols de la Gandolière* (10,245 ft.), *de la Selle* (about 10,170 ft.), and *du Replat* (about 11,100 ft.) to (4 hrs.) the Refuge de la Selle (p. 452). The *Têtes du Replat* (11,260 and 11,330 ft.) each take ½ hr. from the Col du Replat.

Râteau (12,495 ft.; 7-7½ hrs.; difficult; tariff IVa). Past (2 hrs.) the *Refuge du Châtelleret* to the (3½ hrs.) S.E. arête, leading to (1½ hr.) the E. arête, then up a narrow arête on the S. slope to (½ hr.) the top. Ascent from the *Refuge du Promontoire* (p. 455), 3 hrs. View very extensive. Descent by the E. arête very hazardous. On that side La Grave is reached in about 6 hrs., but it is better to ascend thence (8 hrs.).

The ***Meije,** or *Meidje* (13,065 ft.), the 'Aiguille du Midi' as seen from La Grave, is the highest peak of the Pelvoux group after the Ecrins. Adjoining it are two slightly lower peaks, the *Pic Oriental* (12,830 ft.; p. 463), black on the La Bérarde side but dazzling white towards La Grave, and the *Pic Central*, or *Doigt de Dieu* (13,040 ft.), 'so fragile in appearance compared with the other peaks that it looks as though the first gust of wind would carry it away, and leaning towards the Glacier des Etançons in a way that makes one both wonder and shudder' (Coolidge). These are connected with the *Grand-Pic*, or *Pic Occidental* (13,065 ft.), by an indented arête (see below). E. Boileau de Castelnau was the first who reached the top, in 1877, by the S. side, with P. Gaspard père and fils as guides. The vast panorama is similar to that from the Ecrins (see below).

The ascent of the Meije, noted for its difficulties, is fit only for the most proficient climbers. Guides, see p. 451. The previous night is spent at the Refuge du Promontoire; ascent of the Grand-Pic 7 hrs., thence to the Pic Central 4 hrs., then down to La Grave in 4 hrs. more. By the Col du Clot-des-Cavales path (p. 457) we ascend to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge du Châtelleret* (7380 ft.); then up the moraine and the easy *Glacier des Etançons* to (3 hrs.) the *Refuge du Promontoire* (10,335 ft.). An arête and a chimney bring us to the *Campement des Demoiselles*, near the foot of the *Grand-Couloir* or *Couloir Duhamel*. The difficult rock-climbing now begins. The couloir leads to (1½-2 hrs. from the refuge) a platform, the site of the *Pyramide Duhamel* (about 11,480 ft.). Then E. to (½ hr.) the *Campement de Castelnau*, a small terrace on the *Grande-Muraille*, a most formidable precipice with three very awkward places, the *Dos d'Ane*, *Dalle des Autrichiens*, and *Pas du Chat*. We next cross (2 hrs.) the fairly easy *Glacier Carré* (12,295 ft.) to (1 hr.) the *Brèche du Glacier-Carré*. Lastly a clamber of 2½ hrs. up the rocks, less difficult, except at the *Cheval Rouge* and the *Chapeau du Capucin*, within the last few yards.—Descent the same way needs still more caution than the ascent. Preferable to descend to La Grave (8 hrs.): by the N.E. precipice to the *Brèche Zsigmondy*, and across the four teeth of the arête (cable; a dizzy point) to the *Pic Central* (see above); then to the *Rocher de l'Aigle* (11,315 ft.; p. 463) and down to La Grave (see p. 463).

Pavé (12,570 ft.; difficult; tariff III b), S.E. of the Pic Oriental, 6½ hrs. from the *Châtelleret*. To the (4¼ hrs.) *Col du Pavé*, see p. 457. Then up a snow-slope W. (¾ hr.), a chimney on the right, and the (1½ hr.) S. arête. View most imposing, notably of the graceful Pic Central.

Grande-Ruine (*Pointe Brevoort*, 12,355 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; tariff II, with descent on the other side III b), S. of the Pavé; ascent by the *Col de la Casse-Déserte* (11,515 ft.). See p. 464.—**Pic Bourcet** (12,130 ft.; guide 60, porter 35 fr.), the S. peak of the Grande-Ruine, 9½ hrs., by the same col, a first-class climb over loose rocks. From the col to the top, about 3½ hrs.

Tête de Charrière (11,295 ft.; 4½ hrs.; tariff III b). We ascend the (1½ hr.) *Vallon de la Bonne-Pierre;* then N.E. and N. to the (1½ hr.) *Glacier* and (1¼ hr.) *Brèche de Charrière* (10,700 ft.); lastly, to the left, a stiff climb of 1 hr. to the top. Descent from the Brèche to the *Refuge de l'Alpe* (4 hrs.; p. 463).—**Roche d'Alvau** (11,595 ft.), N. of the Glacier de la Bonne-Pierre, difficult and stony (5¼ hrs. from La Bérarde).

The ***Barre des Ecrins,** or *Les Ecrins* (13,450 ft.), is the highest peak of the Pelvoux and the whole Dauphiné. It forms a beautiful pyramid, with a very sharp arête, ice-clad to the summit

on the N. side, and rising in a precipitous wall of rock, 3940 ft. high, from the Glacier Noir (p. 462) on the S. The superb view embraces a large part of S.E. France and of the Western Alps as far as Monte Rosa. The peak was first scaled in 1864 by A. W. Moore, H. Walker, and E. Whymper.

Alpinists with steady head and sure foot will find no very serious difficulty in the ascent (8-9 hrs. from the Refuge du Carrelet; guides, see p. 451). From the (1½ hr.) *Refuge du Carrelet* (p. 454) we follow the Col de la Temple route (p. 458; path under construction) for ½ hr.; then, N.E., mount the left bank of the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Vallon-de-la-Pilatte* to the (2 hrs.) *Col des Avalanches* (11,515 ft.). The climbing now begins, up couloirs, and past a difficult point (1 hr.; cable), to the *Rocher Blanc*. We next cross the arête to the (1½ hr.) small *Glacier des Ecrins*, where we pass above a tremendous precipice; then up a couloir to the arête between the Pic Lory (see below) and (2 hrs. from the foot of the glacier) the summit of the Ecrins.—Descending by the N.W. arête, we pass the *Pic Lory* (13,395 ft.), leave the arête between that peak and the *Dôme de Neige des Ecrins*, or *Pic de la Bérarde* (13,060 ft.), and reach the (3½ hrs.) *Col des Ecrins* (p. 462). Lastly, down to La Bérarde viâ the dilapidated *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre*, or to Ailefroide (Vallouise; see p. 462).

Fifre (12,075 ft.; 6 hrs. from the Refuge du Carrelet; trying; tariff III b), the nearest peak S. of the Ecrins, ascended by the (3½ hrs.) *Col des Avalanches* (see above) and the W. arête (½ hr.). Splendid *View, especially of the S. side of the Ecrins and the incomparable cirque of the Glacier Noir.

Pic Coolidge (12,325 ft.; 5 hrs. from the Carrelet; fairly easy; tariff III b), by the (3½ hrs.) *Col de la Temple* (p. 458) and the S. arête. Grand view of the Ecrins.

Grande-Aiguille de la Bérarde (11,210 ft.; 5 hrs.; tariff III b), S.W. of La Bérarde; ascent easy, but steep, rocky, and monotonous. Superb view, notably E., towards Ailefroide.—**Rocher de l'Encoula** (11,610 ft; 7 hrs.; fairly easy; tariff III b), ascended by the *Vallon des Etages* to the (6 hrs.) *Col de l'Encoula* (11,170 ft.), thence by a chimney to the top. *Panorama. Descent E., to the Vénéon valley.

Cime de Clot-Châtel (11,730 ft.; 6½ hrs.; toilsome; tariff III b). Same route as the last, prolonged to (2 hrs.) the *Glacier du Vallon-des-Etages;* then, left, to (¾ hr.) a promontory, and by it to (1½ hr.) the foot of the rocky crest, which we climb to the top in 2 hrs. more. Another striking *Panorama. Descent E., if preferred.

Tête de Chéret (10,365 ft.; 5½ hrs.; not very difficult; tariff II). Ascent by the Col du Says route (p. 458) to the foot of the (3 hrs.) *Glacier du Says:* then N.W. to (¾ hr.) the small *Glacier de Baverjat*, which we ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Col de Chéret* (about 10,205 ft.), between the Pic Nord du Says and the Tête de Chéret; lastly (½ hr.) to the top by a snow-couloir on the S. face. *Superb survey of the Pelvoux. We may descend from the col, N.W., to the *Glacier du Petit-Chardon*, and join the Col du Chardon route (p. 458; 3 hrs. to La Bérarde).—**Pics du Says** (*Sommet Sud*, 11,185 ft.; *Sommet Nord*, 11,065 ft.; 6 hrs., rather difficult). Ascent by the Col du Says route to the (3½ hrs.) middle of the *Glacier du Says* (p. 458); then up the N.W. arm of the glacier to (½ hr.) the foot of the *Sommet Sud*, and up a snow-couloir in ¾ hr. to the N. arête, which leads to the top in 1 hr. more (or we may scale the rocks to the S. arête and climb to the top in 1½ hr.). The *Sommet Nord* is ascended in 1¾ hr. from the *Col de Chéret* (see above). *Panorama still finer than from the Tête de Chéret.—**Mont Gioberney** (10,990 ft.; easy), ¾ hr. S.E. of the Col du Says (p. 458).

The **Vaxivier** (10,865 ft.; 5 hrs.) is difficult. The N. base is reached in 3½ hrs. by the *Glacier du Chardon* (p. 458), where for 1 hr. we climb a steep snow-couloir. We then clamber up the rough W. arête.

Les Rouies (11,775 ft.; no difficulty; tariff III), 1 hr. W. of the Col des Rouies (p. 458). *Panorama especially striking towards the Ecrins. Descent S. towards the Col de la Muande, then N.W. viâ the Glacier du Fond-de-la-Muande to (6½ hrs.) St-Christophe (see p. 454).

Les Bans (12,040 ft.; 6-6½ hrs. from the Carrelet, very difficult; descent nearly as long; guide 60, porter 35 fr.). We follow the Col du Sélé route (p. 458) to (2 hrs.) the upper plateau of the *Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 458); then across crevasses to (2 hrs.) the *Col des Bans* (about 11,090 ft.), E. of which are two *Cols de la Pilatte* (about 11,055 and 11,025 ft.), all three being difficult passes to Vallouise. From the Col des Bans we climb the rocks on the N.E. slope, a snowy crest, ice-slopes, and the difficult E. arête to (2 hrs.) the top. Splendid view.

To Villar-d'Arène or La Grave. — The cols given here are those more easily crossed from the La Bérarde side. When the route passes the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (p. 455) or the *Chalet-Refuge de l'Alpe* (p. 463) it is 2 hrs. shorter if begun at the former, and 1½ hr. shorter if ended at the latter. Those who descend from the Refuge de l'Alpe to Villar-d'Arène may go on by road to (½ hr.) La Grave.

*Over the Col du Clot-des-Cavales (9½-10 hrs.; tariff II), best before July, longer but less tiring in the reverse direction (p. 465). The path ascends the Etançons valley, leaves on the left the paths to the Tête de la Maye (p. 454) and the Châtelleret (p. 455), and leads E. over rocks; then N., up a couloir, to the (5 hrs.; 3 hrs. from the Châtelleret) **Col du Clot-des-Cavales** (10,260 ft.; view of the Meije), above the glacier of that name. The last part of the ascent is difficult, as the path is in a very bad condition. We descend, E., by the glacier (care needed) and a path to the (2¾ hrs.) *Refuge de l'Alpe* (p. 463).

Viâ the **Brèche de la Meije** (11,015 ft.; 10-11 hrs., 5-6 hrs. from the Refuge du Promontoire; tariff III b). This grand, but rather difficult pass is shorter and easier from this side than from La Grave (see p. 465). From the (5 hrs.) *Refuge du Promontoire* (p. 455) we ascend to the *Glacier des Etançons* and up steep rocks to the (1 hr.) Brèche, between the Râteau (p. 454; W.) and the *Pic du Glacier-Carré* (12,665 ft.; E.). Grand view of the Meije. — Viâ the **Col du Pavé** (11,465 ft.; 10-11 hrs.; tariff III b), one of the grandest, but not easiest passes in the Pelvoux. From the *Châtelleret* we go N. to the *Glacier des Etançons* (p. 455), at the foot of the stupendous wall of the Meije, and mount its rather steep and crevassed N.E. part; then bear E. to (4¼ hrs.) the Col du Pavé, which crosses the snowy ridge extending from the S. base of the Pavé (p. 455). Striking view of the Meije. Descent by a snow-couloir S.E. to the (1½ hr.) moraine of the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* and the (1 hr.) *Refuge de l'Alpe* (p. 463). — The **Col des Aigles** (10,565 ft.) and **Col des Chamois** (10,335 ft.), S. of the Col du Pavé (each 10-11 hrs.; tariff III b), both lead to the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* and the *Refuge de l'Alpe* (p. 463), but are neither easy nor attractive. — The **Col de la Grande-Ruine** (10,300 ft.; 10-10½ hrs.; tariff II) is unattractive. We ascend the *Vallon des Etançons* to the (1½ hr.) torrent from the Grande-Ruine (p. 464); then N.E. to the (2 hrs.) moraine on the right bank of the glacier, N.W. of the Grande-Ruine; lastly over rocks to the (2 hrs.) col. Descent to the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales*, here much crevassed, and the (1 hr.) *Refuge de l'Alpe* (p. 463). — More difficult is the **Brèche Giraud-Lézin** (11,805 ft.; 15-16 hrs.; tariff III b). Same route as the last to the (3½ hrs.) moraine; then to the right over the crevassed glacier to (1¼ hr.) a couloir; then a difficult rock-climb (3-4 hrs.) to the Brèche, N. of the Grande-Ruine (p. 464). Descent by the (¾ hr.) *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* and its left side to the (2¼ hrs.) *Refuge de l'Alpe*. — Viâ the *Col de la Casse-Déserte

(11,515 ft.; 11½-12 hrs.; fairly easy; tariff III b). Same route as the last to the (3½ hrs.) top of the moraine; then on the glacier (crevasses), bearing to the right, and up a snow-couloir to the (2½ hrs.) col, between the Grande-Ruine (p. 464) and Pic Bourcet (p. 455). Descent to the (1 hr.) *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* and the (2 hrs.) *Refuge de l'Alpe*, etc.

To Ailefroide (*Vallouise*). — Over the Col de la Temple (9-9½ hrs.; tariff II), the easiest route from this side; path projected. From (1½ hr.) the *Carrelet* (p. 454) we cross the torrent of La Pilatte and ascend the valley in zigzags for ½ hr.; then, leaving on the left the Ecrins route, we turn to the right (S.) towards the *Glacier de la Temple*, reach it (2 hrs.) near the top, and ascend it (crevasses) E. to the (1 hr.) **Col de la Temple** (10,770 ft.), between the Pic Coolidge (p. 456; N.) and *Pic de la Temple* (10,875 ft.; ½ hr. S. of the col). Splendid view; in front rises the Pelvoux, beyond the great *Glacier Noir*, by which we descend (4½ hrs.) to the *Refuge Cézanne* (see pp. 462, 461). — Over the Col de la Coste-Rouge (about 6 hrs.; tariff II), shorter but stiffer than the last, endangered at places by falling stones. From (1½ hr.) the *Carrelet* we go S.E. to the (1½-1¾ hr.) *Glacier de la Coste-Rouge* and cross it to the (1 hr.) **Col de la Coste-Rouge** (10,340 ft.), S. of the Pic de la Temple (see above). We descend by a snow-couloir to the (½ hr.) *Glacier Noir*, joining the last route 2-2½ hrs. from the Refuge Cézanne. Over the Col de l'Ailefroide (8½-9 hrs. from the Carrelet, stiff; tariff II). We follow the Col du Sélé route (see below) to (1¼ hr.) the first plateau of the *Glacier de la Pilatte*; then E. by the *Glacier du Coin* to (2½ hrs.) a steep rocky wall, which we climb to the (1 hr.) **Col de l'Ailefroide** (10,815 ft.), N. of the Pointe du Sélé (see below). We descend by the (1¼ hr.) *Glacier du Sélé*, where there is a large fissure, and the lonely *Vallon de la Sapenière* to the (1½ hr.) old *Refuge Puiseux* and (1¾ hr.) *Ailefroide* (see pp. 461, 460). Reversed, this route is more difficult. — Over the Col du Sélé (about 8 hrs. from the *Carrelet*; fairly easy; tariff II). We ascend the right bank of the Vénéon to the (¾ hr.) grand **Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 454), ascend it to (1¼ hr.) its upper plateau, and then turn S.E. and E. (finally across rocks) to the (2½ hrs) **Col du Sélé** (10,835 ft.), between the *Pointe du Sélé* (11,125 ft.; 1¼ hr. from the col) and the *Crête des Bœufs-Rouges* (11,330 ft.; 1½ hr.; p. 461). We descend by the *Glacier du Sélé* (often crevassed) and over interminable débris to (3½ hrs.) *Ailefroide* (p. 460). Admirable view of the Bans (p. 457). — Over the *Col des Ecrins*, see p. 462.

To Le Clot-en-Valgaudemar (p. 429). Over the **Col des Rouies** (10,825 ft.; 10-11 hrs.; toilsome; tariff III). We ascend by the *Glaciers du Chardon* (p. 454) and *des Rouies* to the (5½ hrs.) col (grand view), at the head of the Lavey valley (p. 451), between the Vaxivier (p. 456) and the Rouies (p. 457; fine ascent). — Over the **Col du Chardon** (10,145 ft.; 7½-8 hrs.; tariff II). Ascent also by the *Glacier du Chardon*, then to the left, by the *Glacier du Petit-Chardon*, to the (5 hrs.) col, between the Pics du Says (p. 456; left) and the E. peak of the Vaxivier (p. 456; right). Over the **Col du Says** (10,290 ft.; 9 hrs.; trying; tariff II). The route is that of the Col du Sélé (see above), viâ the (1½ hr.) Carrelet, to the (1½ hr.) first plateau of the *Glacier de la Pilatte*, at the foot of the *Glacier du Says*; then up the latter to (2¼ hrs.) the col (fine view of Ailefroide), S. of the Pics du Says (p. 456).

III. Excursions from Vallouise and Ailefroide.

a. From Vallouise.

From Briançon (p. 445) to Vallouise, 13 M., by road, motor-omn. (1st July-15th Sept.) daily in 1¼ hr. (5¼ fr.) viâ (4½ M.) *Prelles* (p. 445) and (10 M.) *Les Vigneaux* (p. 459).

From L'Argentière-la-Bessée Station (p. 445) to Vallouise, 6 M., motor-omn. (1st July-15th Sept.) daily in 35 min. (2¾ fr.). The road

crosses the Durance and ascends N.; on the right are remains of the *Muraille des Vaudois* (probably of the Lesdiguières period; p. 430). 1¼ M. *La Bâthie;* then up the *Seuil de la Bâthie* (3445 ft.), N.W., to the fertile valley of the *Gyronde*. We pass (1¼ M. farther) below the village of *Les Vigneaux* (3685 ft.). On the right tower the rocks of the Tête d'Amont (see below). Views of the Pelvoux and Ailefroide; then, to the left, of the Bans, Bonvoisin, and Arcas. We cross the *Gyr* to (6 M.) *Vallouise*. The omn. goes on to (20 min.) *Le Poët* (see below).

Vallouise, or *Ville-Vallouise* (3805 ft.; Hôt. des Ecrins, du Pelvoux; Hôt. d'Ailefroide, at Le Poët, good, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 6 fr.), in a fertile dale, is a good centre for excursions. The Waldensians once settled here were entirely exterminated in the massacre of 1480. The valley was repeopled under Louis XII., to whom it owes its name. Church of 1532.

GUIDES. 1st class: *P. Ant. Barnéoud*, at Les Claux; *J. P. Engilbergé* (skieur), at St-Antoine; *Eug. Estienne, Denis Longis, P. A. Reymond père*, all three skieurs, at Les Claux. 2nd class: *Jos. Ant. Estienne* (skieur), at Les Claux; *Jos. Vict. Garnier*, at Puy-Aillaud; *Ferd. Zéph. Reymond* and *P. Ant. Reymond fils*, both skieurs, at Les Claux. — TARIFF. Rate I (see p. 418): ½ day, guide 4, porter 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr. Rate II a: 1 day, 10 and 8 fr.; 1½ day, 15 and 12 fr. Rate II b: 1 day, 15 and 10 fr.; 1½ day, 22 and 14 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. Rate III: 1 or 1½ day, 25 and 15 fr.; 2 days, 32 and 20 fr.; 2½ days, 38 and 24 fr. Rate IV: 1½ day, 35 and 20 fr.; 2 days, 40 and 24 fr. Ascent of the Ecrins 50 and 30 fr. Return-fee 3-10 fr.

WALKS. To *Puy-Aillaud*, 2 M. to the N.W. (cart-track; view), with descent to Les Claux (p. 460). To the *Col de la Pousterle* (5625 ft.), 2 hrs. S.E.; bridle-path via Puy-St-Vincent (see below; fine view); descent to L'Argentière-la-Bessée (p. 445), 1¼ hr.

Cime de la Condamine (9635 ft.; 6 hrs. N.; guide, tariff II a). From (20 min.) *Le Poët* a path leads N.E., up the Coul torrent, and over the S. shoulder to the top. *View of the Pelvoux, Briançon, Monte Viso, and Mont Blanc. We may descend N. to the *Col de la Pisse* and (3½ hrs.) Les Claux (p. 460), or viâ the Col de l'Eychauda (p. 468) to (4 hrs.) Le Monêtier.

Similar views from the *Pic de Montbrison* (9270 ft.; 5½ hrs. E.; awkward near the top) and the *Tête d'Amont* (9230 ft.; 4½ hrs.; easy).

Pointe de l'Aiglière or *Eyglière* (10,910 ft.; 6-6½ hrs. S.W.; fairly easy; tariff II b). We pass (¾ hr.) *Puy-St-Vincent* and ascend a pretty dale past the *Granges de Narreyroux* to the (4½ hrs.) *Col de l'Aiglière* (10,525 ft.); then N.E. to the top in ½ hr. more. Another way up is by the (5 hrs.) *Col d'Entraigues* (9600 ft.); then 1½ hr. to the top, difficult. *View. We may descend N.W. from the latter col, by the *Selle* valley, to (4½ hrs.) the *Chalets d'Entraigues* (5280 ft.), 2 hrs. from Vallouise.

FROM VALLOUISE TO THE VALGAUDEMAR. The **Col du Sellar** (10,065 ft.; tariff II b), reached in 6½ hrs. viâ the Vallon des Bans, connects Vallouise with the Valgaudemar. We descend to *Le Clot* (p. 429), 9 hrs. from Vallouise. This pass is trying, but not difficult until late in summer. The col lies between the **Pic de Bonvoisin** (11,680 ft.; S.E.) and the **Pic des Aupillous** (11,505 ft.; N.), difficult ascents (tariff III), the former 2½ hrs. from the Col du Loup (p. 460), the latter (friable rocks) 3½ hrs. from the Col du Sellar. Superb *View. — The **Pic Jocelme**

(11,505 ft.), N.W. of the Pic Bonvoisin, is difficult also. (Another *Jocelme*, 11,762 ft., N. of the Pic des Aupillous.) — The **Col du Loup-du-Valgaudemar** (10,210 ft.; $10^1/_2$-11 hrs. to Le Clot; tariff 11 b), not difficult from this side, is farther S. — To *Champoléon*, see p. 430.

To *Le Monêtier* ($6^1/_2$ hrs.), over the ($4^1/_2$-$4^3/_4$ hrs.) *Col de l'Eychauda*, and to the ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Lac de l'Eychauda*, see p. 468.

b. From Ailefroide.

Ailefroide (4955 ft.; chalet-hôtel, plain, R. $2^1/_2$-3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. or D. $3^1/_2$, wine extra, P. 7-8 fr.), 2 hrs. above Vallouise, is another excursion-centre. Road from Vallouise viâ (20 min.) *Le Poët* (hotel, see p. 459), *Le Sarret*, *St-Antoine* ($^3/_4$ hr.; Hôt. du Glacier-Blanc, R. from 2, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Club-Alpin), and (1 hr.) *Les Claux* (view of Mont Pelvoux; Vallée de l'Eychauda, to the right, see p. 468). Cart-track (road projected) thence to (1 hr.) Ailefroide (also a rough bridle-path on the opposite bank). The hamlet lies in a pretty triangular basin of fields and pastures, at the junction of the *Vallons de la Sapenière* (or *de Celse-Nière*) and *de St-Pierre*. To the S.W. rise the Crête des Bœufs-Rouges (p. 461); N.E. the peaks of the Clouzis (p. 461); S.E. the Tête d'Amont (p. 459).

The following refuges are on this side of the mountains: the *Refuge Abel-Lemercier* (8935 ft.; p. 461), 4 hrs. from Ailefroide, S.E. of the Pelvoux; the *Refuge Cézanne* (6070 ft.; p. 461), $1^1/_2$ hr. from Ailefroide, in the St-Pierre valley; the *Refuge Tuckett* (8215 ft.; p. 462), $2^1/_2$ hrs. farther up, on the moraine of the Glacier Blanc; and the *Refuge Ernest-Caron* (10,500 ft.; p. 462), $2^3/_4$ hrs. beyond, on a rocky islet of the glacier.

Guides and *Tariff*, see p. 459.

Tourists who shun difficult excursions should at least visit the splendid **Glacier Blanc* (to the upper plateau 5 hrs.; p. 462). The *Col des Ecrins* (p. 462) is easily reached thence (3 hrs.), the other side alone being difficult. From the col we behold one of the finest glacier-cirques among the Alps, and survey the entire Ecrins. — The *Col Emile-Pic* also may be climbed in 3 hrs. (p. 462) without serious difficulty, the opposite side only (p. 465) being hazardous. The view thence is still finer.

The **Tête de la Draye** (about 7380 ft.; tariff I), the last spur of the Arcas range, E., is easily ascended in 2 hrs. by a goat-track, diverging to the left, a little below Ailefroide, on the opposite bank, then turning N. to a couloir. After $^3/_4$ hr. we leave the path and ascend due E., along a ravine bordered with bilberries and rhododendrons. Lastly, below the precipices, we turn S. and mount to the top. *View of the Pelvoux, Glacier Blanc, etc.

The ***Pelvoux** (12,945 ft.), which has given its name to the whole range, consists of the *Pointe Puiseux* (12,945 ft.), the *Pyramide Durand* (12,895 ft.), and the *Petit-Pelvoux* (12,345 ft.), the first two being known as the 'Grand-Pelvoux'. The *View embraces an immense horizon, including the chief peaks of the range and most of the W. and central Alps, sloping down to S. Provence.

The ascent is usually made from the (4 hrs.) *Refuge Abel-Lemercier* (p. 461), by one of two routes, neither of them very difficult for practised climbers. (Tariff III; with descent on the other side, tariff IV.) We ascend the *Vallon de la Sapenière* (see above; $^1/_2$ hr. to the left is the *Cascade de Claphouse*). The bridle-path ends $1^1/_2$ hr. farther on. We

then ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) old *Refuge Puiseux* (7315 ft.), and next reach the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Abel-Lemercier* (8935 ft.). *View, notably of Monte Viso, and glorious sunsets. — The older route to the top ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) leads to ($^1/_2$ hr.), and mounts ($^1/_2$ hr.) the small crevassed *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme*, in a couloir. A stiff climb up the *Rochers-Rouges* (falling stones) brings us to ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) a plateau of ice and névé between the peaks of the Pelvoux, which we ascend to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the highest of them. — The second route, 1-$1^1/_2$ hr. shorter, avoiding the Glacier du Clot de-l'Homme, ascends to the E. of it to the *Couloir Tuckett*, by which, or up the rocks on the right bank, we reach the foot of the *Petit-Pelvoux*. — A good route when snow is abundant is by ($^1/_2$ hr.) the foot of the Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme, the (1 hr.) *Glacier Sans-Nom*, and (25 min.) the broad snowy *Couloir Coolidge*, S.W. of the Pointe Puiseux, $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. higher.

Pic Sans-Nom or **Salvador-Guillemin** (12,845 ft.; $4^1/_2$ hrs. from the *Refuge Lemercier;* difficult; tariff III), W. of the Pelvoux. As above to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Glacier Sans-Nom*, which we ascend W. to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the foot of the peak. Then up a snow-couloir and steep rocks to the W. arête, by which we climb to the top. Superb view.

L'Ailefroide, or *Aléfroide* (*Cime Ouest*, 12,965 ft.; 9 hrs.; rather difficult; tariff III). We ascend W. to the (3 hrs.) *Glacier du Sélé*, then N.W. to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Glacier de l'Ailefroide*, which we cross to the (2 hrs.) S.S.E. arête; then up this arête to (1 hr.) a snowy shoulder, $1^1/_4$ hr. from the top. Fine view of Monte Viso. Ascent by the W. slope very difficult (guide from La Bérarde 80 fr.). — The *Cime Centrale* (12,880 ft.) and *Cime Est* (12,645 ft.), 8 hrs., are less attractive.

Crête des Bœufs-Rouges (*Sommet Est*, 11,255 ft.; *Sommet Ouest*, 11,330 ft.; 6-7 hrs.; not very difficult; tariff II b). The E. peak is ascended by the Vallon de la Sapenière to the (3 hrs.) *Glacier du Sélé* and *Glacier des Bœufs-Rouges*, to the left, and the *Col des Bœufs-Rouges* (about 10,825 ft.); then 20 min. to the top. The W. peak is scaled in $1^1/_2$ hr. from the *Col du Sélé* (p. 458). Splendid view.

To the Lac de l'Eychauda over the Col de Séguret-Foran, $7^1/_2$ hrs. from the Refuge Cézanne (see below), difficult (tariff II b). We cross the bridge at Le Banc (see below) and ascend N.N.W. by the ravine of the Rif and a snow-couloir to ($5^1/_2$ hrs.) the **Col de Séguret-Foran** (10,845 ft.); then descend on the right side of the glacier of that name to the (2 hrs.) *Lac de l'Eychauda* (p. 468). The **Pic du Rif** (11,410 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr. S.E.) may be scaled from the col. — The **Pic des Arcas,** or *Tête de Métal* (11,420 ft.), 10 min. S. of the latter, is ascended by the snowy crest. Fine view. Difficult descent by the Glaciers de Séguret-Foran and de Séguret-d'Avant to *Chambran* (p. 468). — The **Clocher de Clouzis** (11,115 ft.), a curious peak farther S., is very difficult (tariff IV).

The **Ecrins** (13,450 ft.), N. face, is ascended in $5^1/_2$ hrs. from the Refuge Ernest-Caron (p. 462) or in 8 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett (p. 462), very difficult and trying, more so than from La Bérarde (see p. 455; tariff, see p. 459). Route by the *Glacier Blanc* to the (2 hrs.) foot of the Ecrins, where the real ascent begins. Then (2 hrs.) a great fissure, which we cross by a snow-bridge, and a steep ice-slope where steps have to be cut; we next round some small black rocks, and near the top reach a tremendous arête above the Glacier Noir, by which we climb to the (3 hrs.) top.

Pic de Neige-Cordier (11,855 ft.; $3^1/_2$ hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett, p. 462; rather difficult; tariff III). Ascent to (3 hrs.) the *Col Emile-Pic* (p. 462); then $^1/_2$ hr. N.E. to the top. Rocks near the top, awkward to descend.

To La Bérarde. — Over the Col de la Temple (see also p. 458; $9^1/_2$-10 hrs., or from the Refuge Cézanne 8-$8^1/_2$ hrs.; tariff II b), one of the finest passes in Dauphiné, without serious difficulty. We ascend, N.W., the *Vallon de St-Pierre*, cross the stream, recross it at *Le Banc*, and reach the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Refuge Cézanne* (6070 ft.; open in summer), at the end of the *Pré de Madame-Carle*, with the *Pointe de la Grande-Sagne* (12,400 ft.)

rising N.W. of it. We next mount a disagreeable moraine to the (1½ hr.) *Glacier Noir*, at the foot of the wall of the Ecrins, 3900 ft. high. Ascending the glacier, difficult rocks, and a chimney, we reach the (3½ hrs.) **Col de la Temple** (10,770 ft.; fine view; path projected); descent to the (3 hrs.) *Refuge du Carrelet*, see p. 458. — Over the Col des Ecrins (12 hrs., 5 from the Refuge Ernest-Caron, 7½ from the Refuge Tuckett; easy as far as the col, see p. 460; tariff III). From the (1½ hr.) *Refuge Cézanne* (p. 461) we ascend on the right bank of the Glacier Blanc, then cross it to the (2½ hrs.) *Refuge Tuckett* (8215 ft.), grandly situated near a little lake by the glacier. We ascend over loose rocks and the left bank of the glacier, and cross the superb upper plateau of the **Glacier Blanc* to a rocky islet with the (2¾ hrs.) *Refuge Ernest-Caron* (10,500 ft.). In 1¼ hr. more we reach the **Col des Ecrins** (11,025 ft.; view, see p. 460), a gap in the rocky arête between the *Dôme de Neige des Ecrins* (p. 456) and the *Roche-Faurio* (see below). We descend a steep snow-couloir and rocks to the *Glacier de la Bonne-Pierre*, cross it and follow the right moraine to the (2½ hrs.) ruined *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (8430 ft.); lastly, we follow a path, joining that in the Vallon des Etançons, to (1¾ hr.) La Bérarde (p. 451). — Over the *Col de la Coste-Rouge*, the *Col du Selé*, or the *Col de l'Aile-froide*, see p. 458.

To Villar-d'Arène *(La Grave).* — Over the **Col de la Pyramide** (10,665 ft.; 6-7 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett to the Refuge de l'Alpe). Easy ascent to the col (with its natural pyramid and small lake), where the view is picturesque, but the descent by couloirs, often in bad condition, is fit for experts only with a good guide. — Over the **Col du Glacier-Blanc** (10,855 ft.; 6 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett to the Alpe; tariff II b), better reversed (see p. 465). — Over the **Col Emile-Pic** (11,420 ft.; 7½ hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett to the Alpe; difficult; tariff II b). Attractive route to the col (see p. 460), but descent difficult; better reversed. From the refuge a rapid ascent over the upper plateau of the *Glacier Blanc* (see above), across two fissures, and up a couloir to (3 hrs.) the col, where the *View is superb. Then down the steep *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* to the *Chalet-Refuge de l'Alpe* (p. 463). — Over the **Col de la Roche-Faurio** (11,385 ft.; 8-9 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett to the Alpe; tariff III). Easy ascent viâ the *Refuge Ernest-Caron* (see above) to (3-4 hrs.) the col. Splendid view of the Ecrins. The Col des Ecrins is 1¼ hr. from this col. Descent very difficult, exposed to falling stones, to (about 5 hrs.) the Refuge de l'Alpe (p. 463). — Ascent of the **Roche-Faurio** (12,240 ft.; tariff III), not difficult, from the upper Glacier Blanc over snow-slopes to the S. arête, near the top (3 hrs. from the Refuge Caron, 5 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett). *View of the Ecrins.

To *Le Monêtier* viâ the Col Tuckett or the Col Jean-Gauthier, see p. 468.

IV. Excursions from La Grave and Villar-d'Arène.

La Grave (p. 438) is an admirable centre for tourists, lying on a main road, near the finest parts of the Dauphiné Alps, and in full view of the imposing Meije. — *Villar-d'Arène* (p. 438), though less finely situated, has the advantage of being about 500 ft. higher and 2 M. nearer the Refuge de l'Alpe.

On this side, at the base of the Pelvoux, are the *Refuge Evariste-Chancel* (8230 ft.; p. 465), 3 hrs. from La Grave, and the *Chalet-Refuge de l'Alpe* (6955 ft.; p. 463), 3¼ hrs. from La Grave, 2½ hrs. from Villar-d'Arène; bridle-path to both.

Guides (all of La Grave). 1st class: Prosper A. J. Faure (skieur), Ant. Ad. and L. Aug. Mathonnet (the former skieur), Fr. Hipp., Théoph., and Florentin Pic (the last skieur), and Jos. Savoye. 2nd class: Léon Ed. Pic (skieur). — Tariff. Rate I (see p. 448): ½ day, guide 4, porter

4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr.; 1½ day, 12 and 10 fr.; 2 days, 16 and 12 fr. Rate IIa: 1 day, 12 and 8 fr.; 1½ day, 18 and 12 fr.; 2 days, 24 and 16 fr. Rate IIb: 1 day, 15 and 10 fr.; 1½ day, 23 and 15 fr. Rate IIIa: 1 day, 18 and 12 fr.; 1½ day, 25 and 16 fr.; 2 days, 30 and 20 fr. Rate IIIb: 1 day, 22 and 12 fr.; 1½ day, 28 and 18 fr.; 2 days, 32 and 22 fr. Rate IVa: 1 or 1½ day, 30 and 20 fr.; 2 days, 38 and 26 fr.; 2½ days, 45 and 30 fr. Rate IVb: 1½ day, 40 and 25 fr.; 2 days, 50 and 30 fr. Meije Centrale, Aig. Méridionale d'Arves, and Pic Bourcet, 50 and 30 fr.; Ecrins (N. face), 80 and 45 fr.; Ecrins, with descent on the other side, 90 and 50 fr.; Meije Occidentale, viâ the Brèche de la Meije and Refuge du Promontoire, 152 and 82 fr.; Pic Central and the arêtes, 130 and 70 fr. Reduction if summit not reached. Return-fee 3-8 fr.

The ***Plateau d'Emparis** or *de Paris*, 2½-3 hrs. N.W., is a superb point of view, especially for the Meije and its glaciers. The bridle-path (mule 6-12 fr.) ascends N., by the church, to (¼ hr.) *Les Terrasses* and to (½ hr.) *Le Chazelet*. Farther on, it descends to the left, crosses the *Gua*, and ascends in zigzags past the (1¼ hr.) *Chalets de Clot-Raffin* to the chalet (7020 ft.; rfmts.).

The **Signal de la Grave** (8040 ft.), 3½ hrs. N., is reached by the Col Lombard route to (¾ hr.) *Ventelon* (p. 466), and then by the pastures. Fine view of the glaciers. – An easy and pleasant walk is by the Romanche bridge to the fine *Cascade de la Meije* (¼ hr. S.), or, keeping to the left, to the (¾ hr.) *Chalets de Chalvachère* (dairy), whence a good path leads to the foot of the **Glacier de la Meije** (1 hr.; mule and man 5 fr.).

The **Bec de l'Homme** (11,340 ft.; 6½ hrs. from La Grave or Villard'Arène; rather difficult; tariff IIIa) is ascended viâ the (3½ hrs.) *Pic de l'Homme* (9530 ft.) and the N. arête. Splendid view of the Meije.

Meije (p. 455). Tariff, see above. *Grand-Pic*, or *Pic Occidental:* viâ the *Brèche de la Meije* and *Refuge du Promontoire* (pp. 465, 457, 455), or by the arêtes (see below). – *Pic Central:* by the right bank of the *Glacier de Tabuchet* to (6 hrs.) the *Rocher de l'Aigle* (11,315 ft.; shelterhut); to the top 3-4 hrs. more. From the Pic Central to the Grand-Pic 3-4 hrs. more, very difficult (first achieved in 1885 by E. and O. Zsigmondy and Purtscheller). – *Pic Oriental* (3½ hrs. from the Rocher de l'Aigle; tariff IVa): without great difficulty, by the upper Glacier de Tabuchet and the N.E. arête. Splendid view of the Pic Central.

To the **Chalet-Refuge de l'Alpe,** 2½ hrs. from Villard'Arène by a bridle-path on the right bank of the Romanche (guide-posts). A steep place more than half-way up is called the *Pas de l'Ane-à-Falque* (5890 ft.); beyond, to the left, diverges the Le Lautaret path (p. 466). The refuge (6955 ft.; bed 1½, L. or D. 3½ fr.), at the head of the Romanche valley, near the *Lac Paîr*, is a good starting-point for excursions in the Pelvoux.

The *Source de la Romanche* (1½ hr.) is reached by following for 20 min. the Clot-des-Cavales path (p. 465), then to the left to the *Lac de l'Etoile*, at the end of the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, in a grand cirque: right to left, the Roche-Méane (p. 464), the Grande-Ruine (p. 464), Pic Bourcet (p. 455), Tête de Charrière (p. 455), Roche d'Alvau (p. 455), Roche-Faurio (p. 462), and Pic de Neige-Cordier (p. 461).

Pics de Neige du Lautaret, or the *Pichettes*, W. of the refuge. *Cime Orientale*, or *Pointe Nérot* (11,605 ft.; 5½ hrs.; rather difficult; tariff IIIa): by the Clot-des-Cavales route (p. 465) to the Pichettes torrent; then up its course to the left bank of the (4½ hrs.) *Glacier des Pichettes*, and up the S. arête to (1 hr.) the top. Splendid view. – *Cime Centrale* (11,495 ft.; tariff IIIa): to the (5 hrs.) *Col des Pichettes* (about 11,115 ft.);

then $^1/_2$ hr. more. — *Cime Occidentale* (11,550 ft.; tariff IV a): up the glacier and difficult couloirs (falling stones), about 6 hrs.

Pic Gaspard (12,735 ft.; $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ hrs.; tariff IV b), very difficult, owing to the nature of the rock. — *Pavé*, see p. 455.

Grande-Ruine (central peak, *Pointe Brevoort*, 12,355 ft.; 6-$6^1/_2$ hrs. fairly easy, especially if there is snow; tariff III b). We ascend the Romanche valley, leave it beyond the Clot-des-Cavales valley, and turn to the left between a huge moraine and the Roche-Méane (see below). We round this peak, then ascend to the left of the Glacier de la Casse-Déserte, towards the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Col de la Casse-Déserte* (p. 455), short of which we take to the *Glacier Supérieur de la Plate-des-Agneaux* (crevassed), mount it to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) foot of the S.E. arête, and then the arête itself to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) summit. The *View is superb. We may descend to La Bérarde by the Col de la Casse-Déserte (3 hrs.; see p. 455). - The **Roche-Méane** (12,140 ft.; tariff IV a), N.E., very difficult, is ascended in $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Glacier Supérieur de la Plate-des-Agneaux.

***Aiguille du Goléon** (11,250 ft.; $6^3/_4$ hrs. N. from La Grave, easy but tiring; tariff IIa). Two routes. The first is by the Col Lombard path to Pramélier (p. 466), then by a path to the left, past the *Chalets de Puy-Garnier*, to a grassy knoll, which we ascend to the foot of the peak, a curious pyramid of calcareous rock. Instead of ascending direct, it is better to turn to the right and climb the steep broken rocks to the S.E. arête, which we follow nearly to the top (2-3 hrs. from the foot). — The second route leads N. to the *Col de Martignare* (p. 466), whence we turn E. and ascend by a couloir and loose rocks, rather trying at the end. On the summit stands a large signal, and a little below it is a ruined hut. The *View is one of the grandest in the Pelvoux. The Meije is especially imposing. The proud Aig. Méridionale d'Arves, the Grandes-Rousses, Mont Blanc, and Monte Viso are distinctly visible. To the N. stretches the *Glacier Lombard*, beyond which rise the Aig. de la Saussaz (see below) and the Col Lombard (p. 466).

The **Aiguilles d'Arves**, or *Trois Œillons* (aiguillons), a range of three superb pinnacles of hard conglomerate rock, may be ascended from La Grave by the Col Lombard route in $6^1/_2$-10 hrs., but only by first-rate climbers (tariff IIIa for Aig. Septentrionale, IVa for Aig. Centrale; special tariff for Aig. Méridionale, see p. 463). They all afford superb views. The *Aiguille Septentrionale, Petit-Jean*, or *Fourchu* (10,990 ft.), takes $1^1/_2$ hr. of climbing from the Col des Aiguilles-d'Arves (p. 466); there is no very serious difficulty except for the ascent of the higher pinnacle. Another way up is from the *Col des Sarrasins* (about 10,170 ft.). - The *Aiguille Centrale, Gros-Jean*, or *Pointu* (11,525 ft.), the most difficult on the whole, takes $2^3/_4$ hrs. from base to summit. — The *Aiguille Méridionale, Jean-Jean*, or *Gros-Rond* (11,530 ft.; first ascent in 1878 by the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge with the guides Almer; 2 hrs. from the Col Lombard), attracts champion climbers from every quarter. Near the top we pass the foot of a wall of rock and then scale it with the aid of a rope; lastly comes the *Mauvais Pas*, crossing a fissure or 'cascade pétrifiée'. — The two *Aiguilles de la Saussaz* (10,840 and 10,895 ft.), S. of the Col Lombard, are ascended thence in 3 hrs. (tariff II a).

****To St-Christophe over the Col de la Lauze** *(Glacier du Mont-de-Lans)*, $9^1/_2$-10 hrs. from La Grave, with descent viâ the Lac Noir; or $10^1/_2$-11 hrs. viâ the Selle valley. The glacier

presents little or no difficulty as far as the col or even on the Lac Noir route. Tariff IIb. To the (3/4 hr.) *Chalets de Chalvachère*, see p. 463. We continue to ascend S.W., through larch-forest, to the *Chalets de Puy-Vacher*, and, leaving to the left the pretty lake of that name (7825 ft.), to the (3 hrs.) *Chalet-Refuge Evariste-Chancel* (8230 ft.; bed 2, L. or D. 4 fr.), where the bridle-path ends. Then up loose rocks, still S.W., leaving the *Glacier du Lac* on the left, to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Col du Lac* (about 9680 ft.); or else we may ascend S., over the *Glacier du Vallon*, to the (1 hr.) *Col des Ruillants* (10,550 ft.), at the foot of the *Râteau* (p. 454; 8 1/2 hrs. from La Grave; tariff IVa). Lastly, we ascend the upper part of the *Glacier de la Girose* (crevassed) to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Col de la Lauze* (11,625 ft.; p. 452).

From the Refuge Evariste-Chancel we may ascend, S.W., the *Peyrou-d'Aval* (about 8860 ft.; 1 hr.), steep, but not difficult; or, S.E., the *Peyrou-d'Amont* (9390 ft.; 2 hrs.; view), likewise without difficulty. From the refuge we may descend to the Chalets de Chalvachère (3 hrs.; see above), by the *Col de Pacave* (about 9350 ft.), S.W. of the Peyrou-d'Amont (fairly easy; view of the Meije glaciers).

To La Bérarde. OVER THE COL DU CLOT-DES-CAVALES, about 9 hrs. from the Refuge de l'Alpe (p. 463), easier than in the reverse direction (p. 457), but rather longer. Tariff IIb.

OVER THE BRÈCHE DE LA MEIJE, 10-10 1/2 hrs. from La Grave, rather difficult at first, especially near the end of summer. Tariff IIIb. We ascend through the Vallon de Chalvachère, S., to the *Glacier de la Meije*, N.W. of the Pic Occidental, and (2 hrs.) *Les Enfetchores* (7545 ft.), a rocky arête in the glacier. Scaling it (3 hrs.), and crossing a fissure, we reach the (1 3/4-2 hrs.) *Brèche de la Meije* (11,015 ft.; p. 457). Descent to La Bérarde viâ the (3/4 hr.) *Refuge du Promontoire*, see pp. 457, 455. Other cols, see p. 457.

To Ailefroide *(Vallouise).* — OVER THE COL EMILE-PIC, 9-10 hrs. from the Refuge de l'Alpe (p. 463), easy enough for alpinists, unless too late in summer. Tariff IIIa. From the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* (1 1/2 hr.; p. 463) we mount broken rocks, E., to the right bank of the (1 1/2 hr.) *Glacier des Agneaux* and to the (2-3 hrs.) **Col Emile-Pic** (11,420 ft.), S.W. of the *Pic de Neige-Cordier* (p. 461). Beyond the col we obtain a glorious *View of the Glacier Blanc and the Ecrins. The Refuge Ernest-Caron (p. 462) is 1 hr. S.W. of the col. Descent (p. 462) to the *Glacier Blanc* 1/2 hr., then to the *Refuge Tuckett* 1-1 1/4 hr., to the *Refuge Cézanne* 2 hrs., to *Ailefroide* 1/2 hr., and to *Vallouise* 1 3/4 hr. — OVER THE COL DU GLACIER-BLANC (10,855 ft.), 8-9 hrs. from the Refuge de l'Alpe (p. 463), difficult at first, over the *Glacier d'Arsine* (p. 468; tariff IIIa). Descent by the superb *Glacier Blanc* to the *Refuge Tuckett*, see p. 462. From the col we may ascend, in 20 min., the '*Pic signalé 3355*' (11,005 ft.), with a splendid *View.

To St-Jean-d'Arves. — OVER THE COL DE L'INFERNET, 8 hrs. from La Grave, road and mule-tracks; guide useful as far as the col; tariff I. We ascend to (3/4 hr.) *Le Chazelet* (path to the Plateau d'Emparis to the left, and to the Col de Martignare to the right, see pp. 463, 466); then N.W. viâ *Les Rivets*, the (1 3/4 hr.) *Baraques des Salomons*, and the (1/2 hr.) *Baraques de la Buffe* (6400 ft.). The **Col de l'Infernet** (8825 ft.) is a slight depression, 4 1/2 hrs. from La Grave, E. of the *Pic du Mas-de-la-Grave* (9920 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.; easy). *View very striking. The path descends N. to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Entraigues*, and then ascends to (1 1/4 hr.) *St-Jean-d'Arves* (p. 863). — OVER THE COL DE MARTIGNARE, 7 3/4 hrs., mule-tracks except on

the col; tariff I. From (3/4 hr.) *Le Chazelet* (p. 463) we ascend N. by *La Chal* and the right side of a valley headed by the (3¼ hr.) **Col de Martignare** (about 8530 ft.; view), W. of the Aig. du Goléon and de la Saussaz (p. 464). We descend to the right (view), and below the (1 hr.) *Granges de la Saussaz* join the preceding route. — Over the Col Lombard, 10 hrs., path except on the col; tariff II a. The path diverges from the Le Lautaret road beyond the first tunnel and passes *Ventelon* (about 3/4 hr.; p. 463), *Les Hières* (1/4 hr.; 5805 ft.), and *Pramélier* (1/2 hr.; 6070 ft.). It then enters a wild valley to the left. In front are the Aig. d'Arves. Farther on we cross the lower *Glacier Lombard* (easy), and pass the (2 hrs.) ruins of the *Refuge du Lyon-Républicain* (about 7870 ft.) to the (2¼ hrs.) **Col Lombard** (10,120 ft.), 5¾ hrs. from La Grave, between, S. and N., the Aig. de la Saussaz and d'Arves (p. 464). This pass was crossed by Marshal de Villars and his troops in 1708. Descent to the (1½ hr.) *Chalets du Rieu-Blanc* (7350 ft.), and ascent thence to (2¾ hrs.) the *Col des Aiguilles-d'Arves* (about 10,335 ft.), between the Aig. Centrale and Septentrionale (p. 464). We descend past several chalets to (1½ hr.) the *Vallée de l'Arvette*, where we join the two preceding routes.

V. Excursions from Le Lautaret.

The *Col du Lautaret* (p. 438) may serve as a base for several of the La Grave (p. 462) and Le Monêtier (p. 467) excursions.

Guides are obtained from one of these centres (same tariffs). — The *Chalet-Refuge de l'Alpe* (p. 463), the only refuge near Le Lautaret, is reached in 2 hrs. by the 'Sentier des Crevasses', rather giddy at places, which rounds the Pyramide de Laurichard (see below) and joins the path from Villar-d'Arène above the Pas de l'Ane-à-Falque (p. 463). — Excursions from the refuge, common to Le Lautaret and La Grave: *Pic de Neige du Lautaret, Pic Gaspard, Grande-Ruine*, to *La Bérarde* over the Col du Clot-des-Cavales, and to *Ailefroide* over the Cols Emile-Pic and du Glacier-Blanc.

Pyramide de Laurichard (9105 ft.; 2½ hrs., easy; guide useful). We ascend, S.W., the valley of the Le Lautaret torrent to the (2 hrs.) *Col de Laurichard* (8725 ft.), and to the top in ½ hr. by the S. arête. Fine view. We may descend to the *Refuge de l'Alpe* (p. 463) in 1½ hr.

Pics de Combeynot (*Sommet Central*, 10,350 ft.; *Sommet Est*, 10,320 ft.), S. of the Col, 3¾ hrs., without difficulty; tariff II a. We ascend S. to a (1 hr.) ridge, which we follow to (20 min.) the foot of the peak; then ascend, W., a steep snow-slope to the (2 hrs.) *Brèche de Combeynot* (9515 ft.). The central peak may be scaled thence in 1/4 hr. and the E. peak in 35 min. *Panorama, extending to Mont Blanc. The cirque in front is formed by the Pelvoux range, with the great glaciers of Arsine, Plate-des-Agneaux, and Clot-des-Cavales. From the Brèche we may descend S.E. to the pretty little *Lac de Combeynot* (8385 ft.), and at (2½ hrs.) *Le Fontenil* (p. 439) join the Briançon road.

Roche du Grand-Galibier (10,635 ft.), E. of the route to the col of that name; 4½ hrs., easy; tariff II a. We ascend N., by a path cutting off the zigzags of the road, to (3/4 hr.) *La Mandette* (p. 467); then, right, to the S.E. arête, which we climb to the left to the top. Superb *View. — The *Roche du Petit-Galibier* (9285 ft.), W. of the route, whence it is scaled in 50 min., affords another fine view.

La Part, or *Pic des Trois-Evêchés* (10,235 ft.), 4-4½ hrs., no difficulty; tariff II a. Up the valley of the *Torrent de Roche-Noire*, N., from the head of which we ascend the crest to one peak (10,160 ft.), then to the higher. Splendid *Panorama. The peak marks the point where the bishoprics of Grenoble, Gap, and St-Jean-de-Maurienne meet.

To St-Michel-de-Maurienne over the Col du Galibier, 26½ M.; motor-omn. (1st July-15th Sept.) in 3 hrs. 35 min., back

in 5 hrs. 5 min. (16 fr. 40 c.). This section of the Route des Alpes (p. 340), the direct route between the Dauphiné Alps and Savoy, is one of the highest roads in Europe. It branches to the left from the Briançon road $1^1/_4$ M. from Le Lautaret and ascends, N., in steep zigzags. We pass the chalet of ($2^1/_2$ M.) *La Mandette* (p. 466). Splendid view. Beyond a blockhouse we pass through (5 M. from Le Lautaret) a tunnel (8385 ft.), 415 yds. long, W. of the **Col du Galibier** (8725 ft.), between the Petit and the Grand Galibier (p. 466). View still finer from the col itself, over which runs the old road (recommended to walkers; good view-indicator). — Passing the *Chalets* and then the *Granges du Galibier*, we descend to the ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Pont de l'Achat* (7035 ft.; refuge) and cross the *Valloirette*. Paths to the Col de la Ponsonnière and Col des Rochilles, see pp. 469, 468, and 447. To the E. rises the limestone crest of the *Rochers de la Grande-Paré* (9740 ft.). Descending the valley we see the Aig. d'Arves (p. 464) up the second valley to the left. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Bonnenuit* (about 5580 ft.). — $13^1/_2$ M. *Les Verneys* (aub.). — $15^1/_2$ M. **Valloire** (4605 ft.; Gr.-Hôt. de Valloire & du Galibier, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, L. or D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 7 fr.; Hôt. des Alpes; guide, F. J. Maguin), a large, finely situated village and a summer resort. (Omn. to St-Michel 4 fr.)

From Valloire we may reach La Grave (about $10^1/_2$ hrs.) viâ the *Col du Goléon* (9450 ft.; view). We cross the Valloirette, 20 min. S. of Bonnenuit (see above), and ascend the dale of the Goléon by a rough path, past *Les Losettes*, to the (6 hrs.) col. Easy descent over pastures. — Ascents from Valloire (guide, see above): *Pointe de la Grande-Chible* (9635 ft.; $4^1/_2$ hrs. W.; easy; view); *Aiguille de l'Epaisseur* (10,635 ft.; $5^1/_2$ hrs. S.W.; splendid view, especially of the Aig. d'Arves).

About $3^1/_2$ M. farther we pass the *Fort du Télégraphe* (5250 ft.; no adm.). Beyond a tunnel the road descends in windings; to the right, at the first bend, are several 'colonnes coiffées' (p. 442). The old road, to the left, $^1/_2$ M. beyond the tunnel, is much shorter. Superb view of the Arc valley, with St-Michel below us, backed by the Grand-Perron des Encombres (p. 383). The road descends through woods and crosses the *Neuvache*, the *Arc*, and the railway. — $26^1/_2$ M. *St-Michel-de-Maurienne* (p. 363).

VI. Excursions from Le Monêtier.

Le Monêtier-les-Bains (p. 439) is a centre for excursions in the *Séguret-Foran*, an offshoot of the Pelvoux.

Guides' Tariff. Rate I (see p. 448): $^1/_2$ day, guide 5, porter 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr. Rate II: 1 day, 12 and 8 fr.; $1^1/_2$ day, 18 and 12 fr.; 2 days, 22 and 15 fr. Rate III: 1 day, 16 and 10 fr.; $1^1/_2$ day, 22 and 14 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. Return-fee 3-7 fr.

To the *Pics de Combeynot* and the *Grand-Galibier*, see p. 466.

To the Chalet-Refuge de l'Alpe over the Col d'Arsine (5 hrs.; guide needless; mule to the col 12 fr.), a rough mule-track, but the shortest way to the Meije and Ecrins. We follow the Le

Lautaret road to (1/2 hr.) *Le Casset* (p. 439) and ascend the valley of the *Petit-Tabuc* to the left, skirting (right and left) the *Montagne du Vallon* and the *Montagne de Ste-Marguerite* (8500 ft.). On the left we sight the *Glacier du Casset*, backed by the Montagne des Agneaux (see below). Beyond the (1 1/2 hr.) *Lac de la Douche* (5805 ft.) we have a steep ascent to a cirque, with three lakelets and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Chalets d'Arsine* (7180 ft.). The path turns S.W., towards the large *Glacier d'Arsine*, dominated by the Montagne des Agneaux (left) and the Pic de Neige-Cordier (p. 461; right), and ascends to (1/2 hr.) the **Col d'Arsine** (7875 ft.), whence we descend, N.W., to (1 hr.) the *Refuge de l'Alpe* (p. 463).

Pic des Prés-les-Fonds (11,035 ft.; 6 hrs. S.W.; fairly easy), the highest peak visible from Le Monêtier. We ascend, S., to the (1 hr.) huts of *Les Grangettes*, in the pretty *Vallon du Tabuc*, then to the right over pastures and débris to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Glacier des Prés-les-Fonds*, which we mount to the N. arête, a little below the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Col des Prés-les-Fonds* (10,500 ft.). Thence 1 1/2 hr. to the top. We may descend by the W. arête to the *Col du Casset* (about 10,760 ft.), and by the *Glacier du Monêtier* to the (1 hr.) Vallon du Tabuc, 1 1/4 hr. from Le Monêtier.

To the Lac de l'Eychauda (4 1/2 hrs., fairly easy; tariff I). To *Les Grangettes*, 1 hr., see above. Then to the left (S.) up to the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Col des Grangettes* (8720 ft.), or, more E., to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Montagnolle*, or *Pas de l'Yret* (about 8940 ft.), between the *Rocher de Montagnolle* (9335 ft.; right) and the *Rocher de l'Yret* (9360 ft.; left). We descend in 1/2 hr. to the **Lac de l'Eychauda** (8450 ft.), 1/2 M. long by 1/4 M. broad, in a wild region. The lake washes the base of the *Glacier de Séguret-Foran* and often contains floating ice. Skirting the left bank of the *Torrent de l'Eychauda*, through a gorge flanked on the N.E. by the Rocher de l'Yret (see above), we join in 1 hr. the path from Le Monêtier to Vallouise (see below). — *Col de Séguret-Foran*, see p. 461.

Dôme du Monêtier (about 10,500 ft.; 7 hrs., not difficult; tariff III). Ascent by the Vallon du Tabuc. Fine view. — **Montagne des Agneaux** or *des Trois-Sœurs* (12,020 ft.; 6 1/2-7 hrs., not very difficult; guide 27 fr.). About 6 hrs. to the *Col Tuckett* (about 11,480 ft.), S.E. of the peak, above the *Glacier du Monêtier*; then a climb of 1/2 hr. to the top. Superb *View of the Ecrins. — The Col Tuckett and *Col Jean-Gauthier* (about 10,660 ft.; tariff III), farther S.E., two difficult passes, lead to Vallouise viâ the Refuge Tuckett (p. 462).

To Vallouise over the Col de l'Eychauda (6 1/2 hrs., mule-track; tariff I; mule 10 fr. to the col). We ascend the valley of the *Torrent de Corvaria*, parallel to the Vallon du Tabuc on the E. On the left rises the *Croix de la Cucumelle* (8850 ft.), a fine view-point (1 hr. from the Col de l'Eychauda). The (3 hrs.) **Col de l'Eychauda** or *de Vallouise* (8025 ft.) lies between the Croix de la Cucumelle and the *Roches des Neyzets* (9030 ft.). We descend into the *Vallon de l'Eychauda* and pass *Riéou-la-Selle*, *Fourchier*, *Chambran* (5580 ft.), *Les Choulières*, and (2 1/2 hrs.) *Les Claux*, 3/4 hr. from *Vallouise* (p. 459).

To Vallouise over the Col de la Ponsonnière (7 hrs.; tariff I). We follow the Le Lautaret road to (4 M.) *Le Lauzet* (p. 439), and then ascend on the left bank of the *Rif* to the *Chalets de l'Alp*, the *Lac*, and the (3 hrs.) **Col de la Ponsonnière**, between the *Pic de la Ponsonnière* (9925 ft.) and *Roche du Grand-Galibier* (p. 466) on the left, and the *Pic de la Moulinière* (10,045 ft.) on the right. Descent of 1 hr., by the

Chalets des Mottes, to the *Pont de l'Achat* (p. 467), on the road to *Valloire* (p. 467). — Beyond the col we may digress, 1 hr. N.E., to the pretty *Lac des Cerces* (about 7710 ft.), and thence scale the *Pointe des Cerces* (10,435 ft.; 2½ hrs. from the lake).

To Névache over the Col de Buffère (4½-5 hrs.; bridle-path; guide needless; mule to the col 12 fr.), unattractive. We follow the Briançon road to *Les Guibertes* (p. 439). At (½ hr.) *Le Freyssinet*, a little beyond it, we ascend to a house above on the left. In 1¼ hr. we reach *Puy-Freyssinet* (left), and in 1¼ hr. more the **Col de Buffère** (7975 ft.), between rocky peaks. During the ascent there is a fine view of the Pelvoux behind us, but on the other side we see nothing but bare peaks. We descend to the (¾ hr.) *Chalets de Buffère* and, by a rough path, to (¾ hr.) the valley of the *Clairée;* beyond it lies *Lacou*, a hamlet of *Névache*, the main parts of which are 10-20 min. lower (p. 447).

Ascent of the *Grand-Aréa*, viâ St-Chaffrey, see pp. 439, 446.

62. Vallée du Guil. Queyras. Monte Viso.

I. From Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre to Abriès.

22 M. Motor-omn. from 15th June to 30th Sept. twice daily, in 2¼ hrs. (8 fr.); to *Château-Queyras* in 1 hr. 35 min. (6 fr.). — Motor-omn. to *Aiguilles*, *Arvieux*, and *Briançon* (Route des Alpes), see pp. 341, 446.

Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre station, see p. 445. — 2 M. *Guillestre* (3115 ft.; Hôt. Imbert, good), an ancient little town. The church (16th cent.) has a porch like that of Embrun (p. 444).

Near the town, on the heights behind Vallouise (p. 459), are several fine points of view. On the banks of the Guil, 20 min. from the town, to the left of the Abriès road, is the *Charrière*, or *Rue des Masques*, a curious natural corridor formed by a huge fallen rock.

From Guillestre to St-Paul-sur-Ubaye, 17 M., a section of the Route des Alpes (p. 341), motor-omn. in 2¾ hrs. The road, the easiest route from the Guil valley to that of the Ubaye, enters the valley of the *Chagne*, S.E., passing *Vars* (6 M.; 5445 ft.; aub.). Then by the (10½ M.) *Refuge National* (telephone) and the (12 M.) **Col de Vars** (6940 ft.) into the Ubaye valley and to (17 M.) *St-Paul* (p. 443).

From Guillestre to Maljasset over the Col des Houerts, 10 hrs., fatiguing, but attractive: up the Chagne valley (see above), then to the left up that of the *Rioubel* to (3 hrs.) the deserted hamlet of *Escreins* (about 6040 ft.), beyond which a guide is required. The *Col des Houerts* (about 9020 ft.) is 3 hrs. farther (E.); descent N.E. to (1¾ hr.) *Maljasset* (p. 443). — The ascent of the **Pointe de la Font-Sancte** (11,055 ft.; view), the chief peak of the Queyras, is made from Escreins, rather difficult at one point (7-8 hrs.; with guide; superb *Panorama).

The **Vallée du Guil**, the chief artery of the **Queyras**, becomes very interesting 1¼ M. from Guillestre. The old road, the 'Route de la Viste', ascends to a great height, the Pelvoux rising grandly behind. The new road leads direct to the **Combe du Queyras*, a wild defile between lofty rocks, through which the road is carried by means of embankments and tunnels. Opposite rises the *Crête de Catinat*, with the *Roc Saphie* (8055 ft.).

5½ M. *La Maison-du-Roi* (3445 ft.; aub.), so called from a royal privilege once granted to the innkeeper, lies at the mouth of the pretty *Combe de Ceillac*, watered by the *Cristillan*.

From La Maison-du-Roi to Maljasset, viâ the *Col de Girardin* (5¾ hrs.) or the *Col de Tronchet* (5 hrs.). Guide hardly needed in fine weather. We pass (5 M.) *Ceillac* (5350 ft.; aub.; route to Château-Queyras viâ the Col du Fromage, see below). Then to the right, up the Melezet valley, to (¾-1 hr.) *St-Claude* (5905 ft.), where the routes separate. The path to the right ascends past the (2¼ hrs.) *Lac Ste-Anne* (7935 ft.; chapel), N.E. of the Font-Sancte (p. 469), to the (1¼ hr.) **Col de Girardin** (8855 ft.), 1 hr. above *Maljasset* (p. 443).—The path by the other valley leads past a fine waterfall to (2½ hrs.) the **Col de Tronchet** (8745 ft.), 1¼ hr. from *Maljasset* (p. 443).

The road crosses the stream several times.—10 M. *Le Veyer.*—10½ M. *La Chapelue.* Then a defile, beyond which the road winds up to a small col overlooking the *Combe d'Arvieux*, where the road to Briançon over the Col d'Izoard descends (p. 446; Route des Alpes).

14½ M. **Château-Queyras** (4395 ft.; Hôt. Puy-Cot, des Voyageurs), with its old *Castle* on a hill, is most picturesquely situated. In the background rises the Bric-Bouchet (p. 471).

The *Sommet Bucher* (7415 ft.), 3 hrs. S.E., is ascended by a military road (view). To the right is the fine *Vallée de Bramousse*, by which one may ride in 6 hrs. to Ceillac (see above). The path crosses the **Petit Col du Fromage** (7445 ft.), reached also in 1 hr. from Molines (see below). Admirable *View: to the N. are the *Mamelles* (8590 and 8930 ft.), two limestone pinnacles (for experts only; 1½ hr.; guide 12 or 18 fr.); to the S. the *Chaîne de Ceillac*, with the *Saume* (10,510 ft.) and the *Henvières* (10,730 ft.), with steep glaciers.

From Château-Queyras to *Briançon*, see p. 446.

The road again skirts the Guil. 16 M. *Ville-Vieille* (4520 ft.; Hôt. Meyer, plain), at the mouth of the valley of the *Aigue-Agnelle*, or *Aigue-Blanche*.

A road ascends here to (3½ M.) *Molines-en-Queyras* (about 5740 ft.; aub.). Downstream, on the opposite bank, is a group of 'colonnes coiffées' (p. 442), of which, however, only one has remained intact. Behind us rises the Pic de Rochebrune (p. 446). The Petit Col du Fromage and the Mamelles, S.W. of Molines, are hidden. The road forks at Molines. To the right is (3½ M.) *St-Véran* (6560 ft.; Hôt. Fine, plain; guide, see p. 471), the highest village in France; then over either the *Col de St-Véran* (9830 ft.) or the *Col Blanchet* (9545 ft.) to (8 or 8½ hrs.) Casteldelfino (see below). To the S.W. of the latter col rises the Tête des Toillies (p. 443). S.E. of which is the *Col de la Noire* (about 8860 ft.), 4¾ hrs. from St-Véran, the usual pass from this side to (3½ hrs.) *Maljasset* (p. 443).—*Col de Longet*, see p. 443.

A path to the left beyond Molines ascends viâ *Pierre-Grosse* and (1 hr.) *Fongillarde* (6430 ft.; aub.) to (2¼ hrs.) the **Col Agnel** (about 8850 ft.), ½ hr. short of which is an old refuge, now a gendarmerie station. The col lies S.W. of the Pain-de-Sucre (see below). We descend the Varaïta valley, in view of Monte Viso, to (4¼ hrs.) **Casteldelfino,** or *Château-Dauphin* (4255 ft.; Hôt. de France), a little town exchanged with Piedmont in 1713 for Barcelonnette (p. 442). We may return into France viâ the Col de Valante, whence Monte Viso may be scaled (p. 472). The **Aiguillette,** or *Pain-de-Sucre* (10,505 ft.), to the N.E. of the Col Agnel, may be ascended in 2 hrs. (easy; view).—Farther off is the *Pic Asti* (10,395 ft.), whose crumbling rocks make the ascent difficult.—The **Grande-Aiguillette** (10,815 ft.; 3 hrs.; fairly easy; view) also is ascended from the Col Agnel.—Farther off (3 hrs.) is the *Col de Valante* (p. 472).—From the Col Agnel we may return to the Vallée du Guil viâ the (½ hr.) *Col Vieux* (8985 ft.) and the *Vallon de Foréant*.

18½ M. *Aiguilles* (4755 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, Hôt. du Commerce) is a thriving village, whose inhabitants often seek their fortune in America. Motor-omn. to Briançon and Barcelonnette (Route des Alpes), see p. 341, 446.

22 M. **Abriès** (5090 ft., Grand-Hôtel, R. 5-8, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, wine extra, P. from 9 fr.; Hôt. de la Poste, du Mont-Viso, plainer), the principal place in the upper part of the Guil valley and a summer resort, has a fine Romanesque church and an old covered market. On the N. slope is a Calvary. Fine larch-forests.

GUIDES. Ant. Véritier, of Abriès; Abr. Isnel, of St-Véran (p. 470); Ant. Albert (skieur), of Ristolas (see below).

The *Vallon du Bouchet* ascends N., then E., to (1 hr.) *Le Roux* (5795 ft.), and forms the pretty *Combe de Valpreveyre*. At the *Chalets de Valpreveyre* (6100 ft.), 3½ M. from Abriès, the smiling *Vallon d'Urine* diverges S.E. to the *Col d'Urine* (8325 ft.). From this side is made the fatiguing, but easy ascent of the conical **Tête de Pelvas,** or *Paruvas*, or *Bric d'Urine* (9635 ft.; 5½ hrs. from Abriès; guide 8 or 11 fr.; superb *View). Or we may ascend it in 5 hrs. by the (2½ hrs.) *Collette de Jily*, S.E. of the *Jily* (8115 ft.). — At the head of the Bouchet valley, on the frontier, rises the **Bric-Bouchet,** or *Pointe Boucier* (9940 ft.; 5½ hrs. from Abriès; difficult; guide 12 or 18 fr.). The route is viâ Valpreveyre and the (5 hrs.) *Passette* (9485 ft.). — From Le Roux (see above) we may ascend N., viâ ½ hr.) *La Montette* (6075 ft.), at the head of another valley running E. to the *Col St-Martin* or *d'Abriès* (8695 ft.). The ascent thence of the **Bric-Froid,** or *Pointe Ramière* (10,860 ft.), on the frontier, is easy enough (6 hrs. from Abriès; guide 8 or 11 fr.; *View). — A path leads from La Montette N.W. over the (3¼ hrs.) *Col des Turres* (9220 ft.) to *Turres, Bousson,* and (5 hrs.) *Césanne* (p. 447).

II. From Abriès to Monte Viso.

The road goes on, S.E., through the Vallée du Guil for 3 M. beyond L'Echalp (see below), leading to several cols crossed by paths.

The road leads to (2 M.) *Ristolas* (5360 ft.), *La Monta* (1½ M.; 5445 ft.; aub.), and (1 M.) *L'Echalp* (5560 ft.).

From a point between La Monta and L'Echalp a path leads N.E. to the **Col Lacroix** (3½ hrs. from Abriès; 7610 ft.), near which there is an old refuge, now a gendarmerie station (7545 ft.). Grand view of Monte Viso and the Val Pellice. Descent in 1¼ hr. to the *Albergo Ciabotta del Prà* (5685 ft.) and (2½ hrs.) the little town of *Bobbio Pellice* (2400 ft.; Hôt. Flora, good), on the Pellice, in the chief of the *Vaudois Valleys*, which Waldensian immigrants from France have occupied for 600 years. *Torre Pellice* (1695 ft.; Hôt.-Pens. Bel-Air, good; pop. 4016), 6 M. from Bobbio (omn.; railway projected), is connected by railway with (10½ M.) *Pinerolo* and (34 M.) *Turin*. See *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

Another path, S.W. of L'Echalp, ascends the opposite slope to the **Alpe de la Médille** (about 6330 ft.; 2½ hrs. from Abriès; mule 6-10 fr.), pastures framed with larches and pines, with superb views of Monte Viso and the Roche-Taillante. The same path (guide-post) goes on to the (1¾ hr.) *Lac Egourgéou* and (1 hr.) *Lac Foréant*. From the former climbers may ascend the curious **Roche-Taillante** (10,500 ft.; 2½ hrs., not difficult; guide 12 or 18 fr.), whose W. slope is covered with huge slabs of schist.

The road ends 3 M. farther up the Vallée du Guil. The path to the Traversette diverges to the left, 4 hrs. from Abriès.

About 1 hr. from the fork is the *Bergerie du Grand-Vallon* (7780 ft.); then (½ hr.) the *Refuge Ballif-Viso* (8115 ft.; keeper), and (1½ hr.) the

Col de la Traversette (9680 ft.; rich flora), on the N. of which is a tunnel bored in 1478-80. — To the N.W. rises the **Pic de la Traverse** (9760 ft.; ascent, free from danger, $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. from the refuge; guide from Abriès 8-14 fr.). To the N.E. is the **Granero** (10,400 ft.; $^3/_4$-1 hr. from the col, easy). The **Meidassa** (10,185 ft.; $1^1/_2$ hr. from the col, still easier) affords nearly the same splendid *View of Monte Viso and the plains of Piedmont, especially in the early morning. — From the col we descend on the Italian side, passing near the *Source of the Po*, to the (2 hrs.) *Pian del Re* (6625 ft.; Alb. Alpino; to Monte Viso, see below), the *Pian Melzè* (5780 ft.; Alb. della Regina), and, passing the beautiful *Caverna del Rio Martino* (4955 ft.; $^3/_4$ hr. from Crissolo; guide 5 fr.), to the village of **Crissolo**, or *Crussol* (4375 ft.; Alb. della Corona, del Gallo; guides). Omn. twice daily in summer to (6 M.) *Paesana;* tramway thence to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Barge;* railway thence to *Pinerolo* and *Turin* ($37^1/_2$ M.). See *Baedeker's N. Italy.*

The path to the head of the Guil valley crosses the *Col de Valante* (9170 ft.), 4 hrs. from the fork, and descends to ($3^3/_4$ hrs.) *Casteldelfino* (p. 470). To the left of the col is the *Punta Gastaldi* (10,725 ft.; $1^1/_2$ hr., difficult; guide from Abriès 18 or 22 fr.); to the right is the Cime de la Lauzette (see below). Farther off are the *Petit-Mont-Viso*, or *Visolotto* (11,000 ft.), and Monte Viso itself.

***Monte Viso** (12,600 ft.), on Italian territory, the *Mons Vesulus* of Pliny and Virgil, the highest of the Cottian Alps, first ascended by W. Mathews and J. W. Jacomb in 1861, is very difficult by the N.E. or N.W. face, but fairly easy on the S. or E. side (guide 25-35 fr.). Its isolated position and its enormous walls of rock give it a most striking appearance. From Crissolo (see above) the bridle-path ascends to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Pian del Re* (see above) and the (4 hrs.) *Rifugio-Albergo Quintino Sella* of the Italian Alpine Club (8695 ft.; open in summer), E. of the *Lac Grand du Mont Viso*. We then cross the (1 hr.) *Passo delle Sagnette* (9760 ft.) to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) old *Rifugio Quintino Sella* (9845 ft.), in the *Val delle Forciolline:* lastly up couloirs and over loose rocks to the top in $3^1/_2$ hrs. The superb *Panorama embraces Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa, the Dauphiné Alps, the plains of the Po, the Mediterranean, etc., but is rarely clear except very early in the morning.

Grand view of Monte Viso from the **Cime de la Lauzette**, or *Pointe Joanne* (9955 ft.), W. of the Col de Valante (see above). The ascent, difficult on this side, is easy from the Guil valley: we mount towards the *Col de la Lauzette* or *de Soustre* (9625 ft.), on the slope opposite the Col de Valante, then bear to the left on the snow to the N. ($^3/_4$ hr.; guide from Abriès 8-14 fr.).

63. From Grenoble to Digne.

123 M. Railway in 7-$8^1/_4$ hrs. (22 fr. 15, 14 fr. 95, 9 fr. 75 c.).

From Grenoble to ($68^1/_2$ M.) *Veynes* (change trains), see pp. 439-441. The train runs back $2^1/_2$ M. to the Buëch valley, and descends. — $72^1/_2$ M. *Pont-de-Chabestan.* Fine view to the right. To the left is the village of *La Bâtie-Montsaléon.*

$77^1/_2$ M. **Serres** (2200 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs), a small town on a steep rock above the Buëch. — The scenery becomes more southern in character. Almond-trees and olives appear. — 87 M. *Laragne* (Hôt. Moderne). Fine views, farther on, of the snowy peaks of the Pelvoux. — $91^1/_2$ M. *Mison* (2000 ft.). The Buëch is crossed by a lofty curved viaduct, near the *Durance* (to the left).

99 M. **Sisteron** (1580 ft.; Touring-Hôtel, opposite the station, R. from 2½, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Vassail, des Acacias; pop. 3575), the ancient *Segustero*, lies picturesquely at the confluence of the Buëch and Durance, dominated by its grand old *Citadel*. The town was fortified by Urban V. in 1364, to which period its towers belong. The church of *Notre-Dame* dates from the 11th-12th centuries. Sisteron has a large trade in almonds.

Extensive view from the *Mollard*, ¾ hr. E. — The **Mont de la Baume** (3770 ft.) is scaled in 2 hrs. by a steep path. To the N. of it a road leads N.E., through the defile of *Pierre-Ecrite* (Roman inscription) to (8½ M.) *St-Geniez* and (16 M.) *Feissal*. To the S. of St-Geniez is (½ hr.) the *Rocher de Dromon*, with vestiges of a Celtic camp (view). — The **Signal de Lure** (5995 ft.; 7 hrs., fatiguing; with guide), the highest point of a long isolated ridge, S.W. of Sisteron, commands an immense view. We follow a road, to the right of the Marseilles road, to the valley of the *Jabron*, cross the river (5½ M.), and ascend viâ the *Pas de la Combe* (1 hr.), *Pas des Portes* (1 hr.), and *Jas de Madame* (½ hr.; forester's house), through beautiful pine-woods, to (2 hrs.) the top.

The train descends the right bank of the Durance. Views to the left. — 106½ M. *Château-Arnoux-Volonne*. On the opposite bank (suspension-bridge) lies *Volonne*, above which is a ruined 11th cent. castle.

109½ M. *St-Auban* (1390 ft.), at the confluence of the Durance and *Bléone*. We leave the Marseilles line (R. 70; change trains).

The Digne branch ascends the right bank of the Bléone. — 112 M. *Malijai*. Far away, to the right, rises the Montagne de St-Michel-de-Cousson (p. 580). On our left is the *Château de Fontenelles*. The valley is headed by a cirque of mountains nearly 10,000 ft. high.

123 M. **Digne** (1955 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Remusat, good, R. 2-4, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 6-10 fr.; Hôt. Boyer-Mistre, du Grand-Paris; Syndicat d'Initiative, 58 Boul. Gassendi; pop. 7317), the Roman *Dinia*, capital of the department of the *Basses-Alpes*, lies picturesquely on the Bléone. The town suffered terribly in the Religious Wars and from the plague of 1629. The P.L.M. and Sud stations are on the right bank. We cross the Bléone, near the influx of the Eaux-Chaudes (see below), to the fine Boul. Gassendi, which passes a square adorned with a statue of *Gassendi* (1592-1655), philosopher and mathematician. On a hill beyond is the *Cathedral of St-Jérôme*, mainly of the 15th cent., with a modern Gothic portal. Farther on, to the right of the boulevard, is the *Musée* of natural history and paintings. At the end of the boulevard, on the right, is a handsome fountain. Beyond, on the left, is the Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame-du-Bourg* (12th-13th cent.), with a fine nave, retaining traces of frescoes (15th-16th cent.). It is now the cemetery chapel (apply to keeper).

To the E., in the valley of the *Eaux-Chaudes*, is (2 M.; omn. 50 c.) a small *Etablissement Thermal*, with copious sulphur-springs (95-111°) used in the treatment of rheumatism, paralysis, etc.

The **Basses-Alpes** are less interesting than the Alps of Savoy and Dauphiné, while the summers are hot and the inns often poor. The hills are mostly bare and furrowed with gorges, but here and there are spots of striking beauty.

From Digne to *Annot* and *Nice*, see p. 578; to *Cavaillon* (Avignon), see p. 519.

From Digne to Barcelonnette, 52 M., omn. at night in 11½ hrs. (8 fr.); also motor-omn., by day, to Seyne (2¾ hrs.; 6 fr.). The road ascends the valley of the Bléone. – 9½ M. *La Javie* (2665 ft.; two inns). — 14½ M. *Pied-du-Labouret* (good aub.). To the W. rises *Mont Blayeul* (7190 ft.; view). We then cross the *Col de Labouret* (3990 ft.; fine new plantations). – 18 M. *Pont de Verdaches*. Road to the left to *Verdaches* and (5 M.) *Barles* (rest.), whence we may visit (3 hrs., there and back) the pretty *Clues* or *Gorges de Barles* (through which a new road leads to Digne, about 5 hrs. from Barles). — 22½ M. *Col de Maure* (4425 ft.). – 26 M. *Seyne-les-Alpes* (4140 ft.; Hôt. des Trois-Rois), an old little town, prettily situated at the foot of the *Montagne de la Blanche* (9065 ft.; replanted), with a 12th cent. Romanesque church. — 28½ M. *Selonnet*. The road forks. To the right we may cross the *Col St-Jean* and join the Gap road near (40 M.) *Le Lauzet* (p. 442); to the left we descend the fine *Gorges du Rabious* to *Prunières* (p. 442; motor-omn. from Seyne in 2 hrs., 3½ fr.), in the Durance valley. From Prunières or Le Lauzet to *Barcelonnette*, see p. 442.

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64. From Lyons *(Paris)* to Nimes.

a. Viâ Tarascon (Left Bank of the Rhone).

174 M. Railway in 3 hrs. 35 min. (by the Barcelona express, p. xiii) to 7 hrs. 40 min. (31 fr. 35, 21 fr. 15, 13 fr. 80 c.). — *From Paris to Nimes*, viâ Tarascon, 492 M., in 10 hrs. 25 min. (by the Barcelona express) to 16 hrs. 5 min. (88 fr. 70, 59 fr. 85, 39 fr. 5 c.). The direct line from Paris to Nimes, though not the quickest, goes viâ Clermont-Ferrand (R. 40).

From Lyons to (156½ M.) *Tarascon*, see R. 66. We pass below the town and cross the Rhone by a fine viaduct.

158½ M. **Beaucaire** (Hôt. du Grand-Jardin, du Glacier; pop. 8488), a trading town, has a ruined *Château* of the 13th-14th cent., dismantled by Richelieu in 1632, the keep of which affords a fine *View (fee). The Romanesque chapel of St-Louis is interesting also. The famous *Fair* (21st-28th July), founded in 1217, has lost its importance. The *Canal de Beaucaire*, 31 M. long, connects the Rhone with the Mediterranean near Aigues-Mortes (p. 491).

The train crosses the canal, leaving on the right the line to Remoulins, Uzès, etc. (p. 480). To the left is the *Croix Couverte*, a curious triangular building of the 15th century. — 171 M. *Grézan*, junction for the line on the right bank (p. 481). — 174 M. *Nimes* (p. 485).

b. Viâ Le Teil and Remoulins (Right Bank of the Rhone).

174 M. Railway in 7 hrs. 40 min. (fares as above). Views to the left.

From Lyons to (13½ M.) *Givors*, see pp. 260, 261.

20½ M. **Ste-Colombe-lès-Vienne**, connected with Vienne (p. 492) by a suspension-bridge. The *Church* contains several old pictures and (to the left of the choir) a charming marble *Group, the Education of the Virgin (15th cent.). Adjacent, by the river, is the tower of Philippe de Valois (p. 494). Many Roman antiquities have been found here.

24 M. *Ampuis*, with the famous vineyard of the *Côte-Rôtie*. — 27½ M. *Condrieu* (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 2041), noted for its embroidery, lies on a hill to the right, with a ruined castle. — 31 M. *Chavanay* (Hôt. de l'Amitié). Omn. to Mont Pilat, see p. 265. — 33 M. *St-Pierre-de-Bœuf*. On the left are seen the Alps. — At (38 M.) *Serrières* the Rhone is spanned by a suspension-bridge. — 40½ M. *Peyraud* (buffet), also on the St-Rambert and Firminy line (p. 266). — 44½ M. *Andance*. — 53½ M. *Vion*. To the right diverges the line to Le Cheylard (p. 478). We cross the *Doux*.

58 M. **Tournon** (Hôt. de la Poste & de l'Assurance, good, R. from 2, B. 1, L. or D. 3, omn. ½ fr.; Hôt. de la Gare; pop. 4719), in a picturesque site, with its two mediæval towers, one of them crowned with a statue of the Virgin, is connected with Tain (p. 495)

by two bridges. The Rue Thiers passes the *Lycée*, founded in 1542 by Card. de Tournon (1489-1562). To the left of the bridge is the old Gothic *Château*, now containing the town-hall, law-courts, and prison. Behind is the church of *St-Julien* (14th cent.), with several good pictures.

Branch-line to (33 M.) *Le Cheylard*, on the line from Dunières to La Voulte-sur-Rhône (p. 266), viâ (20½ M.) *Lamastre* (Hôt. du Commerce, du Midi; pop. 3663), in a pretty site, with silk-mills, 4½ M. to the W. of which is *Désaignes* (Hôt. Agier), with mineral springs and mediæval remains. Omn. from Lamastre in summer to Lalouvesc (p. 266).

66 M. *St-Péray* (Hôt. de la Gare, du Nord), noted for its white sparkling wines. Valence (p. 495) lies on the opposite bank (3 M.; motor-omn., see p. 495).

Tramway to (19½ M.) *Vernoux* (1770 ft.; Hôt. du Nord), in the Ardèche Mts. Omn. thence to St-Fortunat (8 M.; p. 266).

We cross the *Mialan*. On a steep hill to the right is the ruined Château de Crussol (p. 496). — 70 M. *Soyons*, at the foot of a rock with a leaning tower. — 72½ M. *Charmes-St-Georges-les-Bains. Charmes*, with its old castle, is on the right. *St-Georges-les-Bains* (hôt.-pens.), 2 M. to the W., has a chalybeate spring (77°). To the left, in the background, rises the abrupt *Rochecourbe* (5225 ft.). — 75 M. *Beauchastel*. We cross the *Erieux*.

78½ M. *La Voulte-sur-Rhône* (Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 2760), with an old castle.

Narrow-gauge line to (67½ M.) *Dunières*, viâ Le Cheylard and Tence, see p. 266. — To *Livron* or to *Privas*, see p. 497.

81½ M. **Le Pouzin** (Hôt. du Commerce), a small industrial town on the right. Blast-furnaces to the left of the station.

Steam-tramway to *St-Paul-le-Jeune* (61½ M.; p. 484), viâ *Privas* (10 M.; see below), *Vesseaux* (25 M.; p. 479), *Aubenas* (30½ M.; p. 482), *Joyeuse* (44 M.; p. 481), and *Les Vans* (53½ M.; p. 484).

From Le Pouzin to Privas, 13 M., railway (continuation of the line from Livron, see p. 497) in about 35 min. (2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 5 c.). — We cross a high viaduct, with fine views right and left. — 7½ M. *Chomérac* (Hôt. du Louvre). — 9½ M. *Alissas*. We return to the Ouvèze, which we left at Le Pouzin, and cross it. — 13 M. **Privas** (960 ft.; Hôt. de la Croix-d'Or, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Louvre; pop. 7290), capital of the department of the *Ardèche*, lies picturesquely on the slope of *Mont Toulon* (1400 ft.; view), at the junction of three valleys. It was a strong fortress in the 16th cent., but was razed to the ground in 1629 by Louis XIII. and Richelieu for having headed the Calvinists in the Vivarais. Busy silk-factories and iron-mines. The bridge across the Ouvèze dates from the 13th century. Omn. to Les Ollières, see p. 266; tramway, see above.

To the S.W. of Privas is the **Coiron**, an offshoot of the Cévennes, bounded on the S. by the Ardèche valley. It is a curious mass of granite and limestone, covered by prehistoric volcanoes with a layer of lava and puzzolana, 300-400 ft. thick and deeply seamed with ravines. It is intersected by two main roads, one leading N.W. to Le Puy, the other S.W. to Aubenas. The road to (56 M.) *Le Puy* (p. 273) passes (6 M.) the *Roc de Gourdon* (3480 ft.), the (15½ M.) *Signal du Champ-de-Mars* (4415 ft.), two good points of view, and (44 M.) *Le Monastier* (p. 278). About 1½ hr. from the Signal (17 M. from Privas) is *Mézilhac* (3775 ft.; Aub. Laffont), whence a road leads S., through the picturesque Volane valley, to Antraigues (9½ M.; p. 482) and Vals (13½ M.; p. 482). — The

Aubenas road (tramway, see p. 478) diverges from the Le Puy road a little short of the Roc de Gourdon and crosses (7½ M.) the *Col de l'Escrinet* (2600 ft.) to (14½ M.) *Vesseaux* (aub.) and (19½ M.) *Aubenas* (p. 482).

89 M. *Cruas*, on the right, with the picturesque ruins of a fortified abbey, whose church, of 970, has a 9th cent. crypt. — 94 M. *Rochemaure* (Hôt. Cavard), with a large ruined castle. To the W., 1¼ M., is the extinct volcano of *Chenavari*, with a basaltic causeway, called the *Pavé des Géants*.

97 M. **Le Teil** (235 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Terminus, du Commerce: pop. 6091), with a ruined castle, on the right. Large lime and cement works. The road to (3 M.) Montélimar (p. 498; omn.) crosses a suspension-bridge. Line to Alais, see p. 481.

102½ M. **Viviers** (Hôt. Allignol, near the station; Hôt. des Voyageurs, du Louvre; pop. 3459), a picturesque old town, the former capital of the Vivarais (p. 481), is the seat of a bishop. The *Cathedral of St-Vincent*, on a steep rock above the Rhone, stands within an old fortified enclosure. The crenellated octagonal tower, on a square base, was built in 1120, but restored in the 14th century. Fine view from the Esplanade, N. of the Cathedral. Viviers contains several quaint old houses, notably the *Maison des Têtes* or *de la Noé* (16th cent.). Lime, cement, and tile works. Suspension-bridge leading to Châteauneuf-du-Rhône (1¼ M.; p. 498). — 107 M. *St-Montant*, opposite Donzère (p. 498).

110½ M. **Bourg-St-Andéol** (225 ft.; Hôt. Moderne; pop. 4195) has a 12th cent. Romanesque church (fine antique sarcophagus) and remains of mediæval fortifications. A fountain in the Champ-de-Mars recalls Dona Vierna, a benefactress of the town in the 13th century. Suspension-bridge leading to (3 M.) Pierrelatte (p. 498). — Beyond (115½ M.) *St-Just-St-Marcel* we cross the *Ardèche*.

120 M. **Pont-St-Esprit** (195 ft.; Hôt. de l'Europe & de la Poste, du Commerce; pop. 4685), to the left. A stone bridge over the Rhone, forming an angle in the middle, 920 yds. long, was built in 1265-1307 by the 'Frères Pontifes'; it leads to (3 M.) Bollène station (p. 498). The *Citadel* (1595-1627) and the churches of *St-Saturnin* and *St-Esprit* are likewise interesting.

On the opposite bank appears Mondragon, with its ruined castle (p. 498). The line leaves the river. On a hill to the left is the ruined *Château de Gicon*. — 123 M. *Vénéjan*. We cross the *Cèze*.

127½ M. *Bagnols-sur-Cèze* (Hôt. du Louvre; pop. 4445) is the centre of a small coal-field. The Hôtel de Ville contains the Musée Léon-Alègre. — 133½ M. *L'Ardoise*. Line to Alais, see p. 485.

136 M. *St-Geniès-Montfaucon* (110 ft.). *Montfaucon*, near the Rhone, has a fine old château. — 138½ M. *Roquemaure*, with its ruined castle, lies to the left. Suspension-bridge. The ruined castles of *Lhers* and Châteauneuf-Calcernier (p. 500) are seen on the left bank. — 145 M. *Villeneuve-Pujaut*. To the left is Villeneuve-lès-Avignon (p. 510), with the old fort of St-André.

146 M. *Pont-d'Avignon* (hôt.-rest. at the bridge), 1 M. from Avignon (omn., see p. 503). — 153 M. *Aramon* (Hôt. du Midi), noted for its vines. Suspension-bridge leading to Barbentane (p. 501). The line enters the valley of the *Gard*, or *Gardon*.

161 M. **Remoulins** (Buffet; Hôt. du Nord, R. 2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.). To reach the Pont du Gard, 2 M. to the W. (20 min.'s drive; omn. there and back 2, carr. 4 fr.), we cross the bridge and follow the Lafoux road to the right (p. 481). On the right bank, below the bridge, is the good Hôt.-Rest. Labourel-Servière (R. from 2, L. or D. 3 fr.).

The ****Pont du Gard,** spanning the Gard at a bend of the valley, is one of the grandest Roman structures in existence. It forms part of an aqueduct, $25^1/_2$ M. long, conducting the water of the Eure and Airon from Uzès (see below) to Nimes, and attributed without reason to Vipsanius Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus (B.C. 19). The bridge is 295 yds. long and 160 ft. high, and consists of three tiers of arches, each tier being narrower than the one below it. The first two tiers have respectively 6 and 11 arches, some of them 24 yds. in span; the third has 35 smaller arches. The whole is admirably constructed of large stones, without cement, except for the conduit on the top. The projecting stones doubtless supported platforms. The bridge was damaged during the barbarian invasions in the 5th cent., but was restored in 1855-8. We may ascend to the top from the right bank, or by a staircase at the other end, and thus obtain a better idea of its dimensions. The bridge flanking the aqueduct on the E. dates from 1747. A road to the right, on the left bank, leads to Pont-du-Gard station (see below).

From Remoulins to Uzès, $12^1/_2$ M., railway in 35 min. (2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.), at first up the Gard valley, with a view of the Pont du Gard to the left. — 3 M. *Pont-du-Gard* (Terminus-Hôtel, R. $2^1/_2$-5, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), 1 M. from the aqueduct. — $12^1/_2$ M. **Uzès** (Hôt. Béchard, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; pop. 4804), a picturesque old town *(Ucetia)*, $^3/_4$ M. from the station (omn. 20 c.). The pretty boulevard leads to the right to the *Cathedral of St-Théodorit* (17th-18th cent.). The charming **Tour Fénestrelle* (12th cent.), a relic of an earlier church destroyed in 1611, rises in seven stories, each with arcades. The old *Evêché* (17th cent.) is now the Sous-Préfecture and court-house. Around it is a pleasant promenade on the S. margin of which is a small pavilion where Racine is said to have written his Thébaïde (1661-2). At the end of the grounds is a statue of *Admiral Brueys*, who fell at Aboukir in 1798. We then ascend to the left to the *Hôtel de Ville* (18th cent.; fine court), through which we reach the *Duché*, or ducal palace, of the 11th-16th cent., but restored in the 19th. The chief features are the keep (12th cent.), the Gothic chapel, and the remains of a tower (14th cent.). Permission may be obtained to visit the interior (less interesting). Close by, in a private house, is a 6th cent. crypt, restored in 1877. A vaulted passage leads to the *Tour de l'Horloge* (14th cent.). Farther on are the Places Dampmartin and de la République, bordered with old arcades. From Uzès to *St-Julien-les-Fumades* (Nozières, Alais), see p. 484; to *Nimes* by road, see p. 491.

From Remoulins to Tarascon, 13 M., railway in 40-50 min. (2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 5 c.). — Beyond (7 M.) *Comps* we join the Nimes line. 11 M. *Beaucaire* (p. 477). — 13 M. *Tarascon* (p. 501).

161½ M. *Lafoux-les-Bains*, with a hydropathic, 2 M. from the Pont du Gard, which is reached by a shady road, to the left of the station. — 171½ M. *Grézan*, where we join the Tarascon line (p. 477).

174 M. *Nimes* (p. 485).

c. Viâ Le Teil and Alais. The Vivarais. Vals-les-Bains.

189½ M. Railway in 9 hrs. 50 to 11 hrs. 5 min. (34 fr. 5, 23 fr., 17 fr. 5 c.).

The **Vivarais**, a picturesque region, now chiefly within the *Ardèche* department, has of late been opened up by new railways and other conveyances. It forms the E. rampart of the Cévennes, sloping down to the Rhone, while some of its hills rise to a height of 5000 ft. Its central point is the *Mézenc* (p. 278), and at the S. end of the range Vals (p. 482) is the chief starting-point for excursions. Offshoots from the Vivarais Mts. are, N.E., the *Boutières*, E. the *Coiron* (p. 478), and S. the *Tanargue* (see below). The periodical inundations caused by the torrents is due to the thinning of the mountain forests.

From Lyons to (97 M.) *Le Teil*, see pp. 477-479. We turn N.W. towards the Vivarais, and ascend rapidly. — 102½ M. *Aubignas-Alba. Alba*, or *Aps* (Hôt. de la Poste), 1 M. to the S., is the ancient *Alba Augusta*, where many antiquities have been found. On the left are the ruins of its mediæval castle. — 107 M. *St-Jean-le-Centenier* (1005 ft.). On the road to Privas (p. 478), 2 M. to the N., is *Montbrun*, with grottoes and an ancient crater. — The train descends the pretty valley of the Claduègne. — 110½ M. *Villeneuve-de-Berg* (960 ft.; Hôt. du Nord), a little town 2 M. to the S.W. (omn.), was the birthplace of Olivier de Serres (1539-1619), who introduced the mulberry into France. — We cross the *Auzon* and the Vals line (see below). — 114½ M. *Vogué* (buffet). The picturesque village, with a ruined château of the Vogué family, lies 1 M. to the N. Continuation of the Nimes line, see p. 483.

From Vogué to Largentière, 11 M., railway in 37-44 min. (2 fr., 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). — To (3 M.) *St-Sernin*, see below. Our line branches off to the W. — 8½ M. *Uzer-Joyeusé*, 4½ M. to the N.E. of the little town of *Joyeuse* (Hôt. Malignon), with its old castle. Steam-tramway to Le Pouzin and Les Vans, see p. 478. Omn. to Ruoms, see p. 483; to Largentière, see below. — 11 M. **Largentière** (675 ft.; Hôt. de l'Europe, de France; pop. 2165), picturesquely situated, with its old *Château* and the *Tour Argentière* (13th cent.), takes its name from its old silver-mines. Many old houses. Omn. to *Joyeuse* (see above; 1 fr.), *Aubenas* (see p. 482), *Ruoms* (see p. 483), and twice daily to (14½ M.) *Valgorge* (Hôt. Jouve), in the Baume valley. To the N. rises the **Tanargue**, a ramification of the Cévennes, at the E. end of which rises the *Grand-Tanargue* (4730 ft.; fine view). About 4 hrs. W. is the *Signal de Coucoulude* (4750 ft.). Road from Valgorge, viâ *St-Laurent-les-Bains* (16 M.; p. 296), to *La Bastide* station (21½ M.; p. 296).

From Vogué to Vals-les-Bains and Lalevade-d'Ardèche-Prades, 12 M., in 40-50 min. (2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45, 95 c.). To *Vals*, 9½ M., in 32-41 min. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15, 75 c.). — *From Lyons to Vals*, 122½ M., in 6-8 hrs. (22 fr. 10, 14 fr. 90, 9 fr. 70 c.).

We cross the *Auzon* and then the *Ardèche*. — 3 M. *St-Sernin*, junction for Largentière (see above).

7 M. **Aubenas** (Hôt. de l'Union, du Nord & de St-Laurent, de la Gare; pop. 7206), on a hill to the left, is a centre of the silk industry. The *Church*, with its 15th cent. tower, contains the tomb of Marshal d'Ornano (1581-1626). The massive *Château* (13th-16th cent.), flanked with round towers, and dominated by a square keep (view), is now the Hôtel de Ville. In the neighbourhood are several quaint old houses. The chapel of the old *Collège*, built in 1575, contains damaged mural paintings and three fine altar-pieces in carved wood (apply to the concierge of the château).

Electric tramway (25 c.) to *Vals* (see below). — Steam-tramway to *Le Pouzin* and *Les Vans*, see p. 478. — Motor-omn. twice daily to (15½ M.; 2½ fr.) *Mayres* (p. 483), and four times daily to (12½ M.; 2 fr.) *Montpezat* (p. 483). — Omn. daily to (8½ M.) *Largentière* (p. 481).

9½ M. *Vals-les-Bains-Labégude*, 1 M. to the S. of Vals (omn. or tramway).

Vals-les-Bains. — Hotels (mostly in summer only). On the left bank: *Gr.-Hôt. des Bains*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Continental & de Russie*, R. 3-5, B. ¾, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 7-9, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de Lyon; Hôt. de Paris*, R. 3-4, B. ¾, L. 3, D. 4, P. 7-9, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. des Délicieuses*, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de la Favorite*. In the town: *Hôt. Durand*, open the whole year, R. 3-5, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. Robert*, R. 2½-3½, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 6-7, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste*, open the whole year, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. du Louvre; Hôt. de l'Europe*. At the station: *Hôt. Terminus*, P. from 7 fr.

Etablissements. Bath 1-3, douche ¾-3 fr. — Casino. Adm. to the park ½, theatre 1-3 fr. Electric Tramway to the station and *Aubenas* (see above). — Syndicat d'Initiative, at the entrance to the park.

Vals (795 ft.; pop. 4414), in the narrow valley of the *Volane*, is famed for its cold mineral springs (54-57°), some of them rich in bicarbonate of soda, others containing sulphur, arsenic, and iron. They are used as a cure for gastric and liver complaints, gravel, and gout. The springs number over a hundred, and 12 million bottles are exported annually. Season from May 15th to Oct. 1st.

The chief springs, the baths, and most of the hotels are on the left bank. The *Source de la Madeleine* contains about ¼ oz. of bicarbonate of soda per quart (for diabetes and gout); the adjoining *Source Précieuse* is alkaline and charged with carbonic acid gas (for dyspepsia and liver-complaints). Close by is the intermittent sulphurous **Source Firmin*, which sends up a jet 25 ft. high every 2½ hrs. The *Grand-Etablissement*, with the *Sources Souveraine* and *Alexandre*, is the chief bath-house. Among the other springs may be mentioned the *Source Dominique* (for chlorosis and anæmia), while another important bath-house is the *Etablissement Duplan*. The town itself, on the right bank, is uninteresting.

Omn. three times daily from the station to (4½ M.) *Antraigues* (1540 ft.; Hôt. de l'Union), up the valley, where the Volane flows between superb columns of basalt. Road to Mézilhac, see p. 478. From Antraigues we may ascend the *Coupe d'Aizac* (2670 ft.; 1 hr. S.W.), with a curious crater.

Motor-omn. from Vals to (32½ M.) *Le Cheylard* (p. 266) three times a week from 10th July to 20th Sept., in 3 hrs., viâ *Antraigues* (see

p. 482), *Mézilhac* (p. 478), and *Dornas* (p. 266); fare 7½, return 12 fr. Also to the *Lac d'Issarlès* (p. 278) 2-3 times a week (1st July to 23rd Sept.), in 5 hrs. (15, return 20 fr.).

Beyond Vals we continue to ascend the Ardèche valley. — 12 M. *Lalevade-d'Ardèche-Prades*, two villages with coal-mines.

To the W. of the station (5 M.; omn.) lies **Neyrac** (Hôt. des Bains, etc.), with mineral springs and two bath-houses. — Farther on (2 M.) is *Thueyts* (aub.), built on columnar basalt, near the *Pavé des Géants*, the finest basaltic causeway in the Vivarais. It skirts a stream flowing E., below a bridge of two stories, called the *Pont du Diable*, or *Gueule d'Enfer*, with a waterfall of 330 ft., almost dry in summer. The Pavé is 250 ft. high at the *Escalier du Roi*, the end on the left bank of the Ardèche. — The road goes on to *Mayres* 6 M.; hotel), 12½ M. from Lalevade-d'Ardèche-Prades station. Motor-omn. to Aubenas, see p. 482.

To the N.W. of the station a road leads past *La Gravenne* (2770 ft.; view), an extinct volcano, to (8 M.) *Montpezat* (2030 ft.; hotel; motor-omn. to Aubenas, see p. 482), whence we may ascend the *Suc du Pal* (4610 ft.), another extinct volcano, with a superb crater.

Continuation of the Nimes Line. We descend the Ardèche valley. — 122½ M. *Ruoms-Vallon.* **Ruoms** (Hôt. Théodore), a small town, consists of a new quarter and a curious old quarter, with relics of fortifications and towers converted into houses.

Above Ruoms the Ardèche forms the fine *Défilé de Ruoms;* farther up, towards Largentière (p. 481), is the fine *Vallée de la Ligne.*

Omn. to *Largentière* (8 M.; 1 fr.; p. 481); to *Joyeuse* (8½ M.; 1½ fr.; p. 481). Carr. to the *Bois de Païolive* (p. 484), from 12 fr.

From Ruoms to Vallon, 5½ M. by omn. (75 c.); carr. to Vallon and the Pont d'Arc, from 8 fr. return. Excursions every Thurs. in summer, 12 fr., incl. boat down the Ardèche and drive to St-Just-St-Marcel station. — The little town of **Vallon** (Hôt. du Pont-d'Arc, R. 3-4, L. or D. 3 fr.; pop. 2111) lies S.E. of Ruoms and ½ M. from the Ardèche. It was the birthplace of Aug. Sabatier, the theologian (1839-1901). Prehistoric caves on the bank of the *Ibie* (1¼-2 M.; guide, Fréd. Eldin; adm. 1 fr.).

The ***Gorge of the Ardèche** is very interesting down to St-Martin (see below); it is flanked with picturesque rocks containing numerous grottoes. The greater part, below the Pont d'Arc, can be explored by boat only, but it is better to walk or drive (about 1 hr.) to a point ½ M. below the bridge. We pass *Vieux-Vallon*, with its ruined castle, cross the Ibie, and reach the Ardèche, where the road is hewn in the abrupt rocks. Striking view of the beautiful valley. The ***Pont d'Arc** (3 M. from Vallon), one of the grandest natural bridges known, consists of a great mass of limestone, 215 ft. in height, which has fallen across this stream, and through which the water has worn an archway 110 ft. high and 195 ft. wide (the Natural Bridge of Virginia being 215 ft. high and 100 ft. wide). It is dangerous to cross. The finest view of it is obtained from a point a little downstream. Near the Pont are two auberges, where a boat is hired for the voyage down to St-Martin-d'Ardèche (4-8 hrs.; boat for 1-4 pers. 30 fr.). The stream meanders between rocks 300-1000 ft. high, and forms many exciting, but not dangerous rapids. — Below the rock of Castel-Vieil, and 6 hrs. from Vallon, is the curious *Grotte de St-Marcel-d'Ardèche*, on the left bank, 130 ft. above the water. It is the old bed of a subterranean river, and contains stalactites and stalagmites. (Adm. on previous application to M. Monteil at the inn of St-Martin; visit of 3 hrs.; adm. 4 fr., and 1 fr. for each pers. extra.) Near St-Martin, on the right, lies *Aiguèze*, a picturesque spot, with an old manor-house.

St-Martin-d'Ardèche (Hôt. des Touristes, R. 1½, L. or D. 2½-3, P. 5-6 fr.),

on the right bank, is $3^1/_2$ M. from St-Just-St-Marcel (p. 479), and $5^1/_2$ M. from Pont-St-Esprit (p. 479).

Beyond Ruoms we cross the Ardèche and ascend the valley of the *Chassezac*. — $136^1/_2$ M. *St-Paul-le-Jeune* (835 ft.; aub.).

Steam-tramway to (8 M.) **Les Vans** (Hôt. Dardaillon, du Cheval-Blanc), an ancient little town, to the N., with an interesting church and old houses, the birthplace of Ollier, the surgeon (1825-1900). Steam-tramway to Le Pouzin, see p. 478. Road to Villefort, see p. 297. From Les Vans or St-Paul we may visit the ***Bois de Païolive** (guide, M. Aubert; 3-5 fr.; provisions needed, as the excursion takes nearly a whole day). This wood, 3 M. long and 2 M. broad, intersected by the deep gorge of the *Chassezac*, is strewn with isolated rocks of exceedingly picturesque appearance, worn into fantastic shapes. The most striking points are the *Bois de Gagniet*, the *Chapelle St-Eugène de Cornillou*, and the *Corniches du Chassézac*. The grotto of *Gleyzasse* and others are pointed out also.

140 M. *Gagnières*. We cross the *Gagnières* and the *Cèze*. To the left is the ruined *Château de Castillon*. — $141^1/_2$ M. *Robiac*, with a ruined castle.

Branch-line to (3 M.) **Bessèges** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 8030), on the Cèze, the centre of a great coal-field, rich in fossils.

We enter the Cèze valley, very picturesque at places. To the right is the *Château de Montalet*.

$147^1/_2$ M. **St-Ambroix** (495 ft.; Hôt. Périn, du Luxembourg; pop. 3494), an industrial town in a picturesque site, with a ruined castle on a rock and a modern chapel bearing a statue of the Virgin. — We leave the valley. — $150^1/_2$ M. *St-Julien-les-Fumades* (buffet).

To the S.E. is (3 M.; motor-omn. from the station) **Les Fumades** (Gr.-Hôt. des Bains, Hôt. Diane, Hôt. Romain, all open the whole year, P. from $8^1/_2$, 7, or 6 fr.), with three bath-houses. The sulphurous and bituminous waters (53°-57°; 11 springs) are used for skin and chest diseases. Roman antiquities have been found near the springs. A pretty walk is, E., to the *Défilé de l'Argensole*, a stream descending from the wooded and rocky cirque of the *Serre du Bouquet* (2070 ft.), with the pilgrim-resort *Guidon du Bouquet* ($3^1/_2$ hrs. from Les Fumades). We may descend, S.E., to (1 hr.) *Brouzet-lès-Alais* (p. 485), and take train to Alais.

From St-Julien-les-Fumades to Uzès, $23^1/_2$ M. by railway. — At ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Célas* we cross the Alais and L'Ardoise line (p. 485). — $12^1/_2$ M. **Euzet-les-Bains** (hotel), with three sulphurous and ferruginous springs. — 21 M. *Montaren*, with an old castle. — $23^1/_2$ M. *Uzès* (p. 480). — In the other direction this line runs to (7 M.) *Le Martinet*, with antimony mines.

$153^1/_2$ M. *Salindres*, with chemical works and a castle-ruin. We join the line from Clermont to Nimes (R. 40).

159 M. **Alais** (445 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. du Luxembourg & du Louvre; Grand-Hôtel, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Riche-Hôtel, opposite the station, R. from 3, L. or D. 3 fr.; pop. 29,831) is a thriving town, on the *Gardon*, in the centre of a large coal-field, with a brisk trade in silk, iron, glass, bricks, and tiles. It was a stronghold of the Calvinists in 1567 and 1575, and in 1629 was captured by Louis XIII. On the right of the Av. de la Gare is the Place St-Sébastien, with a statue of the chemist *J. B. Dumas* (1800-84). Steps ascend thence to the foot of the old *Citadel*. In the *Bosquet*, or public garden, is a bust of *La Fare-Alais* (1791-1846), poet of the Cévennes.

A
B
C
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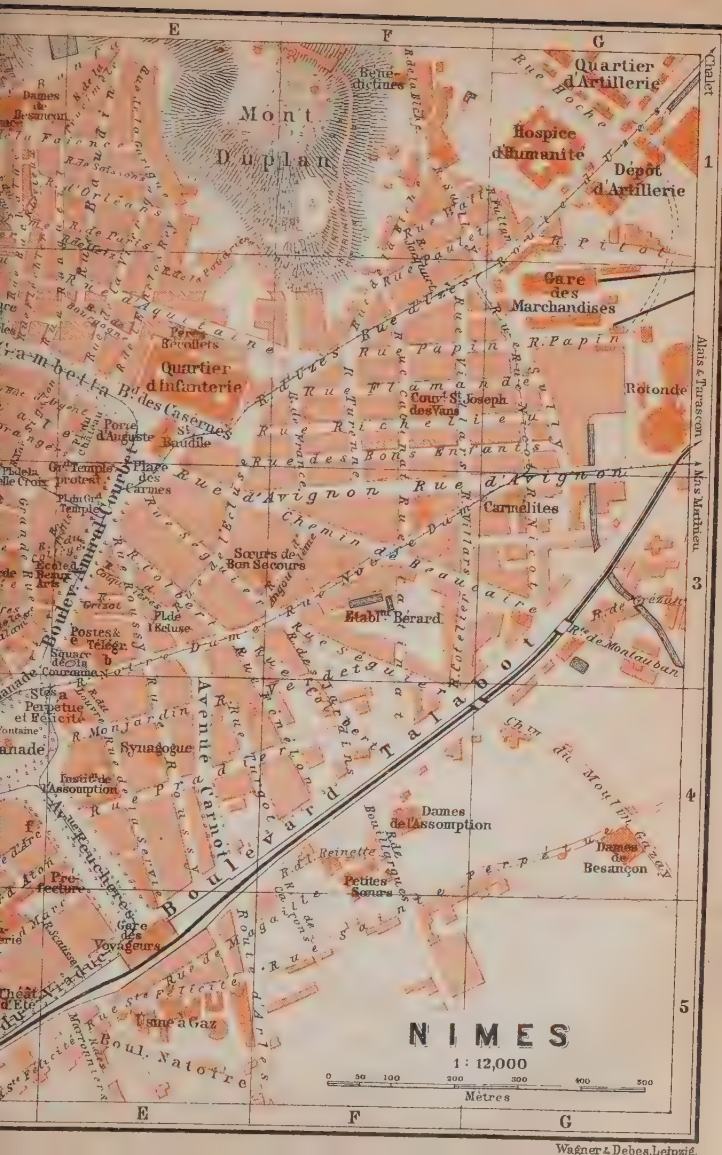
Tour Magne
Mont Cavaliers
Source
Temple de Diane
Rebout
Jardin de la Fontaine
Bernard Lazare
Rue Pasteur
Av. de la Platelorme
Quai de la Fontaine
Hôpital Protestant
Asile prot.
Rue de Sauve
Rue de la République
Rond Point
Séminaire
Ecole
Edn. Théâtre
Rue Maréchal Joffre
Rue Emile Jamais
Rue Agnès
Rue Montaut
Côte Salomine
Rue Bigot
Placette
Oratoire
Pl. de l'Oratoire
Les Arènes
Rue Montcalm
Hôtel Dieu
Enclos de l'Hôpital
Marché aux bestiaux
Abattoir
Rond Point
Boulevard de la République
Chemin de ceinture
Chemin de la Bastide
Villa Espérandieu
Pl. de la Révolution
Le Fort (Prison)
Marie Thérèse
Château d'eau antique
Rue Vincent
Ecole d'artillerie
Pl. de la Bouquerie
Rue Rabelais
Pl. d'Assas
Pl. de la Maison Carrée
Banque
Halle
Pl. de la Madeleine
Pl. du Marché
Lycée
Rue Bigot
Rue Montcalm
Rue Massillan
Musée
Rue Bourdaloue
Rue Boulbon
Rue Roussy
Rue Rotonde
Rue Jean Reboul
Rue Jean Jaurès
Rue Jean Bart
Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau
Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau
Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau


E
F
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Mont Duplan
Quartier d'Artillerie
Hospice d'Humanité
Dépôt d'Artillerie
Gare des Marchandises
Quartier d'Infanterie
Rotonde
Carmélites
Sœurs de Bon Secours
Etabl.ts Bérard
Dames de l'Assomption
Dames de Besançon
Petites Sœurs
Synagogue
Préfecture
Gare des Voyageurs
Usine à Gaz
Boulevard Talabot
Boulevard Amiral Courbet
Avenue Carnot
Rue Pierre Semard
Rue Papin
Rue d'Avignon
Chemin de Beaucaire
Chemin du Moulin Cazary
Alais & Tarascon
Mas Marthieu
Route de Montpellier
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0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Lower down, on the left, is a monument to *Pasteur* (1822-90), who first distinguished himself by studying the maladies of the silk-worm at Alais. The *Hôtel de Ville* (18th cent.), in the adjoining square, contains the library. A street nearly opposite, to the left, leads to the church of *St-Jean*, once the cathedral, rebuilt in 1678, with a Gothic porch under the tower. The old *Evêché*, in the square to the left of the choir, is now a museum (Sun. and Thurs., 1 to 4 or 5). In the Place de la République, to the S.E., on the Gardon, is a monument of *Florian* (1755-94), the novelist.

Railway to *Uzès* (p. 480), 25 M. viâ *Nozières* (see below), 32 M. viâ *St-Julien-les-Fumades* (p. 484).

From Alais to L'Ardoise, $36^1/_2$ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. (6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 45, 2 fr. 90 c.). — $4^1/_2$ M. *Méjannes-Mons*. We then pass under the Uzès line (p. 484). 6 M. *Célas*, station on both lines. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Brouzet-lès-Alais*. To the left is the Serre du Bouquet (p. 484), where we enter a defile of the Alauzène. — $36^1/_2$ M. *L'Ardoise* (p. 479).

From Alais to Quissac (*Le Vigan*), $19^1/_2$ M., diverging from the Nimes line at ($6^1/_2$ M.) *Mas-des-Gardies* (see below). — $10^1/_2$ M. *Lézan*, junction for St-Jean-du-Gard (see below). — $19^1/_2$ M. *Quissac* (p. 491).

From Alais to St-Jean-du-Gard, $23^1/_2$ M., diverging from the above line at *Lézan*. — 15 M. *Anduze* (Hôt. Fesquet, du Lion-d'Or; pop. 3324), with a ruined castle. In the town are another castle built by Vauban and an ancient tower. The Parc des Cordeliers, with a bust of the poetess Clara d'Anduze, is pretty. Famous pottery. — $23^1/_2$ M. *St-Jean-du-Gard*, whence we may visit, N.W., the Carlovingian church of *Notre-Dame-de-Vallée-Française*, and, E., the *Grotte de Trabuc*. Road to Florac, see p. 295.

$165^1/_2$ M. *Mas-des-Gardies*, junction for Quissac (see above). — 171 M. *Boucoiran*, with a 12th cent. keep. — 172 M. *Nozières* (buvette), junction for (12 M.) Uzès (p. 480). — 177 M. *Fons* (325 ft.). To the N.E., $5^1/_2$ M., is *Dions*, with a great 'aven', an abyss 230 ft. deep. — $183^1/_2$ M. *Mas-de-Ponge*. Farther on, to the right, is the Tour Magne (p. 488), on a hill pierced by a tunnel. We join the lines from Lyons viâ Tarascon and Le Teil (Routes 64 a, 64 b), and are backed into the station. — $189^1/_2$ M. *Nimes* (buffet).

65. Nimes and Environs.

Stations. *Gare des Voyageurs* (Pl. E, 5; restaurant), on the S.E. of the town, for the lines to Paris and Clermont-Ferrand (Routes 32, 40), Lyons (R. 64), and Montpellier and Cette (R. 41). — *Gare de la Camargue* (beyond Pl. B, 5; see p. 491), at the end of the Rue de Montpellier.

Hotels. *Hôt. du Luxembourg* (Pl. a; E, 4), Place de l'Esplanade, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Hôt. du Midi & de la Poste* (Pl. b; E, 3), Sq. de la Couronne, good, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1 or $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 9, omn. from $^1/_2$ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Manivet* (Pl. c; C, 3), 23 Boul. Victor-Hugo; *Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc & des Arènes* (Pl. d; D, 4), Place des Arènes, commercial, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. d'Europe & de Provence* (Pl. e; E, 3), Sq. de la Couronne, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 8, omn. $^1/_4$ fr.; *Hôt. de l'Univers*, Place des Arènes, L. or D. $2^1/_2$, P. $6^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. de France*, 4 Boul. des Arènes, R. from 2, L. or D. 3, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. Ménant*, Boul. Amiral-Courbet; *Hôtel de Famille*, Boul. de l'Esplanade, plain, R. from 2, L. or D. 2 fr.

RESTAURANTS: **Durand*, corner of Boul. de l'Esplanade and Boul. Amiral-Courbet (Pl. D, 3, 4), L. or D. 5 fr.; *Café des Fleurs*, near the station, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; *Rest. de la Grille*, Rue de l'Etoile (Pl. C, 3).

CABS (1-4 pers.). Per drive 1 fr. ($1^1/_4$ fr. if sent for), per hour 2 fr.; at night $1^1/_2$ and 3 fr.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS (fare 10 c., with transfer 15 c.). 1. From the *Station* (Pl. E, 5), viâ the boulevards, back to the station. — 2. From the *Boulevard de la République* (beyond Pl. B, 5) to *Le Mas Mathieu* (beyond Pl. G, 2, 3), viâ the Esplanade. — 3. From the *Avenue de la Plateforme* (Pl. A, 2) to the *Chalet* (beyond Pl. G, 1), viâ the old town. — 4. From the *Station* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Jardin de la Fontaine* (Pl. B, 2), viâ the Boul. de la République. — Tramway-omnibuses in other directions.

GARAGES. *Carli*, Boul. des Arènes; *Coulange*, Boul. Amiral-Courbet.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. E, 3), 11 Sq. de la Couronne (new building to be constructed on the Esplanade, Pl. D 4).

THEATRES. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. C, 2, 3), Place de la Comédie ($^1/_2$-4 fr.); *Casino*, or *Théâtre d'Eté* (Pl. D, 5), near the station (May-Oct.); *Eden-Théâtre* (Pl. B, C, 3), Rue Godin. — *Arènes*, see p. 487.

BANKS. *Crédit Lyonnais*, *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 32 and 15 Boul. Victor-Hugo; *Société Générale*, 10 Place Salamandre.

BATHS. *Aumennier*, 2 Rue Godin (Pl. C, 3) and 3 Rue Bridaine (Pl. D, 4); *Bains du Louvre*, Sq. de la Couronne and 6 Rue Monjardin (Pl. E, 4); *Bérard* (Pl. F, 3), 36 Rue Notre-Dame, with swimming-basin.

SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE, 2 Rue Bigot.

Nîmes, or *Nîmes* (150 ft.; pop. 80,437), capital of the department of the *Gard*, the seat of a bishopric and of a Calvinistic consistory, lies at the S. end of a chain of hills adjoining the Cévennes. It contains more monuments of antiquity than any other town in France. It is also an important industrial centre, chiefly for silk-goods, and trades largely in wine and spirits.

Nemausus, capital of the *Volcæ Arecomici*, submitted to the Romans in 121 B.C. and became one of their chief colonies in Gaul. They took a delight in embellishing it; it had its capitol, temples to Augustus and Apollo, basilica, theatre, circus, amphitheatre, thermæ, an aqueduct (of which the Pont du Gard, p. 480, is a relic), extensive ramparts, a forum, and a Campus Martius. Christianity was first taught here in the 4th cent. by St. Baudilus. In 407 the town was pillaged by the Vandals; for some time it belonged to the Visigoths, then to the Saracens, and in 737 was sacked by Charles Martel. At length, in 1185, it came into the possession of the Counts of Toulouse. Three-fourths of its inhabitants having embraced Calvinism, it suffered much in the Religious Wars, down to 1704, when the Camisard insurrection, provoked by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), was rigorously quelled. The political passions of its people were no less ardent than their religious convictions, and the reaction of 1815 was carried farther at Nimes than at Toulouse, Avignon, or Marseilles. — Nimes was the birthplace of the rhetorician Domitius Afer (d. 59), Jean Nicot (1530-1610), who introduced tobacco into France, Fr. Guizot (1787-1874), the statesman and historian, Jean Reboul (1796-1864), the poet, Alphonse Daudet (1840-97; p. 489), and Gaston Boissier (1823-1908), the historian.

The station (Pl. E, 5) stands on a viaduct, at the foot of which is a bust of *P. Talabot* (1800-55), recalling the opening of the first railway in this district (1837). The Av. Feuchères, with the *Hôtel de la Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4, 5), leads thence to the handsome *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 4), with the Arènes on the left (p. 487). In the centre is a fountain, with allegorical statues by Pradier (1848). Beyond is the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 4), with a Corinthian

colonnade. On the right is the modern church of *Stes-Perpétue-et-Félicité* (Pl. E, 4).

Farther on is the Square de la Couronne (Pl. E, 3), with gardens and a basin, from which rises a statue of *Alphonse Daudet* (p. 486), by Falguière. To the left of the Esplanade is the Square Charles-Mourier, with a bronze bust of *Paul Soleillet* (1842-86), the explorer, a native of Nimes.

The ancient ***Arènes** (Pl. C, D, 4) forms an ellipse of 145 by 115 yds., 70 ft. in height. It is smaller than those of Rome, Capua, Verona, and even Arles (p. 514), but is externally in better preservation than any.

It is built of limestone blocks of 6-10 ft. cube, perfectly adjusted without mortar, in Roman style. The exterior presents two stories, each of 60 arches, the lower with huge square buttresses, the upper with Doric columns, while above is an attic with 120 consoles with holes for the masts of the awning which shaded the amphitheatre. There were four outer gateways, at the ends of the axes, the chief being on the N.W.; but visitors now enter by the S.W. gateway, opposite the Palais de Justice (fee). The masonry is 100-105 ft. thick. There were 34 tiers of seats, rising in four sections (mæniana), the lowest being reserved for persons of rank, the second for knights, the third for plebeians, and the fourth for slaves. Over 20,000 spectators could be seated, while 124 exits ensured the rapid clearance of the building. The rain was conducted from the tiers and passages into aqueducts at the bottom. The building dates from the 1st-2nd cent. A.D.; it was converted into a fortress ('castrum arenarum') in the middle ages, and afterwards occupied by dwelling-houses, which were removed in 1809. The work of restoration has been going on since 1813.

Bullfights are held here on Sun. in summer (seats $1^1/_2$-20 fr.). Besides those in the Spanish style, less sanguinary pastimes, known as *Courses Provençales* and *Landaises*, also take place. Among these are the *Courses Libres*, at which any one may, at his own risk, try to snatch a knot of ribbon from the bull's forehead, and the *Ferrades*, in which the object is to trip up the bull with a trident and brand him on the haunch.—Lyrical and dramatic performances also are given every summer.

To the N.W., through the Boul. Victor-Hugo, is seen the Tour Magne (p. 488). On the left is the *Lycée* (Pl. C, 3, 4), formerly a hospital. On the same side is *St-Paul* (Pl. C, 3), a modern church, containing fine frescoes by Hipp. and Paul Flandrin.

The ****Maison Carrée** (Pl. C, 2, 3), one of the finest and best-preserved Roman temples in existence, forms a rectangle of 29 by 15 yds., with thirty Corinthian columns 29 ft. high, twenty of which are engaged in the walls of the cella. It is thus a pseudoperipteral temple, prostyle and hexastyle, having disengaged columns in front only. The columns are fluted and are crowned with capitals of admirable workmanship. The entablature also shows exquisite taste. From the marks of the nails that fastened the metal inscription to the pediment, it was deduced in the 18th cent. that the temple was erected about the year 1 A.D. and dedicated to Caius and Lucius Cæsar, grandsons of Augustus. It probably stood in the forum, with other buildings, whose foundations are still extant. Successively used as a church, a warehouse, and a stable, this magnificent building was carefully restored in

1824, and converted into a museum. Around it lie fragments of the pediment of the Nymphæum of the Fontaine and other relics.

Musée des Antiques (open daily, 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 4 or 5). On each side of the entrance is a 'dolium', holding about 160 gallons each. Opposite the entrance is the bronze *Head of a youth (Greek), found in the Vistre (see below); on either side is a bronze vase. Behind these are an antique mosaic pavement, the 'Venus of Nimes', several statuettes more or less perfect (Venus, Apollo with a quiver, Greek female dancer, etc.). The glass cases contain a rich *Collection of medals. Other cases, by the right wall, contain fine painted vases, fragments of sculpture, and glass; by the left wall, glasses, bronzes, and work in iron and bone. In the second large cabinet on the left are a statuette of the Gallic Jupiter, and an early Greek vase-handle (found in Italy).

The *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2, 3), on the other side of the boulevard, is a heavy building of 1803, serving as a foil to the Maison Carrée. Beyond this is the Boul. Alphonse-Daudet. On the left we pass the Place d'Assas, with the fine *Monument des Enfants du Gard*, who fell in 1870-71, by A. Mercié. Farther on, to the right, is a square with a statue of the *Emperor Antoninus Pius* (86-161; Pl. C, 2), son of a native of Nimes. On the right also is the Place de la Bouquerie, with a bust of the painter *C. F. Jalabert* (1819-1901). Farther on is the Boul. Gambetta (Pl. C-E, 2), bounding the old town.

Turning to the left from the Square Antonin, on this side of a canal, we come in 5 min. to the ***Jardin de la Fontaine** (Pl. B, 2), at the end of the broad Boul. de la République. It owes its name to the *Fontaine de Nimes*, rising at the foot of the hill and falling into the Vistre. The grounds, laid out in the old French style, contain three basins, partly on ancient foundations, but restored and adorned in the 18th cent. with statues and vases. On the right is a group, 'Vers l'Amour', by Escouba; on the left, a monument to the architect *Révoil* (1822-1900). Higher up, on the right, are monuments to the poets *Lazare* (1865-1903), *Reboul* (1796-1864), and *Bigot* (1825-97).

The so-called **Temple of Diana** or **Nemausus** (Pl. A, 2; small café-rest.), to the left of the Fontaine, was probably connected with the Thermæ, built in 25 B.C., of which there are remains close by. The façade has three arcades. The interior (apply at the entrance of the Jardin, on the right; fee) consists of a rectangular hall, 50 by 30 ft., and two passages; the hall has a stone vaulting, partly fallen in, and twelve niches for bas-reliefs and statues. The remains of buildings behind belonged to a Gallo-Roman quarter of the town, whose paved street besides the foundations of houses is still recognizable. They are seen from the path ascending on the left.

Behind the Fontaine rises *Mont d'Haussez*, or *Mont Cavalier* (375 ft.), with rich vegetation and pleasant avenues. On the top is the octagonal **Tour Magne** (Pl. B, 1), a grand Roman ruin, 118 ft.

high (restored in 1843). It was probably a watch-tower, and was included within the Roman ramparts. A staircase of 140 steps leads to the top (460 ft.). *View, N.E. as far as Mont Ventoux, S. to Aigues-Mortes, and S.W. to the Canigou. The keeper lives in the red house, a little lower down (fee).

The pretty *Protestant Cemetery*, containing a statue of Immortality by Pradier (near the wall to the right), is reached by the Av. de la Plateforme (Pl. A, 2), and the road to the right skirting the torrent of the Cadereau. About ¼ hr. from the cemetery is the *Grotte des Fées*, with stalactites, the secret meeting-place of the Protestants in the 17th and 18th centuries. - To the E. of Mont Cavalier, near an old *Fort* (now a prison), is the *Château d'Eau Antique* (Pl. C, 1), a circular reservoir ('castellum divisorium'), discovered in 1844, whence the water from the Pont du Gard (p. 480) issued from ten apertures to supply the town.

Returning to the Place de la Comédie (Pl. C, 2, 3), we follow the Rue de l'Horloge, to the right of the Maison Carrée, to the *Tour de l'Horloge* (Pl. D, 3; 18th cent.). A little farther E. is the **Cathedral of Notre-Dame-et-St-Castor** (Pl. D, 3), still partly obstructed by houses. It is said to have been built in the 10th-11th cent. on the ruins of a temple of Augustus, but has been repeatedly rebuilt and restored. The façade, surmounted by a square tower whose upper part is Gothic, has a curious frieze (11th-12th cent.), with scenes from the Book of Genesis.

The Interior, restored in the 19th cent., consists of a broad Romanesque nave, with small chapels at the sides, between the pillars, and fine galleries above, extending round the choir. In the 1st chapel to the left, Baptism of Christ, by *Sigalon;* in the 3rd to the left, Death of St. Louis, by *Doze;* in the 3rd on the right, Holy Family, by *Doze*, and a mutilated Christian sarcophagus (4th cent.) for an altar.

The former Evêché (Pl. D, 3), adjoining the Cathedral, now contains the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* and the *Academy of Nimes.* Among the old houses in this quarter are 9 Rue St-Castor (16th cent.), 1 Rue de la Madeleine *(Maison Romane),* 11 and 15 Rue des Marchands, 16 and 3 Rue Dorée. — The Rue St-Castor leads to the *Grand-Temple* (Pl. E, 3) and the Boul. Amiral-Courbet. To the N. of the Temple is the **Porte d'Auguste** (Pl. E, 2), a four-arched gateway of the Roman fortifications, built, according to the inscription, in 15 B.C., under Augustus. Near it is the church of *St-Baudile* (Pl. E, 2), rebuilt in 1870-75. — In the Boul. Gambetta, running hence towards the W., is the house (No. 20) where Alphonse Daudet was born, now the Bourse du Commerce (tablet).

On the right of the boulevard, towards the Esplanade, are the *Galerie Jules-Salles,* with statues of Painting and Music, and the old Lycée, once a Jesuit college, with a chapel on the other side, and now containing various *Collections* (open Sun. and Thurs., 1 to 4 or 5; strangers admitted at any time; entrance at the back, Grande-Rue).

The court and cloisters contain a ***Musée Lapidaire** (catalogue of 1893, 5 fr., lent by custodian). In the cloisters, on the right, Gallic inscriptions, the oldest being in Greek characters; small Gallic monuments

with a wheel as emblem of the sun-god; inscriptions and Gallo-Roman antiquities in chronological order, mosaics and sculptures. Then objects found in a Gallo-Roman tomb, incl. an alabaster urn. We next observe a 5th cent. tomb, with a skeleton. — On the first floor, to the left, a *Collection of Casts and Models* of works of art and buildings in Provence, models in cork of ancient buildings. To the right, and in the two upper stories, is the *Natural History Collection.*

The *Public Library* (110,000 vols., 700 MSS.) also is housed in the old college (No. 19). Adm. daily, 9-12 and 2-6; also Tues. and Fri. 8-10 p.m., except in July and August.

The handsome **Musée de Peinture et Sculpture** (Pl. D, 5), 10 Rue Cité-Foulc, S. of the Arènes, includes the pictures collected by Mr. Gower and purchased by the town in 1875. (Adm. daily, except Tues. and Sat., 10-12 and 2-4; strangers admitted at other times on applying to the custodian; catalogue of 1913.)

Ground Floor. Large hall, with an **Antique Mosaic*, Marriage of Admetus and Alcestis. Paintings, right to left: 59. *P. Delaroche*, Cromwell by the coffin of Charles I. (1831); 86. *Godeby*, Venice; 34. *M. Michel*, Pyrenean landscape. — 50. *P. Colin* (of Nimes), Pond at Guéville; 8. *Barbier* (of Nimes), Study of a woman; 18. *P. A. Besnard*, Invasion in the middle ages; 183. *Jos. Vernet*, Women bathing; 118, 117. *Largillière*, Marshals Berwick and Villars; 52. *J. B. Corneille*, St. Geneviève; 112. *Lagrenée*, Mars and Venus (sketch); *131. *C. Vanloo*, Portr. of himself; 27. *Fr. Boucher*, Landscape; 196. *French School of 17th Cent.*, Turenne; 130. *Vanloo*, Portr. of his mother; 26. *Boucher*, Training a dog; 156. *H. Rigaud*, Portr. of a councillor; 140. *Natoire* (of Nimes), Antony and Cleopatra; 119. *Largillière*, Portr. of a magistrate; 190. *S. Vouet*, St. Paul. — 125. *Le Brun*, St. John; *Renaud le Vieux* (of Nimes; d. 1690), 152. John the Baptist in prison, 153. Herod and John the Baptist, 154. Beheading of John the Baptist; 115. *A. La Haye*, Jardin de la Fontaine (p. 488); 172. *Fr. Schommer*, Edith finding the body of Harold; 67. *E. A. Duez*, End of October; 157. *Roll*, Heads of an Alsatian and a Lorraine woman. — 42. *Carolus-Duran*, Reader; 102. *Jourdan*, Gaston Boissier; 121. *Lavastre*, Environs of Nimes.

Around the hall are four small rooms. Room I (to the right). Sculptures: Marble busts by *Irvoy*, *Pradier*, and *Bosc;* model of the fountain (p. 486) by *Pradier; Lepère*, Lyssia; *Pradier*, 39. Bronze bust of the poet Reboul, *37. Light poetry. — Room II (Salle de Chazelle-Chusclan). *Engravings; also Sèvres porcelain and rich bindings. — Room III (beyond the staircase). Pastels and drawings. — Room IV. Sculptures: 47. *Schœnewerk*, Child and swan; 27. *Et. Leroux*, Young mother; *Vidal* (blind sculptor, of Nimes), 50. Dying stag, 51. Bull (bronze); 19. *Franceschi*, Awakening; in the centre, *Injalbert*, Hippomenes. — Staircase: 8. *Briant*, Bust of the painter Sigalon (1788-1837).

First Floor. Room I (on the right). *J. F. de Troy*, 177. Paralytic, 178. Reaper asleep; 168, 167. *Sigalon*, Portraits; 13. *Barbier*, Portrait. — Room II (on the left; Gower Collection). Small Dutch and Flemish pictures: 355. *D. Teniers*, Woman spinning; 357. *Van de Velde*, Sea-piece and landscape; 314. *Backhuysen*, Sea-piece; *Ph. Koninck*, 338. Interior of tavern; 334. *E. van Heemskerk*, Head of an old woman; 335. *P. de Hooch*, Lacemaker; 316. *Nic. Berghem*, Landscape; 323. *A. Cuyp*, Shepherd and flock; 352. *Jan Steen*, Woman holding a glass. — Room III (on the left). Modern pictures. — Room IV (above the entrance). Italian schools. — Room V (Collection Salles-Wagner). Copies by *Salles* and his wife, *Mme. Salles-Wagner.* — Room VI. Copies; 277. *J. D. de Heem*, Fruit (on copper); 286. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Interior of cathedral. — Room VII. Old copies and modern works.

The Rue Bourdaloue, N. of the Musée, leads W. to the Place Montcalm, in which is the so-called *Porte de France* (Pl. C, 4), the Roman Porta Hispaniensis, consisting of a single arch.

From Nimes to *Uzès* (p. 480), interesting excursion by motor-omn. viâ the mediæval *Pont St-Nicolas*, in the pretty *Vallée du Gardon*. — To the *Pont du Gard*, see p. 480; better by railway than by road (13½ M.). — From Nimes to *Marseilles* viâ Tarascon and Arles, see Routes 64a, 66; to *Montpellier* and *Cette*, see R. 41; to *Clermont-Ferrand*, see R. 40.

From Nimes (Gare de la Camargue; p. 485) we may go direct in 80 min. to (20½ M.) *Arles-Trinquetaille* (p. 513) by (5½ M.) *Bouillargues* (p. 518); but, as the stations are inconvenient at both places, especially for travellers with luggage, it is better to take the main line, by Tarascon (see p. 477 and pp. 501, 502).

From Nimes to Le Vigan *(Tournemire)*, 58 M., railway in 3¼-3½ hrs. (10 fr. 40, 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 60 c.). — Beyond (2 M.) *St-Césaire* (p. 298) we cross the fertile plain of the *Vaunaye*. We leave the line to Lunel and Montpellier (p. 298). — 18½ M. *Sommières* (buffet; hotels), an old town on the *Vidourle*, with remains of a Roman bridge (under the present bridge) and a picturesque ruined castle. Lines to Lunel and to Montpellier, see pp. 298, 304. — 31 M. *Quissac* (Buffet; Hôt. des Cévennes). Line to Alais, see p. 485. — 35 M. *Sauve* (340 ft.), with an old castle. — 40 M. *St-Hippolyte-du-Fort* (575 ft.; Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc; pop. 3950), with remains of fortifications. To the N.E., 5 M., are the well-preserved ruins of the *Château de Fressac*. — 48½ M. **Ganges** (600 ft.; Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche; pop. 4575). ½ M. to the S.W., the ancient *Aganticum*, has busy silk and cotton industries. Road to Le Vigan, see p. 286. To the S.E., 2½ M., is the *Grotte des Demoiselles* or *des Fées*, with superb stalactites. Adm. 5 fr.; torches, Bengal lights, etc., 10 fr. more. — 51½ M. *Sumène* (685 ft.; Hôt. Rose), with silk-factories. — 54½ M. *Pont d'Hérault*. Omn. to Valleraugue (8 M.; p. 286); carr. to the Aigoual, see p. 286. Nearing Le Vigan, we see a curious old bridge and a small aqueduct on the left. — 58 M. *Le Vigan* (p. 286).

From Nimes to Aigues-Mortes, 25 M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (4 fr. 50 c., 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.).

2 M. *St-Césaire* (see above). — 13½ M. *Vauvert*. At *Vestrie*, about 3 M. to the N., a monument commemorates the famous Marquis de Montcalm, born at the neighbouring Château de Candiac in 1712, who fell at Quebec (1759). — 15½ M. *Le Cailar*, 17 M. *Aimargues* (aub.), both on the Arles and Lunel line (p. 518). — On the left is the *Tour Carbonnière* (13th cent.).

25 M. **Aigues-Mortes** (Hôt. St-Louis, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 9-10, omn. ½ fr.; Hôt. du Luxembourg, similar charges; Hôt. Fayn, plain; pop. 3900) lies near a number of ponds and marshes ('aquæ mortuæ'), the chief of which is the *Etang de la Ville*, and on four canals, connecting it with the sea (3½ M.), the Rhone (Beaucaire; p. 477), and the salt lagoons. It was founded in 1246 by St. Louis, who, thinking it a good outlet towards the Mediterranean, bought the land from the Abbey of Psalmodi. He embarked here for his two Crusades in 1248 and 1270. In 1267-9 he began, and in 1270-75 his son, Philip the Bold, completed the ****Fortifications**, one of the greatest curiosities in France, perhaps superior even to those of Carcassonne (p. 102) and Avignon (p. 504), being uniform in style and all of one date. The enceinte forms a rectangle of 600 by 330 yds., with embattled walls, 25-33 ft. high, fifteen towers, square or round, and ten gates. The embrasures

alone were altered later to suit fire-arms, and the moat was filled up. At the N.W. angle, near the *Porte de la Gardette*, by which we enter the town, rises the *Tour de Constance*, begun by St. Louis; with the watch-turret on the top, it is 180 ft. high and 65-70 ft. in diameter; its walls are 20 ft. thick. The defensive arrangements are ingenious. It served, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, as a prison for Protestants, some of whom languished here down to 1767. The *Tour des Bourguignons*, to the S.E., served as a tomb for the Burgundians who seized the town in 1421, but were massacred by the royal troops and thrown into this tower, their bodies being covered with salt as a safeguard against the plague. Leave to visit the towers and ramparts (about $^3/_4$ hr.) is obtained from the custodian (near the Porte de la Gardette, to the left; fee).

In the chief square rises a statue of *St. Louis*, by Pradier (1849). Farther on, to the left, near the Porte des Cordeliers, is the *Chapelle des Pénitents-Gris*, with a richly decorated altar.

The vineyards around are planted on a sandy soil, which is able to absorb and retain sufficient moisture to drown the phylloxera.

From Aigues-Mortes to *Les Saintes-Maries* (p. 518), 20 M., through the Camargue; carr. 20-30 fr.

From Aigues-Mortes the train goes on to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Le Grau-du-Roi* (Hôt. Bellevue, Icard), a sea-bathing place. Steamer in summer.

66. From Lyons to Marseilles by the Rhone Valley.

$217^1/_2$ M. Railway in 4 hrs. 10 to 15 hrs. 10 min. (39 fr. 30, 26 fr. 55, 17 fr. 35 c.). From Lyons to *Avignon*, 143 M., in 2 hrs. 35 to 8 hrs. 25 min. (25 fr. 85, 17 fr. 50, 11 fr. 40 c.).—The route from Lyons to Marseilles viâ *Grenoble* (comp. Routes 56, 70) is pleasant in summer.—To *Pont-d'Avignon* (p. 480), by the right bank of the Rhone, 146 M., in 6 hrs. 25 to 8 hrs. 45 min. (26 fr. 40, 17 fr. 85, 11 fr. 70 c.). See R. 64b.

The steamboat-service on the Rhone from Lyons to Avignon ($8^1/_2$, back in 14 hrs.; 19 fr. 55 or 13 fr. 60 c.) is to be resumed on 1st May, 1914.

Lyons (Gare de Perrache), see p. 238. We cross the Rhone and follow its left bank.—From (13 M.) *Chasse* a junction-line crosses the Rhone to Givors (p. 261).—18 M. *Estressin* (see below).

$19^1/_2$ M. **Vienne.** - Hotels. *Hôt. du Nord* (Pl. a; C, 2), Place de Miremont, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste* (Pl. b; C, 2), 15 Cours Romestang, R. from 3, L. or D. 3, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.

Restaurant. *Pyramide*, near the Aiguille (p. 494), L. or D. from $2^1/_2$ fr.

Cabs. Per drive $1^1/_4$, per hour 2 fr.; at night 2 and 3 fr.—Tramways (15 c.) from the station to *Estressin* (see above) and to *Pont-Evêque*.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 6; C, 2), 49 Rue Victor-Hugo.—Baths. *Servanin*, 16 Quai du Rhône (Pl. B, 1).

Vienne (530 ft.; pop. 24,711) lies picturesquely at the confluence of the Rhone and the Gère, on the slopes of several hills and in the valleys between them.

Vienne was the Roman *Vienna Allobrogum*, a flourishing colony, and under the Empire was the capital of the Viennoise, one of the seventeen provinces of Gaul. As a cradle of Christianity, it was the seat of a line of

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archbishops, who held the title of Primate of Gaul down to the Revolution. Guy of Burgundy, one of these prelates, became Pope Calixtus II. (1119-24). Vienne was also the capital of the first and second kingdoms of Burgundy (413-534 and 879-933). It afterwards fell to the rank of chief town of a county, and was governed by its archbishops until it was ceded in 1450 to Louis, dauphin of the Viennois, afterwards Louis XI. of France (comp. p. 410). Several church councils have been held at Vienne, in particular that of 1311-12, at which Clement V. abolished the Order of Templars. The town suffered severely in the Religious Wars, and in 1561 was sacked by the Huguenots under Baron des Adrets. — Vienne is now a busy industrial place, with tanneries, paper-mills, iron and copper works, glassworks, and notably cloth-factories, dating from 1721 and employing 7000 hands, who produce goods worth 20 million francs annually. Early fruits, chiefly cherries, apricots, and peaches, are grown in the environs.

Leaving the station (Pl. B, C, 2), we follow, to the right, the Cours Romestang to the Place de Miremont, in which is the *Musée-Bibliothèque* (Pl. C, 2; entrance to the right), containing modern paintings and a few antiquities. (Adm. Thurs. and Sun., 10-12 and 2 to 4 or 5; on other days, fee.)

The **Cathedral of St-Maurice** (Pl. B, 1, 2), to the left, is a fine Gothic church of the 12th-16th centuries. The façade, towards the Rhone, with its three portals, large window, and two flamboyant towers, is imposing, but the stone is sadly weather-worn.

The Interior consists of nave and aisles with lateral chapels, but without transepts or ambulatory. The aisles end in straight walls; the right aisle has a fine window (16th or 17th cent.). The greater part of the nave is borne by fluted pilasters, with capitals representing great personages (12th cent.); the choir, the first bays next the façade, and the vaulting are of the 13th-14th centuries. Above the arcades of the nave and the choir runs a triforium-gallery. Right and left of the main portal are the sarcophagi of St. Leoninus (7th cent.) and Aymar, Archbishop of Embrun (d. 1245). The choir contains an altar in green marble and the tombs of two 18th cent. archbishops, all by Slodtz. By the side-entrance to the right aisle is a fine, but mutilated group of the Adoration of the Shepherds (end of 13th cent.); a similar group is Herod and the Magi, between the 6th and 7th chapels of the left aisle. Above the side-portal of the left aisle are the signs of the zodiac.

In the Place St-Paul (Pl. B, 1), N. of the Cathedral, is a 15th cent. chapel-portal, much mutilated. From the E. side of the square the Rue du Doyenné and (left) the Rue Clémentine lead to the Place du Palais and the ***Temple of Augustus and Livia** (Pl. 8; B, C, 1), built about 41 A.D. under the Emp. Claudius. It resembles the Maison Carrée at Nimes (p. 487), but is less well preserved. The form is pseudoperipteral; it measures 90 by 50 ft., and is 57 ft. high. The façade has six fluted columns; there are five others on each side, followed by engaged pilasters. It was converted into a church and sadly disfigured in the middle ages, but was restored in 1854-65. Around lie fragments of ancient buildings.

From the N. side of the square the Rue de la Chaîne leads E. to the *Hôtel de Ville*, in front of which rises a statue of *Fr. Ponsard* (Pl. 7; C, 1), the dramatic poet (1814-67). A little farther E. is the Rue des Orfèvres, which leads to the right, past No. 7, a Renaissance house, and No. 11, with a handsome 15th cent. court, to the

Arc de Triomphe (Pl. 1; C, 1), a relic of the colonnade enclosing the ancient forum.

A little N.E. rises *St-André-le-Haut* (18th cent.), once the chapel of the *Collège* (Pl. C, 1). To the right is the elegant *Porte de l'Ambulance* (Pl. 5; D, 1), of 1665, a relic of an old convent.

Hence we may ascend the *Pipet* (825 ft.), once the site of a Roman *Citadel* and *Amphitheatre* (apply at 14 Rue Pipet). On the top now rise the church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette* and a colossal figure of the Virgin.

To the N. of the Temple of Augustus the Rue des Clercs (interesting old courts at Nos. 12-18) leads to the unfinished church of *St-André-le-Bas* (Pl. B, 1), of 1152, with a beautiful tower and arcaded wall. Just beyond is the confluence of the Gère and the Rhone. Among the many factories in the dale of the Gère are several where old woollen stuffs and refuse are made into cloth ('laine renaissance'). From the quay we have a view of the ruined *Château de la Bâtie* (13th cent.) on Mont Salomon (855 ft.).

We now follow the Quai du Rhône (Pl. B, A, 1, 2) to the suspension-bridge to *Ste-Colombe* (p. 477). The square *Tour de Philippe-de-Valois* (Pl. A, 1), seen from the bridge, to the right, was built in 1343 to defend the old Roman bridge, destroyed in 1651.

Farther down the quay the tower of **St-Pierre** (Pl. B, 2) appears on the left. This is one of the earliest Romanesque churches in France. The porch, tower, and apse are of the 12th cent., but the side-walls are much older, dating perhaps from the 5th cent., when the church was first built. The walls are supported in the interior by arcades in two stories with antique marble columns. The church, well restored, now contains a *Musée Lapidaire,* open at the same hours as the Musée (p. 493). Entrance on the N. side.

At the S. end of the Quai du Rhône is the *Jardin Public* (Pl. A, B, 2), with various fragments of sculpture. In the centre is a monument to *Michael Servetus* (p. 316), who wrote his 'Christianismi Restitutio' at Vienne.

To the S. of the Jardin (10 min.; or 20 min. S.W. of the station) we reach the *Aiguille* (beyond Pl. B, 2), an antique pyramid 80 ft. high, which once adorned the centre of the 'spina', or longitudinal wall, of a circus whose site has been traced. It appears to date from the 4th cent. A.D.; an old legend called it 'Pilate's Tomb'. The interior is hollow; the square base is pierced with four arches. At the angles are columns with unfinished sculpture.

Steam-tramway from Vienne to (33 M.) *Le Grand-Lemps* (Charavines; p. 407), viâ (15 M.) *St-Jean-de-Bournay* (Hôt. du Nord; pop. 3174), with factories of silk and trimmings, also on the tramway from Lyons to La Côte-St-André and St-Marcellin (p. 414).

Leaving Vienne, the train passes the Aiguille, on the right (see above). On both banks of the Rhone are hills with orchards and vineyards. — $22^1/_2$ M. *Vaugris.* Opposite are the Château d'Ampuis and the Côte-Rôtie (p. 477). — $26^1/_2$ M. *Les Roches-de-Condrieu,*

where the mulberry thrives. — 32½ M. *Le Péage-de-Roussillon.* At the *Château de Roussillon*, in 1564, Charles IX. confirmed the edict making the year begin on Jan. 1st.

37½ M. *St-Rambert-d'Albon* (buffet; Hôt. de la Tête-d'Or). To *Annonay*, *Firminy* (St-Etienne, St-Just-sur-Loire), see pp. 266, 265.

From St-Rambert to Rives (*Grenoble*), 35 M., railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. (6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 75 c.). The line crosses an uninteresting plain, but affords a fine view of the Alps. — 13 M. *Beaurepaire* (845 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste). Omn. to (2¼ hrs.) Le Grand-Serre (see below). - 23 M. *La Côte-St-André* (1140 ft.). The town (Hôt. de l'Europe; pop. 3378), 3 M. to the left, was the birthplace of Berlioz, the composer (1803-69). Tramway to Monplaisir and St-Marcellin, see p. 414; to Le Grand-Lemps, see p. 408. We join the Lyons line. — 35 M. *Rives* (p. 408).

41½ M. *Andancette.* On the opposite bank lies Andance (p. 477). — 45½ M. *St-Vallier* (Hôt. des Voyageurs, de la Poste; pop. 4363), with a Gothic château and porcelain factories.

From St-Vallier to Le Grand-Serre, 19½ M., steam-tramway through the valley of the *Galaure*, which (3 M.) forms the *Passe de Rochetaillée*, a gorge dominated by a ruined château of the Dauphins. — 3½ M. *St-Uze*, with potteries. — 13½ M. *Hauterives*, with potteries and paper-mills. — 19½ M. *Le Grand-Serre* (Hôt. Echinard), a small walled town, with a 13th cent. church. Omn. to Beaurepaire (see above).

On the left is the so-called château of Pilate. - 49 M. *Serves-Erôme*, with extensive ruins.

54 M. *Tain* (405 ft.; Hôt. de l'Ermitage; pop. 3062), opposite Tournon (p. 477), lies at the foot of the *Ermitage* hill, on which the famous Hermitage wines are grown. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is an ancient sacrificial altar (184 A.D.).

Steam-tramway to (11 M. to the E.) *Romans* (p. 414), viâ (7 M.) *Clérieux*, where a branch diverges for *St-Donat*.

Farther on, to the left, are seen the Alps, and even Mont Blanc. — 60½ M. *La Roche-de-Glun.* We cross the *Isère*.

66 M. **Valence.** — Plan, see p. 493. — *Buffet.* — Hotels. *Hôt. du Louvre & de la Poste* (Pl. b; B, 4), 17 Av. Victor-Hugo, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Croix-d'Or* (Pl. a; B, 4), Place de la République; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. c; C, 4), 7 Boul. Bancel, R. from 2½, L. 3, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. d; D, 4), Place Madier-de-Montjau, R. 2½-4, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 8-10½, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Tête-d'Or* (Pl. e; D, 4), Place Madier-de-Montjau; *Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. f; C, 5), at the station, R. from 3 fr.; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*, 30 Av. Félix-Faure, near the station, plain, R. 1½, L. or D. 2 fr.; *Hôt. des Négociants*, 27 Av. Félix-Faure, near the station.

Restaurants. *Café de la Bourse*, Champ-de-Mars; *Glacier*, 16 Boul. Bancel; *Brasserie Georges*, Place de la République.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), Champ-de-Mars. — Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, 4 Place de la République; *Société Générale*, 23 Boul. Bancel.

Cabs. Per drive 1, per hour 1½ fr.; at night (10 to 6 or 7) 1½ or 2¼ fr.; with two horses 1¾ or 2 fr. (at night 2 or 3 fr.); trunk 25 c. — Motor Omnibuses and Cars-Ripert to (2¾ M.) *St-Péray* (p. 478), from the Rue Saunière (Pl. B, 4), every ½ hr. (25 c.). - Steam Tramway to Bourg-de-Péage and Pont-en-Royans, see pp. 496, 497, 414.

Baths. *Serve*, 5 Av. Victor-Hugo; *Veyrier*, Rue Digonnet.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 3 Cité Chabert, corner of Boul. Bancel (Pl. C, 4).

Valence (405 ft.; pop. 28,706), the Roman *Valentia*, capital of the department of the *Drôme* and seat of a bishop, lies picturesquely on the left bank of the Rhone.

Once the capital of the *Segovellauni*, and of some note in the Roman period, it was sacked by the barbarians in 430, by the Saracens in 735, and by the Northmen in 860. The bishopric was founded in the 4th cent., and the bishops ruled the town for centuries. In 1493 the Valentinois was erected into a duchy for Cæsar Borgia; in 1548-66 Diane de Poitiers was the titular duchess. Among eminent natives were Joubert, the physician (1529-83), Gen. Championnet (see below), and Em. Augier (see below).

The Av. Félix-Faure, opposite the station (Pl. C, 5), and the Av. Victor-Hugo, to the right, lead to the handsome Place de la République, with the imposing monument of *Emile Augier* (Pl. 1, B C 4; 1820-89), by the Duchesse d'Uzès; around the statue of the dramatist are figures of the town of Valence, Ancient Poetry, Modern Comedy, the Rhone, and the Drôme.

To the left is the *Champ-de-Mars*, with monuments to *Gen. Championnet* (Pl. 3, B 4; 1762-1800), who took the kingdom of Naples in 1798, and to the poet *Louis Gallet* (Pl. 4, B 5; 1835-98). Below is the *Parc Jouvet* (Pl. A, 4, 5), with four large Roman altars. —A little N.W. of the Parc Jouvet, in the old Evêché (Pl. B, 4), is the *Musée* (open Sun. and Thurs. 1-4; at other times for a fee, but closed in Aug. and Sept.), containing Roman antiquities, paintings, and sculptures.

The **Cathedral of St-Apollinaire** (Pl. B, 4), adjoining the Musée, an interesting church in the Auvergne-Romanesque style, was consecrated in 1095 by Pope Urban II., but has been frequently restored. The columns of the porch have finely carved capitals. The nave has round-arch vaulting, the aisles groined. The choir contains a monument to Pius VI., who died in exile in the citadel (1799), with his bust by Le Laboureur.

Facing the left side-portal of the Cathedral is the *Pendentif* (Pl. B, 4), a curious burial-chapel (1546). Beyond it, 7 Rue Pérollerie, is the *Maison Dupré-Latour* (Pl. 7; B, 4), of 1522, with a fine staircase and Renaissance reliefs (ring; fee). No. 57 in the Grand' Rue, parallel to the Rue Pérollerie, is the *Maison des Têtes* (Pl. 8; B, 4), of 1530, with a dilapidated façade and interesting corridor and court (adm. free). The Grand' Rue leads N. to the church of *St-Jean-Baptiste* (Pl. C, 3), rebuilt in the 19th cent. in the Romanesque style. It has a fine organ-loft and old paintings.

To the S. of Valence, 1¼ M., is *Baumes-les-Bains* (P. from 9, omn. 1½ fr.), for the 'thermo-resinous' treatment of arthritis.

Interesting excursion to the **Ruines de Crussol** (1055 ft.), a 12th cent. castle, on a hill on the right bank of the Rhone opposite Valence. We take the St-Péray motor-omn., alight just short of the village, and walk up in ¾ hr., passing the *Château de Beauregard* (café-rest.).

From Valence to *Grenoble*, see p. 414.

Steam-tramway to (17 M.) *Crest* (p. 497) from the P.L.M. station.

From Valence to Bourg-de-Péage *(Romans, Pont-en-Royans)*, 17½ M., steam-tramway in 2-2¼ hrs. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 75 c.); or by railway,

$12^1/_2$ M., in 30-50 min. (2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.; see p. 414). — The tramway starts from the P.L.M. station. — 7 M. *Chabeuil* (Hôt. Lespinasse; pop. 3090), with factories. Omn. to (5 M.) *Peyrus;* then by road to (8 M.) *La Vacherie* (see below) and ($9^1/_2$ M.) the *Gorges d'Omblèze* (see below); carr. from Peyrus to the gorge 20 fr. — $17^1/_2$ M. *Bourg-de-Péage* (p. 414). — $18^1/_2$ M. *Romans*, and thence to Pont-en-Royans, see p. 414.

$76^1/_2$ M. *Livron* (Buffet; Hôt. des Voyageurs, de l'Univers; pop. 3905), on a hill above the *Drôme*, was successfully defended by the Huguenots against Henri III. in 1574. Ruined castle.

From Livron to Privas, 20 M., branch-line crossing the Rhone. — 3 M. *La Voulte-sur-Rhône* (p. 478). We join the Lyons and Nimes line. — 7 M. *Le Pouzin*, and thence to Privas, see p. 478.

From Livron to Veynes (*Briançon, Digne*), $72^1/_2$ M., railway in $3^1/_4$-$5^1/_4$ hrs. (13 fr. 10, 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 75 c.). — This line ascends the Drôme valley. — 11 M. **Crest** (610 ft.; Nouvel-Hôtel, Hôt. de France; pop. 5536), a manufacturing town on the right bank of the Drôme. A huge square keep (12th cent.) is now the only relic of its castle, demolished by Richelieu in 1627-33. Tramway to Valence, see p. 496. Omn. to ($8^1/_2$ M., *Saou*, with a ruined abbey (9th cent.), near the picturesque *Forêt de Saou*, with the *Roche-Courbe* (5225 ft.; fine panorama). Omn. also to (14 M.) *Plan-de-Baix* (aub.), whence we may visit the *Gorges d'Omblèze*, or go on to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *La Vacherie* (3205 ft.; see above), *Léoncel* ($24^1/_2$ M.), with a 12th cent. abbey-church, and ($35^1/_2$ M.) *St-Jean-en-Royans* (p. 414).

$20^1/_2$ M. *Saillans* (Hôt. Plumel), whence a road leads to (22 M.) *Dieulefit* (p. 498). — 25 M. *Vercheny*, at the foot of the *Roc de Barry* (3660 ft.). — $33^1/_2$ M. **Die** (Hôt. St-Domingue, des Alpes; pop. 3797), on the right bank of the Drôme, was the Roman *Dea Vocontiorum*, dedicated to Cybele, and one of their chief colonies on the road from Milan to Vienne. A relic of the ancient town is the *Porte St-Marcel*, erected in honour of Marius, but disfigured in the middle ages. The *Cathedral of Notre-Dame* (11th cent.) retains little of the original church save the fine porch with its antique columns. The esplanade near the Hôtel de Ville (which contains a Gallo-Roman mosaic) has a bust of the Countess of Die, a 12th cent. poetess, beloved by a troubadour of Orange. MM. de Fontgalland and Chambrier, Place de la République, have fine collections of Roman antiquities. To the S.E. are (1 M.; omn.) the 'thermo-resinous' baths of *Martouret* and (2 M.) *Saillère-les-Bains*. We may walk or ride, viâ ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Valcroissant*, with its old Cistercian abbey, to the top of *Mont Glandasse* (6710 ft.; 4 hrs.; view). A road leads N. from Die to (24 M.; omn.) *La Chapelle-en-Vercors* (p. 425).

38 M. *Pont-de-Quart-Châtillon* (1460 ft.). Steam-tramway to (5 M.) *Châtillon-en-Diois* (1900 ft.; Hôt. des Alpes), at the foot of Mont Glandasse (see above). A road leads from Châtillon to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Clelles-Mens* (p. 440); another to (18 M.) *Lus-la-Croix-Haute* (p. 440). — 46 M. **Luc-en-Diois** (1905 ft.; Hôt. Nal, du Levant), an ancient town ('lucus'). Then the *Rochers du Claps*, relics of a landslip in 1442, which dammed up the Drôme and formed two lakes. — Beyond ($49^1/_2$ M.) *Lesches-Beaumont* (2110 ft.) we leave the Drôme valley. — $54^1/_2$ M. *Beaurières* (2450 ft.). The train ascends towards the *Col de Cabre* (3870 ft.), piercing it by a tunnel, $2^1/_4$ M. long. — 61 M. *La Beaume* (2895 ft.). We descend to the Buëch valley. — At ($68^1/_2$ M.) *Aspres-sur-Buëch* (p. 441) we join the Grenoble line. — $72^1/_2$ M. *Veynes* (p. 441).

Beyond Livron we cross the Drôme, with a fine view to the left. Mulberry-trees abound. The scenery takes on a more southern character. The mountains are bare; the fields, fertile in spring, are parched in summer and autumn; the piercing mistral (p. 500) often prevails. Silk-worm culture has been carried on here since 1494. $86^1/_2$ M. *La Coucourde-Condillac*, on the Rhone.

93 M. **Montélimar** (Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. des Princes, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de France & Terminus, du Parc; pop. 13,281), an ancient and prosperous town, lies on a hillside topped by an old castle, now a prison. Montélimar is noted for its 'nougat'.

Roads lead to (3 M.) *Rochemaure* (p. 479) and (3 M.) *Le Teil* (p. 479).

From Montélimar to Dieulefit, 18 M., steam-tramway through the valley of the *Jabron*. — 9½ M. *La Bégude-de-Mazenc*, with the château of Emile Loubet, President of the Republic in 1899-1906. — 18 M. **Dieulefit** (1275 ft.; Hôt. du Midi. du Levant; pop. 3604), in a pretty site, near a fine ravine of the Jabron, has two mineral springs, potteries, and cloth-factories.

We cross the *Roubion* and the *Réaille*. — 99 M. *Châteauneuf-du-Rhône*, with old ramparts. Fine view of Viviers to the right (p. 479; omn. 25 c.). — 102 M. *Donzère*, with an 11th cent. church and old houses. To the E.N.E., 9½ M., is the monastery of *La Trappe d'Aiguebelle*, founded in 1137 (no adm.). — To the left, on a hill, appears *La Garde-Adhémar*, with an interesting Romanesque church with double apse (11th cent.). — 106½ M. *Pierrelatte* (Hôt. du Palais, de la Gare; pop. 3246) takes its name from a rock ('petra lata') said to have been brought here by a giant. Opposite lies Bourg-St-Andéol (p. 479; omn. 30 c.).

From Pierrelatte to Nyons, 26 M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs. (4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 5 c.). 4½ M. *St-Paul-Trois-Châteaux* (Hôt. du Louvre), a decayed little town, of some importance as the Roman *Tricastrum*, with a Romanesque cathedral (12th-13th cent.). This was the birthplace of Mgr. Sibour, Archbishop of Paris (assassinated in 1857). Far away to the right is Mont Ventoux (p. 513). — 12 M. *Chamaret-Grignan*. **Grignan** (Hôt. des Touristes), 3 M. to the N. (steam-tramway 40 c.), is a small town with remains (under restoration in 1913) of the superb 16th cent. *Château* of the Counts of Grignan, one of whom married Mme. de Sévigné's daughter in 1669. Fine view from the terrace. The picture-gallery contains portraits of Mme. de Sévigné and her daughter, by P. Mignard. Mme. de Sévigné died here in 1696 and was buried in the neighbouring church. — 17½ M. **Valréas** (755 ft.; Hôt. Blanc, de France; pop. 5416), which suffered much in the Religious Wars, has an old clock-tower, remains of ramparts, and a church of the 12th-14th cent.; its great industry is the making of cardboard-boxes. — 22½ M. *Venterol-Rousset* (1350 ft.). Olive-trees abound. — 26 M. **Nyons** (890 ft.; Hôt. Colombet, Pascal; pop. 3507), an old industrial town on the *Eygues*, is noted for its olive-oil, fruit, truffles, and essence of lavender. The *Tour Randonne* (13th cent.; now a chapel) is a relic of the old ramparts. The Place Carnot is bordered with 14th cent. arcades. Omn. to (10 M.) *Vaison* (p. 500) and (27 M.) *Carpentras* (p. 512).

113½ M. *Bollène-la-Croisière* (150 ft.). *Bollène* (pop. 6069; omn.), 2½ M. to the E., retains part of its 14th cent. fortifications and a 15th cent. tower, relic of a priory.

Omn. from the station to (½ hr.) *Pont-St-Esprit* (p. 479). The road to *Nyons* (25½ M.; see above) passes (7½ M.) *Suze-la-Rousse*, with a fine 16th cent. château.

116 M. *Mondragon*, 119½ M. *Mornas*, both with ruined castles. — Olives now appear. — 121 M. *Piolenc*. We enter the fertile plain of Orange, and cross the *Eygues*. Far away to the left ries Mont Ventoux (p. 513).

125½ M. **Orange.** Hotels. *Hôt. de la Poste & des Princes*, 7-8 Av. de l'Arc-de-Triomphe, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. du Nord*, 17 Av. de l'Arc-de-Triomphe; *Hôt. de l'Europe* and *Hôt. du Louvre & Terminus*, both near the station, plain but good, L. 2, D. 2½ fr.

Post & Telegraph Office, 15 Rue de la République. — Tramway-Omnibus from the station to the Cours St-Martin (10 c.). - Baths. *Bains de l'Avenue*, 5 Faubourg de Pourtoules.

Orange (150 ft.; pop. 11,087) is situated on the *Meyne*.

To the ancient importance of the colony of *Arausio Secundanorum* the arch and the theatre still bear witness. The town is said to have been sacked in the 3rd cent. by Chrocus, King of the Vandals. In the middle ages it became the capital of a county, and in 1282 that of an independent principality, which fell to the Count of Nassau in 1531, and continued subject to the house of Nassau-Orange until the death of William III. of England in 1702. It was burned down by the Catholics in 1562 and captured by Louis XIV. in 1660. At length, by the Peace of Utrecht (1713), it was annexed to France.

The fine Av. de la Gare leads to the right to the Pont Neuf. At the end rises a statue of the victorious Samson. Beyond the bridge, straight on, lies the Place de la République, near the Hôtel de Ville (N.W.) and the Roman theatre (S.E.); we, however, visit the triumphal arch first. After crossing the Meyne we take the Boul. de la Meyne to the right, then recross the stream by the second of the next bridges, and follow the Av. de l'Arc-de-Triomphe.

The ***Triumphal Arch** (64 by 28 ft., and 61½ ft. high) lies to the N., on the Lyons road, and is the finest monument of the kind in France. It consists of three arches (the middle arch larger than the others), all with superb coffered vaulting. The outward side, the best preserved, though much dilapidated, presents four fluted Corinthian columns, the two inner bearing a triangular pediment. The archivolts and attic are richly decorated. The attic in particular is adorned with reliefs of battles, with numerous figures, lifelike, but small and difficult to distinguish. On the sides appear trophies and captives. From the name of Sacrovir, on one of the shields (to the right, next the town), it has been inferred that the arch was erected after the defeat of this chieftain of the Ædui, in A.D. 25; this inference seems confirmed by traces of an inscription to Tiberius on the architrave. Used as a stronghold in the middle ages, the arch has been restored since 1825.

Retracing our steps, and going straight on by the Rue Victor-Hugo, we pass near the church of *Notre-Dame*, built in 1083-1126, but altered later. A little beyond it is the *Hôtel de Ville*, of 1671, restored in 1888, but with its original tower. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is a modern statue of *Count Raimbaud II.*, killed at the siege of Antioch in 1099. The Rue Grande-Fusterie, or the Rue Caristie, leads hence to the theatre, preceded by a group, by *Injalbert* (1899), of Ancient and Modern Art.

The ***Roman Theatre**, dating from about the 2nd cent. A.D., dominates the town with its huge façade. The wall of the side next

the town, adorned with blind arcades only, is 121 ft. high, 338 ft. long, and 13 ft. thick, and was probably once preceded by a lower building for the use of the actors. We enter by a small door to the right (fee), and notice the three doorways used by the actors and a large niche for a statue of the Emperor. The amphitheatre is backed by a hill, in which the hemicycle, seated for 7000 spectators, was excavated. The lowest tier of seats bears the inscription 'equites'. Since 1894 the building has been restored as a 'théâtre national', in which performances are given every August, notably by the Comédie Française, on a temporary wooden stage. The acoustics are admirable. The left wing contains a small *Musée* of fragments and inscriptions found at Orange. In the main part of the building is a bust of *Aug. Caristie* (1787-1862), a student of the antiquities of Orange. To the right of the theatre are the remains of a huge *Circus*. On the hill above the amphitheatre are a statue of the Virgin and the ruins of a *Château* of the Princes of Orange, built in 1621 of Roman materials, and destroyed in 1673 by Louis XIV. Interesting survey of the interior of the theatre and *View of the plain of Orange, bounded on the E. by Mont Ventoux (p. 513).

From Orange to Carpentras and L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue, $23^1/_2$ M., railway in 1 hr. 55 to 2 hrs. 30 min. (4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 85 c.). — $8^1/_2$ M. *Sarrians-Montmirail*. On the right lies *Sarrians*, a small town with remains of ramparts. To the N.E. ($4^1/_2$ M.; omn. in the season) are the baths of *Montmirail* (hotel), with springs containing iron, sulphur, and salt (purgative), prettily situated at the foot of grand rocks (*Dentelles de Montmirail*). — $13^1/_2$ M. *Carpentras* (p. 512). — $17^1/_2$ M. **Pernes** (pop. 3930), with a 12th cent. church, an old castle (now a school), three gates and other remains of fortifications, and the *Tour Ferrande*, with 13th cent. frescoes. — $23^1/_2$ M. *L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue* (p. 511).

From Orange to Le Buis-les-Baronnies, 31 M., narrow-gauge line in $2^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (3 fr. 80 or 2 fr. 45 c.). — $17^1/_2$ M. **Vaison** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 3062), on the *Ouvèze*, has a *Roman Theatre*. The Diadumenos in the British Museum was found here. It was the seat of a bishop until the end of the 18th cent.; its former *Cathedral* dates from the 6th or 7th cent. to the 13th. The cloisters (11th-13th cent.) now contain an architectural museum. The church of *St-Quentin*, dedicated to a former bishop, has a triangular apse (13th cent.). Vaison has also a Roman bridge, old ramparts, and a castle of 1195. Omn. to (10 M.) *Nyons* (p. 498) and to (17 M.) *Carpentras* (p. 512). — 20 M. *Malaucène-Crestet*. From *Malaucène* (Hôt. Fabre, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), $4^1/_2$ M. to the S., Mont Ventoux may easily be ascended (p. 413). — $25^1/_2$ M. *Mollans-Propiac*. To the N., $1^1/_4$ M., are the little baths of *Propiac* (hotel), with springs containing sulphates and magnesia. — 31 M. *Le Buis-les-Baronnies* (Hôt. du Luxembourg).

The train now crosses the plain, a long way from the Rhone. The *Mistral*, a bitter N.W. wind, which often blows here and on the Riviera in winter and spring, is at least beneficial in purifying the air. Cypresses are planted for protection against it.

$130^1/_2$ M. *Courthézon* (pop. 3157) has 14th cent. ramparts and a modern château. On a hill to the right, towards the Rhone, lies ($3^3/_4$ M. from Bédarrides) *Châteauneuf-Calcernier*, or *Châteauneuf-du-Pape*, with the ruins of a papal castle. — 134 M. *Bédarrides* (pop. 2130), at the confluence of the *Ouvèze* and the *Sorgue*.

136½ M. *Sorgues* (pop. 4307), with factories. Line to Carpentras, see p. 512. — 139 M. *Le Pontet.* We again approach the Rhone.

143 M. **Avignon** (buffet; p. 503).

The train crosses the *Durance*, near its confluence with the Rhone. — 146½ M. *Barbentane.* The village, on a rock 2 M. to the right, has a fine 14th cent. tower. Bridge across the Rhone leading to Aramon (p. 480). Line to Orgon, see p. 511. — 150½ M. *Graveson*, 1¼ M. to the left, has a church of 1198. The village of *Maillane*, birthplace and residence of the Provençal poet *Frédéric Mistral* (b. 1830; p. 504), lies 2½ M. to the S.E. of the station.

156½ M. **Tarascon** (Buffet; Terminus-Hôtel, R. 2-3, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Louvre & de la Poste, des Empereurs; pop. 8631), immortalized in Daudet's satirical romance, lies on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire (p. 477). It is said to derive its name from the Tarasque, a monster which ravaged the country in the 1st cent. A.D. and was slain by St. Martha (p. 518). The Cours National, to the right from the station, continued by the Av. de la République, leads to the bridge, whence we follow the Rue Pasteur to the right. The church of *Ste-Marthe*, founded in the 12th cent. and partly rebuilt in 1376-1449, has a fine Romanesque S. portal. It contains paintings by Vien, Parrocel, Vanloo, and Ann. Caracci. In the crypt is the tomb of St. Martha (restored). The grand Gothic *Château* (14th-15th cent.), completed and inhabited by King René of Anjou (p. 521), has been restored, but it is now a prison, and shown only by leave of the Sous-Préfet of Arles.

From Tarascon to *Nîmes*, see R. 64a; to *Remoulins*, see p. 480.

From Tarascon to St-Rémy *(Orgon)*, 9½ M., railway in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 15, 85 c.), skirting the *Alpines*, or *Alpilles*, a chain of hills between the Rhone and the Durance. — 9½ M. **St-Rémy** (Hôt. de Provence, good, R. 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; pop. 6174), is a pleasant town with fine boulevards. Roumanille, the Provençal poet (p. 504), and Michael Nostradamus (p. 519) were born here. The church, a modern building, has a Gothic belfry of 1330. Following the Boul. Marceau to the left beyond the church, the Boul. Victor-Hugo again to the left, and the Av. Pasteur to the right, we reach (1 M.) the Plateau des Antiquités (½ hr. from the station), a fine point of view. Here, at the foot of the Alpines, lay the Roman town of *Glanum Livii*, destroyed by the Visigoths in 480. One relic of it is a well-proportioned *Triumphal Arch*, with sculptured coffered vaulting. The archivolt is enriched with a garland of leaves and fruit; and right and left are reliefs representing captives. Close by is a mausoleum, better preserved, called the **Tomb of the Julii*, from the inscription on the architrave. It is 60 ft. high, and consists of three stories: a square base, with reliefs above (hunting-scene and battles); a rich arrangement of porticos and fluted half-columns; lastly a small round temple with ten fluted Corinthian columns, containing two draped statues with modern heads. Both monuments seem to date from the beginning of the Christian era. Walkers may go on to *Les Baux* (p. 517) by the Maussanne road (5 M.; p. 517); but carriages must return to St-Rémy and take a longer route (6 M.) beginning at the church (carr. 10 fr.; to Arles 20 fr.). *Maillane* (see above) lies 4 M. to the N.W. of St-Rémy (carr. there and back 7 fr.). Tramway and motor-omn. from St-Rémy to Avignon, see p. 503. — The continuation of the railway to *Orgon* joins the Barbentane line (p. 511) at (18½ M. from Tarascon) *Plan-d'Orgon.*

The Arles line skirts the Rhone, with the Alpines (p. 501) on the left. — 159½ M. *Ségonnaux.* To the left are seen the ruins of Montmajour (p. 516).

164½ M. **Arles** (buffet; p. 513).

Beyond (170 M.) *Raphèle* we enter the *Plaine de la Crau*, the ancient *Campus Lapideus* or *Cravus*, 75 sq. M. in area, bounded on the W. by the Rhone, N. by the Alpines, E. by lagoons, and S. by the sea. It is covered with shingle, probably brought down by the Durance from Alpine glaciers, and is sterile, except where watered by irrigation-canals, the chief of which is the *Canal de Craponne* (p. 519). The line is sheltered from the mistral (p. 500) by cypresses. — 185 M. *Miramas* (buffet; hotels). Line to Cavaillon, see p. 519.

From Miramas to Port-de-Bouc *(Martigues)*, 16 M., railway in 55 min. to 1 hr. 40 min. (2 fr. 65 c., 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.). — 6 M. *Istres* ('Ostrea'; Hôt. de France; pop. 3810) lies S. of the *Etang de l'Olivier*, near the Etang de Berre (see below), and at the mouths of two irrigation-canals. Large soda-works. — 9½ M. *Lavalduc*, on the *Etang de Lavalduc*. — 13 M. *Fos-sur-Mer* (hotel), 2 M. to the W., near the *Etang de l'Estomac* (Greek 'stoma', mouth), owes its name to the 'Fossæ Marianæ', dug in 104 B.C. by Marius during his campaign against the Teutones, to connect the lagoons to the W. — 16 M. **Port-de-Bouc** (Hôt. de France; steamer to Marseilles, see p. 527), with a small harbour, lies on the *Golfe de Fos*, near the mouths of the Bouc and Arles canal and the *Etang de Caronte*. To the E. are large salt-works. *Martigues* (see below) is 4½ M. to the E. (omn. 50 c.).

188 M. *St-Chamas* (Hôt. Bosio) lies near the N.W. end of the *Etang de Berre*, a salt-lake 13½ by 4-8½ M., which it has been proposed to convert into a naval port. The large powder-mill belongs to the state. To the S.E. (¼ hr.) the *Touloubre* is spanned by the *Pont Flavien*, a fine bridge of the time of Augustus, with a small Corinthian arch at each end. The train crosses the river by a viaduct, whence the Roman bridge is seen to the right. — 197 M. *Berre* (Hôt. des Colonies, du Luxembourg), 1¾ M. from the station. — 201½ M. *Rognac* (buffet). Omn. to Berre (½ fr.).

From Rognac to Aix, 16 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). — To the right, near (4½ M.) *Velaux*, is a castle-ruin. — At (7½ M.) *Roquefavour* (Hôt.-Rest. Arquier) is the **Aqueduc de Roquefavour**, a marvel of modern architecture (1842-7; length 430 yds., height 270 ft.), in three stories. It forms part of the *Canal de Marseille*, 57 M. long, which brings water from the Durance to Marseilles. — 16 M. *Aix* (p. 521).

Rognac and the four following stations are also on the *Ligne de l'Estaque* (p. 535), a local line from Marseilles.

Beyond (204 M.) *Vitrolles* we leave the Etang de Berre. — 207 M. *Pas-des-Lanciers* ('Pas de l'Encié'; Hôt. de la Gare).

From Pas-des-Lanciers to Martigues, 12 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. (1 fr. 45, 1 fr. 10 c.). — At (9½ M.) *La Mède* are seen the 'Trois-Frères', three curious rocks in the Etang de Berre. — 12 M. **Martigues** (Modern Hotel, Hôt. du Cours; pop. 7450), a decayed town, once the capital of a principality, lies at the junction of the Etangs de Berre and de Caronte (see above). Its harbour is connected with Port-de-Bouc (see above) by the latter lagoon. Martigues, the 'Venice of Provence', is a favourite

AVIGNON
1: 10,000
0 50 100 200 300
Mètres
Gare du Pont d'Avignon
Route de Montpellier
Pont suspendu
Ile de Piot
RHÔNE
Chemin de Halage
Quai du Rhône
Boulevd du Rhône
Porte de l'Oulle
Promenade de l'Oulle
Boulevard de l'Oulle
Porte St Dominique
Rue Victor Hugo
Rue d'Annanelle
Couvt de la Visitation
Boulevard St Dominique
Egl. de l'Oratoire
Théâtre
St Agricol
Hôtel de Ville
Place de l'Hôtel de Ville
Préfecture
Pl. de Lunel
Ecole profess.
Musée Calvet
Anc. Grand Séminaire
Abattoir
Porte St Roch
Couvent des Carmelites
Petite Providence
Lycée
St Didier
Pl. St Didier
Caserne St Roch
Usine à Gaz
Hospice St Louis
Poste Télégr.
Temple
Docks
Tarascon
Marseille
Pte Caserne d'la République
Hautpoul
Anc. Couvt des Célestins
Ste de Phil. de Girard
Gare
Champ Fleuri
Chemin du Blanchissage
Porte St Michel
Moncler
Cavaillon
Châteaurenard, St Remy

D
E
F
1
2
3
4
N
Ile de la Barthelasse
RHÔNE
F. L.
Boulevard de la Ligne
Quai de la Ligne
Port des Bat.x à Vapeur
Rue Rempart de la Ligne
Promenade du Rocher des Doms
Prisons
Petit Noirs
Porte de la Ligne
Rue du Rempart St Lazare
Rue du Bois
Rue des Teinturiers
Rue des Infirmeries
Rue Thiers
Rue Carnot
Rue Portail
Rue Pourtoules
Rue Bouquier
Rue Bernard
Rue Tronchet
Rue Thomas
Rue Pont Trouca
Rue Petit Pont
Rue Pont Bouquet
Rue Rempart St Lazare
Rue Pignotte
Rue Pourte Rouge
Rue Rempart Thiers
Rue Boucherie
Rue Bonneterie
Rue Rempart Boucherie
Rue Rempart Bonneterie
Rue Rempart Thiers
Rue Rempart Bonneterie
Rue Rempart Thiers
Rue Rempart Thiers
Rue Rempart Thiers

resort of painters. It contains the small 'Musée Ziem'. Omn. to Port-de-Bouc, see p. 502. *St-Mitre*, 4 M. to the N.E., has fortifications attributed to the Saracens.

We pass through the *Tunnel de la Nerte* (nearly 3 M. long); then between wild rocks, soon obtaining a fine glimpse of the Mediterranean and the gulf of Marseilles, with its rocky islands. — 211 M. *L'Estaque* (p. 535). — 214½ M. *St-Louis-les-Aygalades*. Numerous country-houses; around us a southern landscape enclosed by mountains, with the greatest seaport of France in the foreground.

217½ M. *Marseilles* (p. 526).

67. Avignon and Environs.

Stations. *Grande Gare* (Pl. B, 4), for the Marseilles line; *Gare du Pont-d'Avignon* (beyond Pl. B, 1), on the right bank, for the Nimes line (p. 480; omn.).

Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. æ; C, 1, 2), 12 Place Crillon, an old-established family hotel, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), omn. ½ fr. — *Grand-Hôtel d'Avignon* (Pl. a; C, 3), 24 Rue de la République; *Hôt. Crillon* (Pl. d; B, 3), 43 Cours de la République, with garden, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 10, omn. ½ fr.; *Hôt. du Louvre* (Pl. b; C, 2), 23 Rue St Agricol (with Templars' old chapter-house as dining-room), good, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 10 fr. — *Hôt. Terminus*, 44 Cours de la République, with rest.; *Hôt. du Cours*, 36 Cours de la République, plain but good. — *Modern Hotel* (meublé; Pl. c, C 2), 7 Rue de la République, R. from 3, B. 1-1¼ fr.

Restaurants at the hotels. Also *Rest. Lance*, 28 Rue Bancasse, D. 3½ fr.; *Café des Négociants*, 13 Rue de la République, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Rich-Tavern*, 2 Rue Viala; *Tav. Alsacienne*, 3-5 Rue de la République, L. or D. 2½ fr.; *Brass. du Coq-d'Or*, 15 Rue de la République. Avignon has a bad reputation for its drinking-water.

Cabs. Per drive ¾-1 fr.; to Pont-d'Avignon station 1¼ fr.; per hour 1 fr. 60 c.; at night 50 c. extra. — Garage. *Mathieu*, Boul. St-Roch.

Electric Tramways. From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2): 1. To *Sorgues* (beyond Pl. F, 3; p. 501), viâ *St-Véran*, to the N.E. (ruined monastery), and *Le Pontet*; 2. To *St-Ruf*, to the S. (beyond Pl. C, 4; ruined abbey); 3. To *Monclar*, to the S.W. (beyond Pl. B, 4). From the *Place Carnot* (Pl. D, 2): 4. To *Les Rotondes* (beyond Pl. F, 3); 5. To *Sorgues* (beyond Pl. F, 3; p. 501). Fare in the town 10, with transfer 15 c. — Horse Tramways. 1. From the *Station* (Pl. B, 4) to *Châteaurenard* (p. 511) and *St-Rémy* (p. 501), 8 times daily; 2. From the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* (Pl. C, 2) to *Montfavet* (p. 511), 4 or 5 times daily (30 c.).

Motor Omnibuses. 1. To *St-Rémy* (15½ M.; p. 501), viâ *Châteaurenard* (6 M.; p. 511), 4 times daily, in 1½ hr. (1 fr. 20 c.; to Châteaurenard, 13 times daily in 40 min., 40 c.); 2. To *Carpentras*, see p. 512. — Omnibuses. From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2) to the *Gare du Pont-d'Avignon* (beyond Pl. B, 1; p. 480; 10 c.) and *Villeneuve-lès-Avignon* (p. 510; in 25 min.; 15 c.), every ½ hr.

Post & Telegraph Offices (Pl. B, C, 3 and D, 3), Cours de la République and Place Pie. — Syndicat d'Initiative, 12 Place Crillon.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, *Comptoir d'Escompte*, *Société Générale*, 12, 26, and 9 Rue de la République. — Baths. *Poste*, 18 Rue de la République; *Place-Pie*, Rue d'Amphoux (Pl. D, 3). — Bookseller. *J. Roumanille*, 17 Rue St-Agricol (Néo-Provençale literature).

Anglican Church (services Oct.-June), entered from 20bis Rue de la République.

Avignon (60 ft.; pop. 49,304), capital of the department of the *Vaucluse* and seat of an archbishopric, has lost most of its former importance. It lies on the left bank of the Rhone, at the foot of a rock 190 ft. high, on whose S. slope are the old palace of the popes and the cathedral. These buildings and the old fortifications give the town a very picturesque appearance. The mistral (p. 500) is sometimes trying here, but the saying, 'Avenio ventosa, cum vento fastidiosa, sine vento venenosa', is exaggerated.

Avignon, the ancient *Avennio* or *Avenio*, the important capital of the Gallic *Cavares*, became a thriving colony under the Romans, but retains hardly a trace of their buildings. Its greatest period of prosperity was from 1309 to 1377, during which time it was the residence of seven popes, from Clement V. to Gregory XI., and had a population of 80,000. Papal nuncios resided here down to 1791, when it was annexed to France, along with the Comtat-Venaissin (p. 512). Avignon was then divided between two parties, one favourable, the other opposed to the annexation; and the assassination of one of the former party was followed by a massacre of their opponents, who had been arrested by order of the notorious Jourdan, nicknamed Coupe-Têtes. In 1815 the royalist reactionaries committed excesses in their turn, to which Marshal Brune, among others, fell a victim.

From the 14th to the 18th cent. Avignon was the centre of a school of art whose works are met with in all the churches. Among its chief masters were *Enguerrand Charonton* (of Laon; ca. 1450); *Nic. Froment* (flourished 1461-82), influenced by the Flemish school; *Simon de Châlons* (flourished 1543-85); *Nic. Mignard* (of Troyes; 1606-68), or 'Mignard d'Avignon'; his brother *Pierre Mignard* (1612-95); *Reynaud Levieux* (of Nimes; 1625-98), these three being pupils of the Caracci; *Pierre Parrocel* (1670-1739); *Jos. Vernet* (1712-89), painter of sea-pieces. The skill of the sculptors is chiefly displayed in the tombstones of the 14th-16th centuries.

In recent times Avignon has become the chief seat of the *Félibrige*, a society founded in 1854 by the poets *Mistral* (p. 501), *Roumanille* (1818-91; p. 501), *Aubanel* (1829-86), and others, to promote the revival of Provençal literature and language (the mediæval 'Langue d'Oc'). The members are called 'Félibres', a term, discovered by Mistral in an old poem, meaning 'doctor of the law'.

Comp. 'Avignon', by *Thomas Okey*, in the 'Mediæval Towns' series (London, 1911).

In the square in front of the station (Pl. B, 2) is a statue of *Phil. de Girard* (1775-1845), inventor of a flax-spinning machine.

The ***Ramparts,** skirting the boulevards and the railway, S. of the town, 3 M. in length, were built in 1350-68 by Innocent VI. and Urban V., altered in 1489, and of late largely restored. They present an interesting example of mediæval fortifications. There were once ten gates, but the Porte d'Imbert (Pl. D, 4) was demolished in 1896, and the Porte de l'Oulle (Pl. C, 1) in 1900. The enceinte retains its 39 towers and machicolated battlements. The ravelins outside the gates and other outworks, as well as the moat, have almost all disappeared, except on the N.E. Several openings have also been made to make way for new streets. The best-preserved part is near the Porte St-Lazare (Pl. F, 3).

The modern Porte, Cours, and Rue de la République, the main arteries of traffic, lead to the centre of the town. Near the end of

the Cours, to the right, at the corner of the Rue Joseph-Vernet, is the *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. B, 3). Adjacent, in the Benedictine church of St-Martial (begun in 1383), is the *Temple Protestant* (Pl. C, 3). Behind the church is the small *Square St-Martial*, with a group of Wrestlers (1894), a bust of *Requien* (1788-1851), founder of the Muséum (p. 509), and monuments to *Perdiguier*, deputy in 1848, and the 'félibre' *Jousé Roumanille* (p. 504).

We may turn to the right and follow the Rues Joseph-Vernet, des Lices, and des Teinturiers, S.E., to the *Chapelle des Pénitents-Gris* (Pl. D, 4), with pictures by N. Mignard and P. Parrocel, badly lighted. Adjacent are the picturesque water-wheels on the Sorgue.

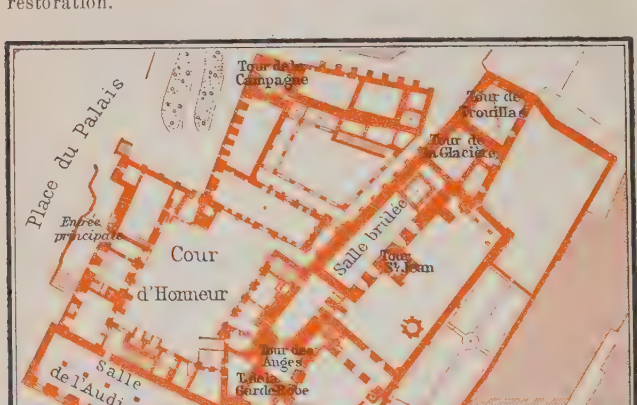
Beyond the post office the Rue de la République passes the *Lycée* (Pl. C, 3), on the right, once a Jesuit college, whose chapel (open only during mass at 7 a.m.) contains a fine Visitation by N. Mignard. The Rue Prévot, to the right, leads to the Place St-Didier, with its statue of the félibre *Théod. Aubanel* (p. 504).

The ancient collegiate church of **St-Didier** (Pl. C, 3), rebuilt in 1358, contains, over the 2nd arcade on the left, a little Gothic pulpit in stone. In the 1st chapel on the right is a fine relief of the Bearing of the Cross, by *Francesco Laurana* (1481). Right and left of the apse are John the Baptist and St. Bruno, from the old Chartreuse of Villeneuve (p. 511). Paintings by *Sauvan, P. Parrocel,* and *Simon de Châlons.*—No. 7, Rue de la Masse, farther E., is the Renaissance *Hôtel Crillon* (early 17th cent.), with windows crowned with garlands and medallions and a fine door.

In the Place Principale, N.E. of St-Didier, is the old *Chapelle des Pénitents-Blancs* (Pl. C, 3), founded in 930, but rebuilt in the 15th cent., containing valuable paintings by Simon de Châlons, P. and N. Mignard, and P. and Ch. Parrocel. The Place du Change leads thence, N.W., to the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* or *de l'Horloge* (Pl. C, 2), the centre of the town, a favourite resort on fine evenings. The *Monument du Centenaire,* at the N. end of the Place, recalls the union of Avignon and the Comtat-Venaissin with France. The modern *Hôtel de Ville* has a tower built in 1353-63 (best seen from the back), with a clock and a 15th cent. 'jaquemart'. Adjacent is the modern *Theatre,* adorned with statues of Corneille and Molière.

A little to the N.E., in the Place du Palais, rises the old ***Palace of the Popes** (Pl. D, 2), with its battlements, machicolations, and lofty walls 13 ft. thick, a castle rather than a palace. It was built on various plans in 1335-65. The episcopal palace having been extended by John XXII., the buildings round the N. court were erected by Benedict XII., in particular the *Tour de la Campane,* the *Tour de Trouillas* (completed by Clement VI.), the *Tour de la Glacière,* and the *Tour St-Jean,* besides the *Tour des Anges* (S.). Part of these buildings now contain the archives of the department. Lastly, Clement VI. erected the W. part with its present façade, the large S. block containing the *Salle de l'Audience*

and the *Grande Chapelle*, and the *Tour St-Laurent*. Most of the decorations date from the same pontificate. The antipope Benedict XIII. sustained a siege here in 1398-1403. The palace was used as barracks from 1822 to 1906, but is now undergoing careful restoration.



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Interior (50 c.). We enter the Cour d'Honneur. Opposite and to the left are the buildings of Benedict XII., to the right is the S. block erected by Clement VI. On the ground-floor is the great *Salle de l'Audience* (57 by 18 yds.), once adorned with sumptuous frescoes by an Italian artist, of which (in the last bay, N. aisle) 19 Old Testament figures and a sibyl alone remain. A staircase ascends to the *Grande Chapelle*, 65 ft. high, with a rich doorway. Adjacent, in the Tour St-Laurent, was a robing-room. — The *Tour de la Garde-Robe* (1342-3) contains a room on the 3rd floor with frescoes (hunting and fishing), probably by Italian artists (2nd half of the 14th cent.). The adjoining *Tour des Anges* contained the treasury, the bedroom of Benedict XII., and the library. The *Tour St-Jean* contains two little chapels, one above the other. The lower, that of John the Baptist, has remains of frescoes (Italian; 14th cent.); the upper is adorned with scenes from the life of St. Martial by Matteo Giovanetti of Viterbo. — Next, W., is a wing of the Consistoire and the large dining-hall ('salle brulée'), at the end of which are the kitchen and the *Tour de la Glacière*. — Lastly, at the N.E. end, is the *Tour de Trouillas* (grand view), erroneously said to have been the prison of Rienzi in 1352.

Opposite the palace, on the W. side of the Place, is the old *Hôtel des Monnaies* (Pl. C, 2), built in 1610, now the Conservatoire. The curious façade is adorned with two huge garlands on the first story and a large shield on the second. The windows look inwards.

At the end of the square is the *Petit-Séminaire* (Pl. D, 1), once the archbishop's palace (1315). In front rises a statue of *Crillon* (1541-1615), the 'brave Crillon' of Henri IV.

The **Cathedral**, or *Notre-Dame-des-Doms* ('dominorum'; Pl. D, 2), on the rock to the N. of the palace, is a massive and sombre Romanesque church, said to have been founded in the 4th cent., but built in the 12th, and often restored and in part rebuilt. The tower, rebuilt in 1425, is crowned with a statue of the Virgin (1859). The frescoes in the porch, by Simone Martini (d. 1345), are almost obliterated.

The Interior is richly decorated. The galleries (1672) of the nave have rich marble balustrades. In the large chapel to the left are the supposed tomb of Benedict XII. (d. 1342) and frescoes by *Eug. Devéria*. The 3rd chapel on the right (1671) contains a St. Peter, by *Puget*, and a Madonna by *Pradier*. The lantern at the entrance to the choir also shows traces of paintings, and in the choir is the papal throne, in marble (end of 12th cent., partly restored). The chief sight is the *Tomb of Pope John XXII.* (Jacques d'Euse; p. 92), a masterpiece of 14th cent. Gothic, mutilated during the Revolution and badly restored. It is now in a closed chapel (fee), to the right of the choir, near the sacristy. The pope's statue has been replaced by the recumbent figure of a bishop under a rich Gothic canopy. Many paintings by *Levieux*, the *Mignards*, and *P. Parrocel*. Note an Assumption, by *P. Mignard*, in the last-named chapel, and a St. Rufus, by *P. Parrocel*, in the apse.

Behind the Cathedral is the fine **Promenade du Rocher des Doms** (Pl. D, 1), extending to the verge of a plateau descending abruptly, about 200 ft., to the Rhone. On that side rises a bronze statue of *Jean Althen*, a Persian who introduced madder into this district in 1766. The root was largely used in dyeing the French red military trousers, and was a source of wealth to the community, until it was superseded by the cheaper alizarin dyes in 1871. Near it, to the left, are a bust of the félibre *Félis Gras* (1844-1901) and a monument to the painter *Paul Saïn* (1853-1908), by Charpentier, by whom also is the bronze Venus in the pond. Splendid *Views of the Rhone, the Cévennes, and the Alps, with Mont Ventoux in the foreground.

The famous **Pont d'Avignon** or *St-Bénézet* (Pl. D, 1), immortalized in the childish catch, 'Sur le pont d'Avignon, tout le monde y danse en rond', is visible from the promenade, to the left. It was built across the Rhone in 1177-85, under the direction of St. Bénézet, and was often restored, but has been in ruins since 1669. On one of the piers stands the chapel of St-Bénézet, in two stories, rebuilt in 1234-7, with a second upper apse added in 1513. The bridge, which formerly ended at the Tour de Philippe-le-Bel on the opposite bank (p. 510), is reached through a small house in the Boulevard de la Ligne. Fine view. — Farther down is a suspension-bridge (p. 510).

To the S.E. of the promenade the Escalier de Ste-Anne (Pl. D, 2) leads to the Rue Banasterie, at the top of which is the *Chapelle des Pénitents-Noirs* (Pl. E, 1, 2), an order founded in 1586. It contains fine wainscoting, in which are framed 26 paintings by Levieux, N. Mignard, P. Parrocel, etc. The Rue des Trois-Colombes (Pl. E, 2) leads hence to the Place des Carmes, in which, to the left, rises the

church of *St-Symphorien* (Pl. E, 2, 3), with a fine font and good pictures by Guilhermi, N. Mignard, Sauvan, and P. Parrocel. We may next visit, in the Rue Carréterie, the old *Clocher des Augustins* (Pl. E, 3), opposite which is the fine portal (16th cent.) of an old church now used as a stable. The Rues Portail-Mathéron and Carnot lead to the Place Carnot.

To the N. of the square is **St-Pierre** (Pl. D, 2), a Gothic church of 1358, with a fine façade of 1512, modified in 1854. On the pier is a good Madonna (late 17th cent.). The doors are finely carved in walnut: St. Michael fighting against Lucifer, St. Jerome, and the Annunciation, by *Ant. Volard* (1551).

The Interior has two naves, with lateral chapels. The organ-loft, in stone, is florid Gothic. Pulpit of the late 15th cent., with six pretty statuettes, partly perhaps from the tomb of John XXII. (p. 507). Thirteen pictures by *P. Parrocel*, seven in the nave and six in the adjoining chapels, ten of them being scenes from the life of St. Anthony of Padua. In the 2nd chapel on the left: *N. Mignard*, SS. Barbara and Margaret. The 4th chapel on the left contains a marble reredos by *Imbert Boachon* (1525). On the font, in the left nave, is a relief (Baptism of Christ). On the 1st pillar to the left, Adoration of the Shepherds, by *Simon of Châlons;* on the 2nd, Immaculate Conception, by *N. Mignard*. At the end of the right nave, Holy Sepulchre and Crucifix (15th cent.). Rich 17th cent. stalls in the choir.

The Rue des Marchands leads to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, beyond which the Rue St-Agricol leads to **St-Agricol** (Pl. C, 2), an ancient church, rebuilt by John XXII. in 1321, and restored in the 15th cent., with façade of the latter date. The lower stories of the tower are of 1545, the upper part is of the 18th century.

Interior. At the entrance is a 16th cent. bénitier. The 3rd chapel on the right contains a Virgin by *Coyzevox* (1720) and St. Elizabeth and John the Baptist by *Péru*. In the 4th chapel on the right are a Holy Family, by *Trevisani* and an Assumption by *Bourguignon (?)*. At the end of the right aisle is the 'Tomb of the Doni', a reredos by *Imbert Boachon* (1525). In the choir: Descent of the Holy Ghost, by *Guilhermi* (16th cent.); at the end, St. Bernard praying, by *P. Parrocel*. On a pillar between the 3rd and 4th chapels on the left, Notre Dame de Pitié, by *N. Mignard*. On a pillar between the 2nd and 3rd chapels, Nativity, by the same.

The Rue St-Agricol joins the Rue Joseph-Vernet, opposite the *Oratoire* (Pl. B, C, 2), a chapel built in 1714-41, containing an Adoration of the Shepherds, by N. Mignard. (When closed, apply at St-Agricol.)

The ***Musée Calvet** (Pl. B, 2, 3), in the handsome Hôtel de Villeneuve, of 1742, a little to the S.W. in the same street, owes its name to Dr. Calvet (1728-1810), whose valuable collections were added to those already owned by the town. It is open on Sun., 1-4; on other days 9-11.30 and 1-5, for a fee. Catalogue (1909), 2 fr.

Ground Floor.—Vestibule. Roman Antiquities found at Vaison (p. 500), etc. To the left, statue of a Gallic chief, mutilated statue of a Gallic warrior with shield, headless figure of Venus; to the right, cast of the Diadumenos from Vaison (see p. 500), headless figure of the Gallic Jupiter, bust of Dr. Calvet.—Room I, on the right of the vestibule. By

the entrance, Gallic sculptures, incl. 'Le Lion', found at Noves (p. 511). Modern French sculptures; modern paintings by *P. Grivolas.*—At the end, on the left: a SMALL ROOM containing votive altars, fragment of **Attic Tomb Relief* (3rd cent. B.C.), decree of Demosthenes, and Egyptian antiquities.—ROOM II, next the court. Mediæval and Renaissance sculptures, many from buildings in the environs. To the left: Statuettes of apostles in marble; head of Clement VII.; SS. Lazarus and Martha, in gilded stone (15th cent.); Gothic tomb of Card. de Brancas; cast of the Bearing of the Cross by Fr. Laurana (p. 505); St. Helena and the Virgin with angels, two reliefs (Italian, 15th cent.); chimney-piece (16th cent.). At the end, chimney-piece from the guard-room of the Hôtel Crillon (p. 505). On the right, as we return: Tomb of Gaspard de Simiane, by Michel Péru; then a *Relief of Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, from the tomb of Marshal de Chabannes, who fell at Pavia (1525); *Fragments of the tomb of Card. de La Grange (d. 1402); statue of Urban V., in a Gothic tomb.

To the left, at the end of the vestibule, is the *Municipal Library*, with 140,000 vols., 814 incunabula, and 1400 MSS. Among the MSS. are a prayer-book of St. Pierre de Luxembourg, Bishop of Metz (d. 1387), a psalter of Marshal de Boucicaut, and the missal of the antipope Clement VII.

At the end of the garden, to the left, is the *Salle des Illustrations Vauclusiennes*, containing portraits and busts. In the centre, a large antique mosaic from Vaison.—Next, the *Muséum Requien* (see p. 505), a natural history collection.

At the foot of the staircase, two Roman altars and two sepulchral monuments from Vaison.—On the staircase, a bust of P. Parrocel (p. 504), by *Bastet* (1890).

First Floor. GALLERY. 1st Bay, on the right: 596. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Crucifixion; *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, 588. The Elements, 587. Fire. On the other side, *Early Artists of Avignon*, 8. Fountain of blood, 9. Adoration of the Child, 3. Ecstasy of St. Pierre de Luxembourg (see above), 426. Portr. of Charles the Bold; *Simon de Châlons*, *371. Adoration of the Shepherds (1548), 372. Descent from the Cross (1550); 589. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 373. *Simon de Châlons (?)*, St. Jerome; 370. *Simon de Châlons*, Child Jesus playing (1543; his earliest known work); 275, 276. *Le Nain*, Portraits; *11. *Nic. Froment (?)*, St. Siffrein (p. 512; ca. 1470); 10. *School of Nic. Froment*, St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation (ca. 1500).

2nd Bay, on the right: 615. *Teniers the Younger*, Interior; 636. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 591. *Craesbeeck*, Toper and Death; 625. *Van der Neer*, Moonlight; *599. *Fr. Floris*, Crœsus and Solon; 620. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 624. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Church interior; 661. *Holbein*, or *Pseudo-Amberger*, Portrait; 539-541. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscapes; 533. *Piazzetta*, Bubbles; 542. *Sassoferrato*, Virgin and Child; 548. *Al. Turchi*, Christ at the house of Simon the Pharisee; 503. *Guercino*, Death of St. Jerome; 512. *Ann. Caracci*, Polyphemus and Galatea; 511. *Lod. Caracci*, Pietà; 547. *Al. Turchi*, Marriage at Cana; 523. *Jacobello del Fiore*, Madonna and Child; 555. *School of Giotto*, Coronation of the Virgin. *Thorvaldsen*, Bust of Horace Vernet.—Left side, French paintings: *Nic. Mignard*, *296. Dead Christ, 295. Fed. Sforza, vice-legate, placing Avignon under the care of St. Pierre de Luxembourg (see above); 303. *P. Mignard*, Mme. de Montespan and her son; *Séb. Bourdon*, 78. Baptism of Christ, 81. Portr. of himself; 519-522. *G. Poussin (Dughet)*, Landscapes; *P. Parrocel*, 323, Annunciation, 321. St. Francis of Assisi; 183-185. *J. A. Grimou*, Portraits; *258. *Largillière*, Portrait; 154. *Duplessis*, Lassone, the physician; 130. *J. L. David*, Death of Joseph Bara (sketch); 347. *Regnault*, Bacchante; 422. *Mme. Vigée-Lebrun*, Mme. Grassini, the singer; 348. *Regnault*, Education of Achilles; 170. *Gérard*, Queen Hortense as a child.

3rd Bay, to the left: Sea-pieces and landscapes by *Jos. Vernet* (p. 504); *Carle Vernet*, 394. Cossack, 395. Carnival at Rome; drawings by *Mantegna* and *Jos. Vernet*; right, two Italian Renaissance chests.

4th Bay. Modern works: right. 172. *Géricault*, Head of a woman; 105. *Chassériau*, Nymph asleep; *P. Vayson*, 388. Return from market, 387. Shepherd and the sea, 389. The prodigal son. At the end: 116. *Corot*, Italian landscape; left, 171. *Géricault*, Battle of Nazareth (1799); 225. *Th. Gudin*, Entrance to the harbour of Le Havre (1834); *Hor. Vernet*, 417, 418. Mazeppa, 419. Jos. Vernet tied to a mast watching a storm; 124, *Daubigny*, Landscape.

Room I, at the entrance to the gallery. Modern paintings; ivory *Crucifix, 27½ in. high, with two extra arms, by *Guillermin* (1659); curiosities, enamels, medals, ivories, Italian faience, miniatures, bindings (16th-19th cent.), etc. — Room II. Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, glass, small bronzes, terracottas, mediæval objects, on the right (Case V, Bust of a child, by *Desiderio da Settignano?*); in the centre, vases, kitchen-utensils, bronze lamp (from Apt); ancient medals, small modern sculptures. — Room III. Medals; small ethnographical collection, incl. a Buddha with 46 arms from Tongking; Chinese articles.

The *Cimetière de St-Véran*, ½ M. from the town (beyond Pl. F, 4), contains a fine monument by Charpentier, The Sentinel of the Dead (1899). *John Stuart Mill* (1806-73) is buried here; the house in which he lived in 1858-73 adjoins the cemetery, and a bronze bust has been erected in the neighbouring gardens (1911).

Villeneuve-lès-Avignon.

Omn., see p. 503 (preferable to drive or walk). We cross the suspension-bridge, the *Ile de Piot* (Pl. A, B, 1), and a new stone bridge to the right bank.

Villeneuve-lès-Avignon (pop. 2709) was a thriving place under the Avignon popes (1309-77), when it was the residence of prelates, and also later, as a royal fortress on the frontier of Provence. Of these days it still possesses a few relics. On the river-bank, opposite the Pont St-Bénézet (p. 507), are the *Tour de Philippe-le-Bel* (1307) and other remains of the old fortifications.

Notre-Dame, in the Grande-Rue, a collegiate church of 1333, with a lofty square crenellated tower, contains good pictures.

Interior (best light in the afternoon). Left side: 2nd chapel, remains of tomb of Card. Arnaud de Via, founder of the church; 3rd chapel, St. Bruno kneeling before the Virgin, by *N. Mignard;* 5th chapel, Visitation, by *Ph. de Champaigne*, and Annunciation, by *Guercino*. Right side: 4th chapel, *Marriage of St. Catharine, by *N. Mignard*, and Holy Family, by *R. Levieux*. — In the choir, *Crucifixion, by *Levieux*, and St. Bruno, by *N. Mignard*. Handsome seat in white marble. In the sacristy (apply to sacristan, Place du Chapitre), a famous ivory *Virgin (14th cent.).

The **Hospice**, in the arcaded street opposite the S. portal of the church, once a convent, is open 9-12 and 1 to 4, 5, or 6 (alms).

The chapel contains the **Tomb of Innocent VI.* (d. 1362), brought from the Chartreuse (p. 511), resembling the tomb of John XXII. (p. 507).

On the first floor is a small Musée. Room I: 33. *Levieux*, Christ bewept by angels; 34. *Simon de Châlons*, Entombment (1552); *36. *E. Charonton* (p. 504), Coronation of the Virgin (1453); 65. *N. Mignard*, Annunciation (copy of a lost picture by Guido); 72. *Ph. de Champaigne (?)*, Crucifixion; 91. *N. Mignard*, Jesus among the doctors (1649); 96. *Ch. Bourgeois*, Francis I. at the Fontaine de Vaucluse; 100. *Levieux*, Crucifixion. Room II: Pictures, engravings, sculptures; in a case, fine marble mask, said to be that of Jeanne de Laval (p. 524).

Beyond the church, to the right, we ascend to **Fort St-André*,

whose fine enceinte is flanked with towers (late 13th cent.). Good view from the twin towers at the entrance, rebuilt at the end of the 14th century. Farther on, to the right of the Grande-Rue, is the ruined *Chartreuse du Val-de-Bénédiction*, founded in 1356 by Innocent VI., partly inhabited. (Fee to custodian, left of the entrance.) Note the portal (1659), the cloisters and corridors (now lanes), the church and chapel of Innocent VI. (p. 510), with remains of frescoes, the fountain of St. John, etc.

From Avignon to Orgon, 21 M., branch-line. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Barbentane* (p. 501). — 8 M. *Châteaurenard-Provence* (pop. 8638), in a pretty site, with a brisk trade in fruit. Tramway and motor-omn. to Avignon, see p. 503. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Noves* (pop. 2494), with old ramparts, the supposed birthplace of Petrarch's Laura. — 18 M. *Plan-d'Orgon*, on the Tarascon line (p. 501). — 21 M. *Orgon* (p. 519).

From Avignon to *Lyons* and *Marseilles*, see R. 66; to *Aix*, see R. 69; to *Digne*, see pp. 518, 519.

Excursions from Avignon.

To the *Pont de Gard* and *Nimes*, see pp. 480, 481.

From Avignon to the Fontaine de Vaucluse. Railway in 45-55 min. to (15 M.) *L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue* (2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 20 c.); omn. thence ($1^1/_2$ fr. return; carr. 3-4 fr.) to ($4^1/_2$ M.) the village of *Vaucluse*, 10 min. from the fountain. Vaucluse is naturally and historically attractive, but the spring is only interesting when the water overflows from the grotto, which it rarely does in summer or autumn.

A pleasant excursion (luggage should be sent on to Arles, or carriage hired at St-Rémy) may be made as follows: railway to *Vaucluse* (see below); then railway to *Cavaillon*, *Orgon* (pp. 518, 519), and *St-Rémy* (p. 501); walk or drive by the Alpines to *Les Baux* (pp. 501, 517) and *Paradou;* lastly railway to *Montmajour* and *Arles* (see pp. 517, 516).

The train runs E. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Montfavet* (tramway, see p. 503), with a fine crenellated church. — 10 M. *Gadagne*. On a hill, far to the left, is the ruined *Château de Thouzon*. — 12 M. *Le Thor* (pop. 2662), on the Sorgue, with a fine Romanesque church (end of 12th cent.) and old ramparts. To the N., on the road to Bédarrides (p. 500), is ($1^1/_4$ M.) the stalactite grotto of *Thouzon* ($^1/_2$ fr.).

15 M. **L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue** (Hôt. St-Martin & Dongier, de Pétrarque-et-Laure; pop. 6062), an industrial town, with blanket and carpet factories, has a pretty promenade, the Cours Salviati, on an arm of the Sorgue, to the right from the station. The *Church* (17th cent.) contains pictures by R. Levieux, N. and P. Mignard, Sauvan, P. Parrocel, and S. Vouet.

From L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue to *Carpentras* and *Orange*, see p. 500; to *Pertuis*, *Volx*, etc., see Routes 69, 70.

The road to Vaucluse ($4^1/_2$ M.) turns to the left at the end of the Cours Salviati, leaves the Carpentras road on the left, and then passes under an aqueduct to *Vaucluse* ('vallis clausa'; Hôt. Pétrarque-et-Laure, R. 3, L. or D. 4 fr.; Hôt. Bon).

The ***Fontaine de Vaucluse,** immortalized by Petrarch, is 10 min. from the village. The spring, 'chiare, fresche, e dolci acque', the source of the *Sorgue*, rising in a grand cirque of rocks 650 ft.

high, gushes forth from a cavern (25-30 ft. wide) when the water is high, but at other times it issues lower down in streamlets. We climb up the rocks at the mouth of the cavern, the reservoir in which is 65 ft. deep. It is probably fed by an underground stream. Its volume sometimes attains 150 tons per second, when it presents a grand spectacle, and lower down it is used for driving paper-mills. Petrarch retired to this spot in 1337, near the château of Card. de Cabassole, the ruins of which are seen on the hill opposite.

The rock above the spring may be scaled in 1½ hr. (fine view). The 'avens' or pits into which the water filters are seen here.

From Avignon to Carpentras, 17 M., railway in about 1 hr. (3 fr., 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 35 c.). Motor-omn. twice daily, from the Tav. Alsacienne, in 50 min. (1½ fr.).

To (6 M.) *Sorgues*, see p. 501. — 9½ M. *Entraigues*, with two old towers to the right. — 13½ M. *Monteux* (pop. 4146), with fine gateways in its old ramparts.

17 M. **Carpentras** (Hôt. de l'Univers & d'Orient, good, R. from 2, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. du Cours, same charges; Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 11,390), a manufacturing town on the *Auzon*, the ancient *Carpentoracte*, was once important as the capital of the Comtat-Venaissin (p. 504) and is still the seat of the departmental court of assizes. Extensive trade in fruit, caramels, and preserves. The Av. d'Avignon, to the right of the station, leads to the *Hôtel-Dieu* (pretty chapel), in front of which is a statue of Card. Malachie d'Inguimbert (1687-1757), its founder.

The Rue de la République leads to the left to the church of **St-Siffrein,** once the cathedral, rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1405-1519, with a modern tower. By the S. portal is a curious sculpture known as the 'boule des rats'.

Interior. In the choir are 17th cent. galleries; under that on the left is a fine triptych on a gold ground (15th cent.). Round the apse are Italian paintings from the life of St. Siffrein, Bishop of Carpentras (555-570). The apse has 15th cent. glass. The gallery above the S. porch is used for the exhibition of the Saint-Clou, or Saint-Mors, the bit of Constantine's bridle made of one or two nails from the Cross, and presented to him by St. Helena. The gallery over the main entrance is adorned with four paintings richly framed. Higher up is a small gallery reserved, it is said, for the executioner. The Chapel of the Virgin (2nd on the left), richly decorated, has a picture by Mignard (1640). To the left of the choir we pass through the sacristy to the remains of the *Old Church*, with its 13th cent. dome. — The festival of St. Siffrein is held on 26th and 27th Nov., with special music, composed in part by Carpentrasso (Elzéar Genet; d. 1535), choir-master at the Sistine Chapel.

Adjoining the church is the *Palais de Justice*, the old Evêché (1640). The hall of the assizes contains paintings of the school of Mignard. In the court is a Roman *Triumphal Arch* (17 by 15 ft., and 33 ft. high), of the 1st cent. A.D., with decorations like that of Orange (p. 499), but without frieze or attic. Farther on, the Rue de l'Evêché leads to the *Porte d'Orange*, with a crenellated 14th cent. tower, 120 ft. high, containing remains of a staircase.

ARLES
1:9,800
0 50 100 150 200 250
Mètres
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Ancienne Verrerie
Cimetière
Pont Romain
FAUBOURG DES TEMPLIERS
Jardin de la Cavalerie
Route d'Avignon
Pavillon d'observance
Carmélites
Place Voltaire
Usine à Gaz
St Pierre
Chemin de la Verrerie
Rue de la Verrerie
TRINQUETAILLE
FAUBOURG DE TRINQUETAILLE
Entrepôt des Douanes
Gare Maritime
Dépôt de la Camargue
Musée Réattu
Palais de Constantin
Dominicains
Hôtel Dieu
Poste
Théâtre Antique
Arènes
St Paul
Place du Forum
Rue des Arènes
Rue de la Cavalerie
Rue Condorcet
Rue d'Alembert
Rue de la Liberté
Rue de la Roquette
Rue de la Calade
Rue Diderot
Rue Jean Jaurès
Rue Porte de Laure
Rue Portagnel
Rue Pont de Crau
Rue Pont de Rhône
Rue Parcelets
Rue Poissonnerie
Rue Balze
Rue Cavalerie
Rue Molière
Rue Brunet
Rue Fenestrelle
Rue Réattu
Rue Trinquetaille
Rue Voltaire
Rue Victor Hugo
Rue Jean Moulin
Rue Pont de Crau
Rue Pont de Rhône
Rue Portagnel
Rue Porte de Laure
Rue Parcelets
Rue Poissonnerie
Rue Balze
Rue Cavalerie
Rue Molière
Rue Brunet
Rue Fenestrelle
Rue Réattu
Rue Trinquetaille
Rue Voltaire
Rue Victor Hugo
Rue Jean Moulin
Quai de la Roquette
Quai Fenestrelle
Quai Marx Dormoy
Quai Pont de Crau
Quai Pont de Rhône
Quai Portagnel
Quai Porte de Laure
Quai Parcelets
Quai Poissonnerie
Quai Balze
Quai Cavalerie
Quai Molière
Quai Brunet
Quai Fenestrelle
Quai Réattu
Quai Trinquetaille
Quai Voltaire
Quai Victor Hugo
Quai Jean Moulin
GRAND RHÔNE
Petit Rhône
Canal
Théâtre
Hôtel Dieu
Poste
Musée Réattu
Bibliothèque
Hôtel de Ville
Trophimes
Cloître
Jardin de la Ville
Esplanade du Marché N.
Avenue Victor Hugo
Hospice
Huilerie
Haras
Caserne
Réservoirs
Cimetière
St Pierre de Mouleyres
FAUBG DES ALISCAMPS
Les Alyscamps
Route de Marseille
Pavillon
Ancien emplacement d'Obélisque
Les Carmes
FAUBG DU CIRQUE
Tour Blanche
Tour Carbonnière
Tour Dominicaine
Tour Ferrande
Tour Fenestrelle
Tour Pont de Crau
Tour Pont de Rhône
Tour Portagnel
Tour Porte de Laure
Tour Parcelets
Tour Poissonnerie
Tour Balze
Tour Cavalerie
Tour Molière
Tour Brunet
Tour Fenestrelle
Tour Réattu
Tour Trinquetaille
Tour Voltaire
Tour Victor Hugo
Tour Jean Moulin

To the W. of St-Siffrein, 11 Boul. du Musée, is the **Musée** (open Sun. 2-4; at other times ring in the court, on the left). It contains a small gallery of pictures (chiefly modern), a collection of antiquities, and a library of 75,000 vols. and 2154 MSS.

The hydropathic establishment of *St-Didier*, in an old château, with a beautiful park, lie $4^1/_2$ M. to the S.

From Carpentras to *Orange* and *L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue*, see p. 500. Omn. twice daily to (17 M.) *Vaison* (p. 500). Thence to *Nyons*, see p. 498.

Mont Ventoux or *Ventoux* (6260 ft.) is usually ascended from *Bédoin* (Hôt. du Mont-Ventoux, plain, R. $1^1/_2$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.), $9^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of Carpentras, or from *Malaucène* (p. 500), 10 M. to the N. — Omn. thrice daily to Bédoin 1, carr. with 4 seats 7 fr. Thence to the ($13^1/_2$ M.) top and back, carr. with 4 seats 20 fr. (up in 6 hrs., down in 2); 'jardinière' with one seat 14 fr. Carr. from Carpentras to the top 40-45, private motor-car 75 fr. Omn. to Malaucène in 2 hrs., $1^1/_4$ fr. Thence a narrow road ascends to the top (12 M.; carr. 15 fr.). This peak with its long crest, isolated except on the E., affords a superb *Panorama. As its name indicates, it is subject to violent gales. On the barren summit, often snow-capped, are an observatory, a small hotel (June-Sept.; R. 3-5, B. 1, L. or D. 4 fr.), and a chapel, visited by pilgrims on Sept. 14th.

68. Arles and Environs.

Stations. *Grande Gare* (beyond Pl. E, 1; buffet), on the main line; *Gare de Fontcieille*, for the Salon line (p. 516), 7 min. from the Porte de la Cavalerie (beyond Pl. E, 1); *Gare de la Camargue* (beyond Pl. A, 2), for St-Louis-du-Rhône (p. 518), Les Saintes-Maries (p. 518), and Nimes (see p. 491). Omn. from the Grande Gare to the Gare de la Camargue 25 c.

Hotels. *Hôt. du Nord* (Pl. b; C, 3), Place du Forum, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. du Forum* (Pl. a; C, 3), adjacent, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. Carrel*, 30 Rue Amédée-Pichot, well spoken of, R. 2-$2^1/_2$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.

Cabs. Per drive 1, per hour 2 fr.; at night $1^1/_2$ or $2^1/_2$ fr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Place de la République.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 35 Place de la République.

Arles (pop. 31,010) lies on the left bank of the Rhone, near the point where the river divides to form the Ile de la Camargue (p. 517). On the right bank is the suburb of *Trinquetaille*, connected with Arles by an iron bridge (Pl. B, 2).

Arles, the ancient *Arelate*, the origin of which is unknown, was a rival of Marseilles under Julius Cæsar. It was soon embellished with many new buildings and was called 'the Gallic Rome'. Constantine, who often resided here, built a stone bridge (Pl. D, 1) to connect the town with the commercial quarter on the right bank. The population at that period is said to have numbered 100,000. Christianity was probably taught here by Trophimus, a disciple of St. Paul. Under Honorius the prefect of Gaul resided at Arles. The town remained independent for a time after the barbaric invasions; it then became the capital of a kingdom (879), which in the 11th cent. embraced the whole region between the Rhine, the Saône, the Rhone, the Mediterranean, and the Alps, and formed part of the Germanic empire. In 1150-1251 Arles was a republic. Submitting at length to Charles d'Anjou, it shared the fortunes of Provence, which was annexed to France in 1481. Arles has a harbour of some importance, although 27 M. from the mouth of the Rhone. The women are famed for their beauty (Greek type) and their pretty costume, with its 'chapelle' (white fichu) and black velvet head-dress.

From the Grande Gare or the Gare de Fontvieille we reach the town by the *Jardin* and *Porte de la Cavalerie* (Pl. E, 1). Near this point, to the N. and E., Arles retains part of its old *Ramparts*, bordered with pleasant boulevards. The streets of the old town are narrow and tortuous. The Rue Voltaire (Pl. E, 1, 2) leads straight to the Arènes, passing the *Fontaine Pichot* (Pl. E, 1), a monument to Amédée Pichot (1796-1877), the author, who was the first to translate Byron's works into French.

The **Arènes** (Pl. E, 3), a Roman amphitheatre built probably in the 1st or 2nd cent. of our era, one of the largest in France, but less perfect than that of Nimes (p. 487), is built of large blocks of stone without mortar. It held 26,000 spectators. Its greater axis is 149, the shorter 118 yds. long. The two stories of 60 arcades, the lower Doric, the upper Corinthian, have lost their attic. In the 8th cent. the amphitheatre was converted into a fortress, three of whose towers are still standing. Fine view from the W. tower. The entrance to the amphitheatre is on the N. side. Apply to the custodian, 6 Rond-Point-des-Arènes (fee). Bull-fights are held here in summer (see p. 487).

To the E. of the Arènes is the church of *Notre-Dame-la-Major* (Pl. E, F, 3), where the church-council of 453 met. The present church, of 1152, has been much altered.

To the S.W. of the Arènes rises the 'Tour des Cordeliers', a little beyond which is the **Roman Theatre** (Pl. D, E, 3), begun perhaps under Augustus, but not finished till the 3rd century. From the 5th cent. onwards it was used as a quarry for the building of churches and notably of the cloisters of St-Trophime. On the stage once rose a colonnade, of which two columns, one of Affricano, the other of Carrara marble, remain. The grooves for the lowering of the curtain are still visible. The theatre was richly decorated, and many works of art found here are now in the Musée (p. 515). The Venus of Arles, now in the Louvre, was unearthed here in 1651.

Beyond the theatre is the *Jardin Public* (Pl. D, E, 4), with a Niobe in marble (1903). The Rue de la Calade (Pl. D, 3) leads from the N.W. corner of the theatre to the *Hôtel de Ville* (1673-5), with a clock-tower of 1547, crowned with a figure of Mars (1555). The flat vaulting of the vestibule is peculiar. On the landing of the first floor is a cast of the Venus of Arles (see above).

In the Place de la République (Pl. D, 3) rises a Roman *Obelisk*, in blue porphyry from the Estérel (p. 541). It was once the 'meta' of an ancient circus, S.W. of the town (Pl. A, 4). The base is a modern fountain, with four lions. Total height 65 ft., obelisk 50 ft.

The old cathedral of ***St-Trophime** (Pl. D, 3), is said to have been founded on the ruins of the Roman prætorium, but was rebuilt in 1152-80; the choir was added in 1430, and in the 19th cent. the whole church was restored. It is in the Romanesque style, with

nave, aisles, and transept, and a tower over the crossing. The rich *Portal (12th cent.) is borne by six columns, resting in part on lions, between which are statues of apostles. Between the pilasters are other statues, among which are St. Trophimus on the left and St. Stephen on the right. Above runs a richly sculptured frieze: to the left are the Elect, with the Apostles in the centre; on the right are the Condemned. In the tympanum is Christ, with the attributes of the Evangelists; in the archivolt are cherubim.

The Interior is plain. The font, to the left, stands on the marble front of an old Christian sarcophagus. The walls are hung with old tapestry. Over the chancel-arch is a Stoning of St. Stephen, by *Finsonius* of Bruges (d. 1617), a pupil of Caravaggio; the chapel on the right contains an Adoration of the Magi, by the same, and the mutilated tomb of an archbishop (1630). The dark chapel to the right of the apse contains a Holy Sepulchre (16th cent.); an early-Christian sarcophagus serves as an altar, with a mediæval one on each side. Farther on is an 18th cent. railing. The chapel next the transept contains another Christian sarcophagus, under a large relief of the Assumption. On the W. wall of the left transept is a painting of the Council of Arles, presided over by St. Cæsarius (15th cent.).

Steps to the right of the choir, beyond the sacristy, lead to the **Cloisters* (fee), with four arcades, 60 and 55 ft. long, of various periods. The N. and E. sides (12th-13th cent.) are Romanesque, the W. and S. (1380 and 1505) are Gothic. Even in the Gothic parts there are coupled marble colonnettes with ornate capitals, fluted pilasters, and statues. On the S. is an exit to the Rue du Cloître.

The ***Musée Lapidaire** (Pl. C, D, 3), in the old church of Ste-Anne (1619-29), opposite St-Trophime, is especially rich in antique and Christian sarcophagi, brought from the Aliscamps (p. 516). Adm. daily 8-12 and 1 to 5 or 6, Sun. 10-12.

Left Aisle. At the entrance, a column from the harbour, furrowed by cables, with an inscription to the Emp. Constantine. - Bay 1. Medea with her children; Olive-harvest, from a sarcophagus. — Bay 2. Sarcophagus of Junius Messianus (4th cent.). — Bay 3. **Early Christian Sarcophagi*, incl. that of the priest Concordius, with Christ, the Apostles, and the Holy Women; also representations of the Washing of feet, the Good Shepherd, Christ before Pilate, and the Passage of the Red Sea. - Between Bays 3 and 4, Head of a child (Marcellus?). — Bay 4. To the left, Christ and the apostles (headless); above, lid of the sarcophagus of Hydria Tertulla and her daughter Axia; sarcophagus known as that of the praying man (de l'Orante) or of Moses; on the right, tombs, with portrait-heads of the deceased, known as those of the chaste Susanna (below) and Jonah (above). — Between Bays 4 and 5, Dancing girl (mutilated). - Bay 5. Sarcophagus with the Miracle of the loaves, with lid from that of St. Hilary, Bishop of Arles (429-449); in the centre, part of an altar, with Apollo in front, from the theatre. — To the left of the choir, **Ideal Female Head* ('Livia'; 4th cent.), on an altar to Cybele (copy of an antique, perhaps by Praxiteles).

Choir. Small altar of Apollo (not Leda), with swans and a wreath of laurels and palms; in the glass cases, antique vases, glass, bronzes, medals, jewels, and terracottas (including six Roman bugles); large gold bead in the case to the left.

Right Aisle. Bay 6 (left, as we return). The god Mithras (headless), encircled by a serpent, with the signs of the zodiac; the original pedestal of the obelisk (p. 514). Bay 7. Left, sarcophagus with raising of Jairus's

daughter; opposite, hunting-scenes (2nd cent.); in the centre, colossal statue of Augustus. — Bays 8-10. Roman and Christian sarcophagi and fragments.

Nave. Right, sarcophagus with musical instruments; *Cornelia Jacœna, last on the right; *Death of Hippolytus, at the end; also cippi; leaden pipes from a Roman aqueduct. Right and left, two figures of Silenus, from the theatre. In the centre, a fine mosaic (Rape of Europa).

The ***Muséon Arlaten** (Pl. C, 3; open 8 or 8.30 to 12 and 1 to 4.30 or 6, Sun. 1 to 4.30 or 5; adm. 50 c.), founded in 1897 on the initiative of Mistral (p. 504), was installed in 1909, with the aid of his Nobel prize, in the old Palais de Laval (15th cent.), now called *Palais du Félibrige*, in the Rue de la République. It contains an ethnographical collection illustrating Provençal customs, industries, costumes, traditions, etc., with inscriptions in the Provençal language. In the courtyard are the remains of a Roman basilica.

The *Place du Forum* (Pl. C, D, 3), a little N. of the Hôtel de Ville, the ancient Roman forum, and still the centre of the town, is adorned with a statue of *Mistral* (p. 504). To the left of the Hôtel du Nord are two Corinthian columns with remains of a pediment.

The so-called *Palais de Constantine* (Pl. D, 2), or 'La Trouille', near the Rhone, shut in by houses on the N., but visible from the quay, belongs to the ancient Thermæ (now being excavated). In the old Grand-Prieuré, close by, is the *Musée Réattu* (Pl. D, 2; apply to concierge), a small gallery of pictures by old and modern masters, including Réattu of Arles (1760-1833), its founder.

To the E. is the Gothic church of *St-Antoine* (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt in 1647. The choir contains a large carved screen (17th cent.); to the right of the entrance is a metal font, borne by four oxen.

The **Aliscamps,** or *Champs-Elysées* (beyond Pl. E, 4), once the Roman burial-ground, a little way S. of the town, were consecrated for Christian sepulture, according to tradition, by St. Trophimus. In the middle ages this cemetery enjoyed such fame that bodies were brought to it from great distances, and it is mentioned by Dante in his Inferno (ix. 112); it was afterwards neglected, the monuments were destroyed and scattered, and the ground parcelled out. The remaining sarcophagi have, however, been collected, and most of them ranged along the *Allée des Tombeaux*. They are numerous, but plain, the finest being now in the museum and the Cathedral. At the entrance is a small chapel, with a relic of the old gate. Near the middle, on the right, is the *Monument des Consuls,* victims of the plague in 1720. At the end is the ruined Romanesque church of *St-Honorat,* rebuilt early in the 13th cent., restored in the 17th, but left unfinished.

From Arles to Salon, 28½ M., narrow-gauge line (Gare de Fontvieille, p. 513) in 2 hrs. 10 to 2 hrs. 35 min. (3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 50 c.). Motor-omn. thrice weekly to Montmajour and Les Baux (5 fr. there and back); carr. to Montmajour 6, to Les Baux 15-25 fr. — 2½ M. **Montmajour.** On a hill, 6 min. from the station, rise the ruins of the famous **Abbey,* founded in the 10th cent., but rebuilt in the 12th-14th, and partly in the 18th. The custodian (adjoining the church, to the left; fee) shows the church, the

large *Crypt*, and the fine Romanesque cloisters (12th cent.; chapels of 14th and 15th); then the large square tower (1369; 85 ft. high; fine view). A little lower is the *Chapelle St-Pierre* (10th or 11th cent.), partly underground, the traditional retreat of St. Trophimus. Some 200 yds. E. is the *Chapelle de Ste-Croix* (12th-13th cent.), with its four little apses and square upper story crowned with a lantern, near which are several sarcophagi hewn in the rock. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Fontvieille*, to the right, with an old tower and large quarries. Near it is the mill from which Daudet dated his 'Lettres de mon Moulin' (1866).

$9^1/_2$ M. *Paradou*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of Les Baux, which may be visited also from Maussanne (see below). **Les Baux** (Prov. *Li Baus*, 'the rocks'; Hôt. de la Reine-Jeanne, well spoken of, R. 2, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. des Baux et Monte Carlo; guide to the town and castle 3, to the environs about 10 fr.; pop. 300) was in the 12th-13th cent. the capital of a barony, one of the most powerful in Provence, whose lords owned 79 towns and castles. Guillaume des Baux became King of Arles, and Jaume de Baux was titular Emperor of Constantinople. The town began to decline in the 14th cent., after the surrender of Provence to Charles of Anjou (p. 513); the castle was dismantled by Louis XI., and was finally destroyed by Richelieu in 1632. The chief interest of Les Baux consists in the striking character of the *Ruins, with their chequered history and their picturesque site. The wild **Val d'Enfer* is thought by Mistral to have suggested to Dante his description of the Inferno. In a commanding site rises the ruined *Château Seigneurial*, dating partly from the 11th cent., where in the 12th and 13th cent. was held one of the most famous 'Courts of Love' in Provence. The castle itself and many of the houses, some of which have Renaissance façades, are partly hewn in the rock. The *Church* (chiefly 12th cent.) is transitional and Gothic. Adjacent is the *Maison des Porcelets*, Marquises of Maillane (now a school). Near it is a small *Musée Lapidaire* (adm. free). A little lower, in the outbuildings of the old Hôtel de Manville, is the former *Temple Protestant* (Renaissance; 1571), with the motto 'Post tenebras lux'. Higher, to the right of the castle, is the old church of *St-Claude*. Still higher is a square, whence we have a fine view of the Rhone delta. — At the foot of the hill on the opposite (S.) side are two *Stelæ* hewn in the rock. The chief is popularly called 'Trémaïé' (the three Maries; comp. p. 518), but is really a votive altar of Marius (who was once encamped here), with his wife Julia and the prophetess Martha. On the N.E. side of the hill is the charming *Pavillon de la Reine-Jeanne*, and about $^1/_4$ hr. beyond is the *Grotte des Fées*. Opposite the Pavillon is the Val d'Enfer (see above), to which $^1/_2$ hr. should be devoted. Beyond Les Baux the road goes on, through the Alpines, to (6 M.) *St-Rémy* (p. 501); short-cut to the right, beyond the ruins, to a farm on the Maussanne and St-Rémy road.

$10^1/_2$ M. *Maussanne*, $2^1/_2$ M. from Les Baux, 5 M. from St-Rémy (p. 501). — $23^1/_2$ M. *Eyguières* (Hôt. Payan; pop. 2091), junction for (4 M.) Lamanon (p. 519) and (29 M.) Meyrargues (p. 521). *L'Homme-Nègre* (1615 ft.), the highest point of the Alpines (p. 501), is $2^1/_2$ hrs. N.W. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Salon* (p. 519).

From Arles to Lunel *(Aigues-Mortes, Montpellier)*, 28 M., railway in about $1^1/_2$ hr. (5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 20 c.). — We cross the *Grand-Rhône*, or main arm, and the N. end of the **Ile de la Camargue** (300 sq. M. in area), the flat delta of the Rhone, formed by alluvial deposits. It is partly occupied by marshes and lagoons (the largest *Etang de Vaccarès*, 46 sq. M.) and by arid plains. Drainage and reclamation are actively carried on; some parts are planted with vines, in others there are pastures, over which roam flocks and herds of half-wild sheep, cattle, and horses. The fauna and flora are interesting and varied. The dunes are partly planted with tamarisks and stone-pines; the beaver and the flamingo are occasionally seen. The whole region has a marked individuality of its own, and is especially attractive in spring; but in summer and autumn it is infested with mosquitoes and malarious. The Camargue is crossed by the lines to Les Saintes-Maries and to the salt-works at Giraud (see p. 518).

$7^1/_2$ M. *La Camargue*. We cross the *Petit-Rhône* and the Beaucaire

Canal (p. 477). 11 M. **St-Gilles-du-Gard** (Hôt. du Globe; pop. 6258) owes its origin to an abbey, founded by St. Gilles or St. Ægidius (d. 721) on the site of a colony of Massilian Phocæans. Pope Clement IV. (d. 1268) was born here. The *Church* has a 12th cent. *Portal, lavishly decorated with marble and stone reliefs, of great delicacy but much mutilated, recalling in style the portal of St-Trophime. The rest of the church, restored in the 17th cent., comprises a large crypt, with aisles, built in 1129-59, and a sacristy belonging to the original church. Behind the church is a tower containing a spiral staircase, called the *Vis de St-Gilles*, and near it, W., is a Romanesque house, recently restored. Branch-line to (9½ M.) *Bouillargues*, on the line from Nimes to Arles (p. 491).

22½ M. *Le Cailar* (p. 491). 24 M. *Aimargues*, junction for Aigues-Mortes (p. 491).—28 M. *Lunel* (p. 298).

From Arles to St-Louis-du-Rhône, 25½ M., railway in about 1½ hr. (4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.).—This line crosses the *Canal de Bouc*, and follows the left bank of the *Grand-Rhône* through a marshy plain, between the Camargue (p. 517) and the *Crau* (p. 502). To the right is the Salin-de-Giraud (see below).—25½ M. **St-Louis-du-Rhône** (Hôt. St-Louis; pop. 2702), a village of recent origin, has a good harbour at the mouth of the Rhone, the deposits of which are so great, that a tower, built in 1737 on the shore, is now 4½ M. inland, while four signal-towers on the river have similarly been rendered useless since Roman times.

From Arles to Les Saintes-Maries, 23½ M., local railway across the *Camargue* (p. 517) in about 1½ hr. (3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 35 c.). Return-ticket on Sun. and Thurs. in the bathing season 1½ fr.—Starting from the Gare de la Camargue (p. 513), this line runs W. of the Etang de Vaccarès (p. 517) and skirts the *Petit-Rhône*. A branch-line diverges for the (23½ M.) *Salin-de-Giraud*.—23½ M. **Les Saintes-Maries** (Hôt. de la Plage, de la Poste), a small and once prosperous town on the coast, formerly on an island in the Rhone, owes its name to Mary of Bethany, Mary, the mother of James, and Mary Magdalene, who, according to tradition, landed here with Martha (p. 501), Sarah their servant, Lazarus (p. 528), and St. Maximinus (p. 525). The *Church* (10th cent.), rebuilt in 1144, was restored by King René in 1449; with its small windows, battlements (view), and tower, it resembles a fortress. It contains the relics of the first two of the above-mentioned saints and, in the crypt, those of Sarah. In the centre of the church is a fountain, said to have welled forth at the arrival of the saints. On 24th and 25th May the church is the object of one of the most ancient and popular pilgrimages in Provence, and on the Saturday and Sunday after 22nd Oct. there is another of less importance. Many gipsies come here in honour of the black servant Sarah. Wireless telegraph station by the shore. To *Aigues-Mortes*, see p. 492.

From Arles to *Lyons* and *Marseilles*, see R. 66; to *Nimes*, see p. 491.

69. From Avignon to Aix *(Marseilles)* viâ Pertuis.

68 M. Railway in 4¼-5¾ hrs. (12 fr. 15, 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 40 c.). Views to the left; beyond Cavaillon to the right.

From Avignon to (15 M.) *L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue*, see p. 511. Then, far to the left, we see the rocky cirque of the Fontaine de Vaucluse (p. 511).

20½ M. **Cavaillon** (245 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Moderne, R. from 2½, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; pop. 9416), the Roman *Cabellio*, with remains of a triumphal arch, has an old cathedral, now *St-Véran*, consecrated

by Innocent IV. in 1251, with cloisters of that date to the right of the choir. Melons abound here.

From Cavaillon to Digne, $78^1/_2$ M., railway in $5^3/_4$-6 hrs. (14 fr. 20, 9 fr. 55, 6 fr. 30 c.; from Avignon, $99^1/_2$ M. in about $7^1/_2$ hrs., fares 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 5, 7 fr. 95 c.). — The line ascends, N.E., the valley of the *Coulon*. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Robion* (315 ft.), $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of *Taillades*, with its old château and the pretty source of the Boulon. 7 M. *Maubec*, 5 M. to the N.E. of which (omn.) is *Gordes*, with a 16th cent. château, now the Hôtel de Ville, and 2 M. farther the *Abbaye de Sénanque* (12th cent.). — 11 M. *Goult-Lumières*, with a pilgrimage-church. — 13 M. *Bonnieux*, 3 M. to the S., has mediæval ramparts and an old church (12th and 15th cent.). Farther on, to the left, we see the *Pont Julien*, a well-preserved Roman bridge over the Coulon, perhaps older than the time of Julian. — 20 M. **Apt** (750 ft.; Hôt. du Louvre; pop. 6336), on the Coulon, the ancient *Apta Julia*, is noted for its ochres and its sweetmeats. The church of *Ste-Anne*, of 1315-30, altered in the 18th cent., stands on two fine crypts of the 11th, containing sarcophagi, pagan altars, and Carlovingian sculptures. In the choir are paintings by Delpech (18th cent.); in the nave, Holy Family, by N. Mignard (1634), and a Byzantine painting on wood (John the Baptist; 15th cent.). From *Auribeau*, 5 M. to the S., we may ascend ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Grand-Luberon* (3690 ft.), the highest peak between the Coulon and Durance valleys. $32^1/_2$ M. *Céreste*, with ruins and an interesting church. We cross the *Largue* several times. — 40 M. *Lincel-St-Martin*, station for *St-Martin-les-Eaux* (two small pensions). 44 M. *St-Maime-Dauphin*, junction for ($4^1/_2$ M.) **Forcalquier** (Hôt. Lardeyret, des Lices; pop. 3004), a decayed little town, named after an ancient 'furnus calcarius' (lime-kiln), with a church (11th-17th cent.) and a Gothic fountain (1481). — We enter the Durance valley. 49 M. *Voix* (p. 520). Thence to *St-Auban*, see p. 520; from St-Auban to *Digne*, see p. 473.

From Cavaillon to Miramas (*Marseilles*), $22^1/_2$ M., railway in 1 hr. 10 to 1 hr. 35 min. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.). — $2^1/_2$ M. *Cheval-Blanc* (see below). The line turns S. and crosses the Durance. — $3^1/_2$ M. **Orgon** (Hôt. de Londres), a small town with a ruined castle and remains of ramparts. Lines to Avignon and Tarascon, see pp. 511, 501. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Lamanon*, on the line from Eyguières to Meyrargues (p. 517). — 15 M. **Salon** (Grand-Hôtel, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 14,019), which suffered severely from the earthquake of 1909, was the birthplace of Adam de Craponne (1519-59), the engineer of the first irrigation-canals in the Crau (p. 502). The church of *St-Laurent* (14th cent.) contains the tomb of Nostradamus, the astrologer (1503-66; see p. 501). Line to Arles, see pp. 517, 516. Another line runs to ($20^1/_2$ M.) *La Calade* (p. 521), through the scene of the serious earthquake of 11th June, 1909, which destroyed many villages and caused a loss of sixty lives. — $22^1/_2$ M. *Miramas* (p. 502).

The train nears the *Durance* and ascends its right bank. — 23 M. *Cheval-Blanc* (see above). On hills to the right are two ruined castles. — $30^1/_2$ M. *Mérindol*.

To the W., 2 M., is the picturesque *Gorge du Regalon*, part of which is a chasm, 330 ft. deep, barely wide enough for a passage.

$37^1/_2$ M. *Lauris*, with a 16th cent. château. — $40^1/_2$ M. **Cadenet** (Hôt. du Commerce; pop. 2703), dominated by a castle in ruins. The church contains a fine antique basin, used as a font. This was the birthplace of Félicien David (1810-76), the composer, and of André Etienne (1774-1838), the heroic 'Drummer of Arcole'.

48 M. *Pertuis* (buffet), and thence to Aix, see pp. 520, 521.

70. From Grenoble *(Lyons)* to Marseilles.

Comp. the Map, p. 477.

194 M. Railway in $9^1/_4$-$10^3/_4$ hrs. (34 fr. 15, 23 fr. 5, 15 fr. 5 c.). From Grenoble to *Aix*, $171^1/_2$ M., in $8^3/_4$-$9^1/_4$ hrs. (30 fr. 90, 20 fr. 85, 13 fr. 60 c.); thence to *Marseilles*, $22^1/_2$ M., in 55-80 min. (3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 45 c.). - *From Lyons to Marseilles* (comp. R. 56). 269 M., in 13-14 hrs. (47 fr. 70, 32 fr. 20 c., 21 fr.).

From Grenoble to ($109^1/_2$ M.) *St-Auban*, see pp. 439-441 and 472, 473. We leave the Digne line on the left and still descend on the right bank of the Durance. Opposite rise the curious **Aiguilles* or *Pénitents des Mées*, pinnacles of rock nearly 500 ft. high, visited from ($112^1/_2$ M.) *Peyruis-les-Mées*. To the S. of the station, $3^1/_2$ M., is *Ganagobie*, with a ruined priory of the 9th cent. and a church with a portal of the 12th. — $125^1/_2$ M. *Volx*. Lines to Avignon viâ Apt and to Forcalquier, see pp. 519, 518.

130 M. **Manosque** (1085 ft.; Hôt. Pascal, R. 2-5, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de Versailles; pop. 4853), a trading town, at the foot of the *Mont d'Or*, with its old signal-tower, has remains of old ramparts, notably the *Porte Saunerie* (14th cent.), nearest the station, and the *Porte Soubeyran*, at the N.W. end of the old town. The transitional church of *St-Sauveur* has an iron spire; *Notre-Dame* contains a statue of the Virgin of the 10th or 11th century.

Omn. daily to ($14^1/_2$, by direct road 8 M.; 2 fr.) **Gréoulx-les-Bains** (Hôt. de l'Etablissement, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. 3, P. from 11 fr.; Hôt. du Grand-Jardin, P. 7 fr.; Hôt. Nègre, Reille, in the town), prettily situated on the *Verdon*. The waters (98°), containing chlorates, sulphates, bromides, and iodides, are good for skin-diseases and rheumatism. Fine large park. Season May 15th to Sept. 15th. The village, $^1/_3$ M. to the E., is dominated by a château, built by the Templars in the 13th century. Near it are grottoes, once inhabited. — About 13 M. to the N.E. of Gréoulx (omn. from Manosque 4 fr.) lies **Riez** (Hôt. des Alpes, rustic), the Roman *Albece Reiorum*, with four Corinthian columns and other Roman remains. The *Temple*, an old baptistery, a curious rotunda with eight antique columns, perhaps of the 6th or 7th cent., was badly restored in 1818. - About $8^1/_2$ M. farther on in the same direction (omn.) is **Moustiers-Ste-Marie** (Hôt. du Belvédère), noted in the 17th-18th cent. for its faience, situated at the foot of lofty rocks, between which a gilded star is suspended by an iron chain, a votive offering by an ancient knight. Under it is the curious chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Beauvoir*. — A road leads S. by the *Pont d'Aiguines*, over the Verdon, to (6 M.) *Les Salles* (good aub.), then (1 hr. W.) to the superb *Fontaine des Sorps* or *de l'Evêque* (1300 ft.), with the ruins of a Roman bridge and of a villa of the Bishops of Riez. - Road to *Pont-de-Soleils* (p. 538), viâ (12 M.) *La Palud* (Hôt. Turrel).

We again near the pretty Durance. — $142^1/_2$ M. *Mirabeau* (785 ft.), with the château of the Mirabeau family. Omn. to ($13^1/_2$ M.) Gréoulx (see above).

$151^1/_2$ M. **Pertuis** (640 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. de Provence, du Cours; pop. 4973), junction for Cavaillon and Avignon (R. 69), has two old towers (13th-14th cent.) and a church with good sculptures.

To the N.E. (3 M.; omn.) lies *La Tour-d'Aigues*, which has a grand ruined château in the Renaissance style, with a mediæval keep.

AIX
1: 12.200
0 100 200 300
Mètres
Orphelinat
Ecole
Cathédrale
Boulv. François Zola
Ecole
Bd de la Mule Noire
Notre Dame
Anc Séminaire
Bd Bellegarde
Avenue de Vauvenargues
Capucines
St Sauveur
Anc Archevêché
Faculté de Droit
Bibliothèque
Etablissement Thermal
Bd du Roi René
Bd St Louis
Jardin Rambaud
Cours des Arts et Métiers
Rue de la Molle
Rue d'Italie
Rue Vendôme
Rue du Bon Pasteur
Rue Boulegon
Rue Cardinale
Rue Duquesne
Rue Suffren
Rue Fabert
Rue Frédéric Mistral
Rue Lapierre
Rue Lacépède
Rue Lamanon
Rue Lamartine
Rue Lamoricière
Rue Lapeyrouse
Rue Lapierre
Rue Lapierre
Rue Lapierre

The train now returns on the same line for $1^1/_2$ M. and then crosses the Durance. — $155^1/_2$ M. *Meyrargues* (675 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Terminus), junction for Eyguières (p. 517), with a fine old château, $1^1/_4$ M. to the left.

From Meyrargues to Draguignan (*Grasse, Nice*), 61 M., narrow-gauge line in $4\text{-}4^3/_4$ hrs. (8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 5 c.). Hilly country, interesting at places. $26^1/_2$ M. *Barjols* (995 ft.; Hôt. du Pont-d'Or; pop. 2194), with factories and tanneries, and pretty cascades near it. $42^1/_2$ M. *Salernes* (795 ft.; pop. 2511), producing terracotta tiles. To the right is a ruined château (12th cent.). At *Villecroze*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.E., are a pretty waterfall and several grottoes, one of which was converted in the middle ages into a fortress with a chapel. 51 M. **Lorgues** (780 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste; pop. 3062) has large brick-works, a fountain of the 15th cent., and a gateway of the 14th. Olive-trees are now abundant. 61 M. *Draguignan* (p. 537).

157 M. *Reclavier*. To the left is the Montagne de Ste-Victoire (p. 525). — 163 M. *Venelles*. To the left are the arches of the *Canal d'Aix* or *du Verdon*. — $164^1/_2$ M. *La Calade*, junction for Salon (p. 519). — $171^1/_2$ M. *Aix* (good buffet).

Aix.

Omnibus to the town 30, trunk 30 c.

Hotels. *Hôt. Nègre-Coste* (Pl. a; D, 3), 33 Cours Mirabeau, good, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ (wine extra), P. from 8, omn. $^1/_4$ fr.; *Hôt. de la Mule-Noire* (Pl. b; E, 3), Rue Lacépède, R. from $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. c; C, 3), 63 Rue Espariat, R. from 2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. from 7, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Sextius & Etablissement Thermal* (Pl. B, C, 1), R. from 2, B. 1, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 8 fr.; *Hôt. du Palais* (Pl. d; E, 2), Rue Chastel.

Baths at the Etablissement $^3/_4$-1 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Rue du Lycée. — Syndicat d'Initiative, 15 Rue Thiers.

The Churches are usually closed 12-3.

Aix, or *Aix-en-Provence* (580 ft.; pop. 29,836), the old capital of *Provence*, is the seat of an archbishop and a university.

Aquæ Sextiæ, the oldest Roman colony in Gaul, owed its name jointly to its thermal waters (p. 525) and the Consul Sextius Calvinus, by whom it was colonized in 123 B.C. In 102 Marius defeated the Teutones in the vicinity (p. 525). Little now remains of the monuments which embellished Aix before the barbaric invasions. From these it recovered slowly and then became the capital of Provence, with a refined court where the Provençal language was fostered. It was annexed to the French crown in 1481. In 1536 it was taken by Charles V., who proclaimed himself King of Arles and Provence, but had to evacuate it two months later. Aix suffered from religious strife in the 16th and 18th centuries. It is noted for its olive-oil and its cakes.

From the station (Pl. C, 4) the Av. Victor-Hugo leads N. to the *Place* (Pl. C, 3) and *Fontaine de la Rotonde*, with statues of Justice, Agriculture, and Art. Here, to the E., flanked with figures of Industry and Art, begins the *Cours Mirabeau* (Pl. C-E, 3), a shady promenade between the old and the new town, with three other fountains, the *Fontaine des Neuf-Canons*, the *Fontaine Chaude*, with mineral water, and a third with a statue of King René (by David d'Angers), the friend of the troubadours (1409-80).

From the Fontaine Chaude the Rue du Quatre-Septembre, passing the *Fontaine des Quatre-Dauphins* (1667), leads S. to the Boul. du Roi-René, where, a little to the left, is the large *Muséum* (Pl. E, 4) of natural history, opened in 1905. (Adm. free Sun. and Thurs. 2-5, in winter 1-4; at other times, fee.)

The Rue Cardinale leads E. from the last-named fountain to **St-Jean-de-Malte** (Pl. E, 3, 4), a fine Gothic church of 1234-64, with a lofty stone tower (14th-15th cent.).

Interior. The 1st, 3rd, and 4th chapels on the left contain sculptures by *Chr. Veyrier*, a pupil of Puget. The 4th also has two paintings by *R. Levieux*. In the left transept is the **Tomb of Alphonse II.*, Count of Provence (d. 1209), with his statue and those of his son and granddaughter; the monument was destroyed in 1793, but restored in 1826. Picture here by *Levieux*. Pictures in the right transept by *Jouvenet*, and in the 4th chapel on the right by *Finsonius* (p. 515).

The adjoining building, the old Commandery of St. John, now contains the **Musée** (Pl. E, 4), founded in 1821, a collection of sculptures, antiquities, and pictures. Adm. on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4; to strangers on other days also. Catalogue of the sculptures, antiquities, etc. (1882), $2^1/_2$ fr.; of the pictures, etc. (1900), $1^1/_2$ fr.

Ground Floor. In the Vestibule are *Antique Sculptures*. Right side, 305-307. Gallic stelæ with reliefs; 298. Christian sarcophagus; 268. Torso of Apollo. End-wall, Egyptian antiquities. — Left side, *209. *Persian Warrior*, School of Pergamos, antique copy of one of the statues erected at Athens by Attalus I. in 239 B.C.; 297. Sarcophagus with passage of the Red Sea. End-wall, 276. Sign of a vetinerary surgeon; 259. Double hermes with Greek portraits.

Parallel Gallery. Casts. Also pictures (192. *Unknown Master*, Siege of Aix by the Duc d'Epernon in 1593); screen with the Fête-Dieu, a festival introduced by King René in 1462; sculptures, coins, etc.

Gallery I. on the left. Sculptures. 64. King René, by *David d'Angers*, model of the statue at Angers. — Gallery II, on the left. 812. *Ramus*, Fisherman; 743. *Al. Charpentier*, Young mother (relief); 815, 814. *Truphème*, Mirabeau (model), Reverie; *Duret*, Neapolitan fisherman.

First Floor. To the left of the staircase: Cabinet (I), with engravings and faïence. — Room II. Granet Bequest: Right. 84. *Hédouin*, Reapers (1852); 21. *Brascassat*, Argus and Io (1827); 58. *Dubufe*, Prisoners of Chillon; 82. *Guillemot*, King René signing a pardon; 163. *Signol*, Curse of Noah; below, fine Greek relief and small antiques; 119. *Luminais*, Maternal affection; 185. *Watelet*, Old quays at Lyons; 87. *Ingres*, Zeus and Thetis (1811); below, bust of woman (Italian relief of 15th cent.); 53. *J. L. David*, Portr. of a boy; 63. *Feyen-Perrin*, Parisienne at Cancale. In the centre, bronzes, small antiques, terracottas, etc. — Room III. Modern pictures. Right, 138. *R. Ponsón*, Gulf of Bandol; 43. *Coste*, The harbour awakes; 126. *Moutte*, Port of Marseilles; 171. *Truphème*, Dictation; 754. Bust of Vanloo, by *G. Coquelin*. Also ivories.

Room IV. Rostan Donation: Pictures by *Drolling*, *P. Flandrin*, and *Devéria*; at the end, *Hipp. Flandrin*, Portr. of Dr. Rostan (1790-1866); also miniatures, statuettes, etc. — Rooms V and VI. Pictures and drawings by *F. M. Granet* (of Aix; 1775-1849). Also, in R. V, 359. *P. de Hooch*, Interior; 362. *Ingres*, Man's head; 363. *J. Jordaens*, Return of Ulysses; 391. *Flemish School of 16th Cent.*, Adoration of the Magi (triptych); 339. *L. Cogniet*, Granet; 368. *N. Mignard*, Mars and Venus; 780. Bust of Granet. In R. VI, centre of right wall, *360. *Ingres*, Granet.

We return to R. III, and to the right enter the Gallery (VII) of drawings, mostly by *J. A. Constantin*. To the left, a mummy. Opposite are the rooms of the ancient paintings, the most valuable in the gallery.

Room VIII. French. Right, 95. *Largillière*, Naiad; 18. *Bourdon*, The halt; 240. *Fh. de Champaigne*, Bishop of Toul (1648); 234. *J. van Breda*, Battle of Leuze (1691); 142. *P. Puget*, Portr. of himself; 96. *Largillière*. Portrait; 177. *Vanloo*, Lady gardener. 79. *Greuze*, Triumph of Galatea; 127. *Bros. Le Nain*, Soldiers at cards; 188. *School of Fontainebleau*, Peace; 179. *J. Vernet*, Landscape. — 94. *Largillière*, Portr. of two ladies; *154, 153. *Rigaud*, Gaspard de Gueidan; *612. *Quentin de la Tour*, Marshal Villars (1743); *Rigaud*, 152. Gaspard de Gueidan, 156. Portr. of a soldier; *93. *Largillière*, Lady as Flora (1730). — 155. *Rigaud*, Portrait (1713). — Sculptures: *776, *777. *Houdon*, Cagliostro and the Bailli de Suffren (1786).

Room IX. German, Dutch, Flemish. Right, Landscapes. 319. *A. van der Neer*, Moonshine; 318. 317, 316, 314. *P. Neeffs*, Church interiors; 373. *Terburg (?)*, Proscription; 239. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Pompone de Bellièvre; 374. *Terburg (?)*, Singing-lesson; 315. *P. Neeffs*, Church interior; 362. *J. Steen*, Adoration of the shepherds; 368. *J. Livens*, Joseph's coat; 281. *M. van Hellemont*, Family concert. 390. *P. Wouverman*, Landscape; 387. *G. van Wittel*, View of Rome. — 346. *Rubens*, Portr. of a woman; 303. *Metsu (?)*, Music-lesson; 336. *Van Ravesteyn*, Portr. of a woman; 334. *F. Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; 253. *G. Dou*, Hermit praying; 295. *Th. de Keyser*, Portrait (1626); 337. *Rembrandt*, Portr. of himself (ca. 1659); *300. *Master of Flémalle*, Virgin, St. Peter, St. Augustine, and a prior (ca. 1430); 283. *School of Holbein*, Sir Thos. More; 248. *Cuyp*, Portr. of a woman (1649); 296. *Th. de Keyser*, Burgomaster; 345. *Rubens*, Portrait. — 765. Bust of Baron de Fabregoules, founder of the Musée (1867).

Room X. Italian. Right, 443. *Caravaggio*, Salome; 471. *Maratta*, Adoration of the Magi; 474. *Bassano*, Pilgrims of Emmaus; 446. *Guercino*, Vision of St. Theresa. — 477 (at the end), *Preti Calabrese*, Martyrdom of St. Catharine of Alexandria; 444. *Caravaggio*, St. Paul the hermit. — 461. *Cima da Conegliano (?)*, Madonna and Child; 453. *Boltraffio (?)*, Adoration of the Child. — *Ann. Caracci*, Death of St. Joseph. — *609. *P. Puget*, Bust of Louis XIV. when a youth (?); glass case with miniatures; 1080. Sphinx in bronze.

From the Musée the Rue Cardinale and then the Rue d'Italie lead to the Place Forbin (Pl. E, 3), at the E. end of the Cours Mirabeau. Thence the Rue Thiers leads N. to the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 2), on the site of a Roman mausoleum and the palace of the Counts of Provence. On the N., in the Place des Prêcheurs (Pl. D, E, 2), rises a fine *Fountain* (1761), with medallions of Sextius Calvinus (p. 521), Charles III., last sovereign Count of Provence, Louis XV., and Louis XVIII., last titular count.

The handsome church of the **Madeleine** (Pl. E, 2), of 1703, has a modern Renaissance façade.

Interior. In the last chapel on the left is an Annunciation of the *French School* (15th cent.). Left transept, Angel presenting the Child Jesus with the instruments of his Passion, by *Vanloo;* Mary Magdalene, by *M. Serre*. Right transept, above the altar, Visitation, by *R. Levieux*. At the end of the nave, a statue of the Virgin, by *Chastel*.

The Rue des Arts-et-Métiers leads N.E. from the church to the boulevards and the *Fontaine St-Louis*, beyond which is the well-equipped *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. F, 2, 1). Opposite is the public *Jardin Rambaud*.

At the end of the Boul. St-Louis is the *Fontaine Granet*, with a bust of the painter (p. 522) on an antique column. The Boul. Notre-Dame leads thence W., passing near the Cathedral (left) and

the curious monument of *Joseph Sec* (Pl. C, 1), erected by himself in 1792.

The ***Cathedral of St-Sauveur** (Pl. C, 1), in the N. quarter of the old town, a church of very early origin, dates in its present form from the 11th cent.; the choir is of 1285; one aisle was added in the 14th cent., and another to the N. of it in the 17th, so that the original nave is now the S. aisle. The superb *Doors (1505-8) of the Gothic *Portal* are protected by shutters, which are opened by the sacristan (last door on the right, before the choir). The reliefs represent prophets and sibyls, in niches adorned with garlands and fruits. The *Tower*, 210 ft. high, dates from 1323-1425.

Interior. To the right is an octagonal *Baptistery* (6th cent.), said to occupy the site of a temple of Apollo, but rebuilt in 1577. It contains eight antique columns, six in green marble and two in granite, and the Seven Sacraments, paintings by Aix artists (1821-49). In the nave, on the left, the Doubting Thomas, by *Finsonius* (1613). On the right two triptychs (closed): *The Burning Bush, with King René, Queen Jeanne de Laval, and saints, and an Annunciation in grisaille outside, executed for King René by *Nic. Froment* in 1475-6. The other, by an unknown master, consists of four small pictures of the 14th cent., scenes from the Passion (outside modern). In the choir, Flemish tapestry of 1511, with scenes from the life of Christ and the Virgin and portraits of ladies of the English court, originally destined for Canterbury Cathedral. In the chapel of St-Mitre, behind the high-altar, are the fine sarcophagus of the saint (5th cent.) and over the altar the Miracle of St. Mitrus, on wood *(School of Nic. Froment)*. On the high-altar, below, is the Raising of Lazarus, a relief by *Veyrier*. In the 1st chapel of the left aisle (1482) is the altar of St. Anne, from the Grands-Carmes: in the centre, the Virgin, the Child, and St. Anne; on the right, St. Martha and the Tarasque (p. 501); on the left, St. Maurice. The 4th chapel, same aisle, contains an Adoration of the Magi, of the *School of Perugino*.

Adjoining the Cathedral on the S. are small Romanesque *Cloisters* and the old *Archevêché* (Pl. C, D, 1; apply to concierge; fee), containing several works of art and interesting Beauvais tapestry. Near it is the *Chapelle de la Miséricorde*, with good paintings and a miraculous Virgin.

Opposite the Cathedral is the *University* (Faculté de Droit; Pl. C, 1); in front (1895) is a bust of *Fabri de Peiresc* (1580-1637), a patron of letters, art, and science.

We return to the centre of the town by the Rue Gaston-de-Saporta, leading to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), of 1652-68, with its clock-tower of 1510. In the court is a statue of Mirabeau, by Fr. Truphème, and on the staircase one of Marshal Villars, by Nic. Coustou. The *Bibliothèque Méjanes*, founded in the 18th cent., contains 160,000 vols. and 1351 MSS., including King René's Book of Hours, illuminated by himself, and a missal of 1422. Adm. daily, except Sun. and Mon., 9-11 and 1-5; in winter 1-4 and 8-10; closed Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th.

In the same square are the *Halle aux Grains* and a fountain of 1755, crowned with an antique column.

From the Hôtel de Ville the Rue des Cordeliers leads W. to

the *Cours Sextius*, at the N. end of which is the well-organized **Etablissement Thermal** (Pl. B, C, 1). Of the Roman baths the foundations only are left. The waters (93-97°), slightly charged with bicarbonate of soda, are useful in cases of rheumatism, nervous maladies, dyspepsia, etc. In the garden is the octagonal *Tour de Toureluco* (14th cent.), a relic of the old ramparts, now a reservoir.

In the Cours Sextius, to the right as we return, is the church of *St-Jean-Baptiste* (Pl. B, 2; 17th cent.). In the Rue Espariat, E. of the Place de la Rotonde, is the church of *St-Esprit*, or *St-Jérôme* (Pl. C, 3; 18th cent.), with a triptych (1505) attr. to Francia. Opposite rises a tower of 1494.

From Aix to *Avignon*, see R. 69; to *Rognac* (Aqueduc de Roquefavour, Marseilles), see p. 502. To *Marseilles* by tramway, see p. 535.

To the E. of Aix. $3^1/_2$ M., is *Le Tholonet* (good aub.), with a modern château and two barrages (one Roman), forming the 'Petite Mer'. — The ascent of the **Montagne de Ste-Victoire** (3315 ft.), the name of which recalls the victory of Marius (see below), is made either from *Vauvenargues* ($8^1/_2$ M. to the N.E.), or direct from ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Les Cabassols*, whence a bridle-path ascends to the old monastery. Higher up is the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Croix de Provence* (3105 ft.; view), E. of which is the *Roc*, the highest point.

Beyond Aix the Marseilles line crosses the Arc by a long viaduct. Fine views. — $178^1/_2$ M. **Gardanne** (Buffet; Hôt. Truc; pop. 4242), centre of a coal-district.

From Gardanne to Carnoules *(Nice)*, 49 M., railway in $2^1/_4$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. (8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). — 5 M. *La Barque*, junction for Aubagne (p. 535). — $12^1/_2$ M. *Trets*, important under the Romans and in the middle ages, with ramparts of the 12th-13th cent. and an old castle. — 15 M. *Pourrières* ('Campi Putridi'), scene of the victory of Marius, B.C. 102. — 23 M. **St-Maximin** (Hôt. du Var, de France; pop. 2514) contains the finest Gothic **Church* in Provence (13th-15th cent.), built over a much older crypt. It contains a large *Reredos, 94 stalls (end of 17th cent.), and many old paintings, incl. a 16th cent. altar-piece. In the crypt are four interesting sarcophagi (4th cent.?), including that of St. Maximinus (p. 518), one of the first apostles in this region. In the sacristy is shown the cope of St. Louis of Anjou, Bishop of Toulouse (d. 1297). To the S.W. ($7^1/_2$ M.; omn. 50 c.) is *Nans* (hotels), whence a road ascends to the (5 M.) *Sainte-Baume* (carr. from St-Maximin at least 20 fr.; p. 535). Omn. also from St-Maximin to *St-Zacharie* (12 M.; p. 535). — $26^1/_2$ M. *Tourves* (aub.), with the grand ruined **Château de Valbelle*. 35 M. **Brignoles** (Hôt. Fabre-de-Pitard, de la Cloche-d'Or; pop. 4541), once the summer residence of the Counts of Provence, whose château is now the Sous-Préfecture. Near it is a 13th cent. house. Omn. to Méounes (p. 537). — $41^1/_2$ M. *Forcalqueiret-Garéoult*, with extensive castle-ruins. — 46 M. *Bèsse* (Hôt. Gonnet), $^3/_4$ M. to the left, on a small lake. — 49 M. *Carnoules* (p. 537).

181 M. *Simiane* has a castle with a 13th cent. keep. — 185 M. *Septèmes*, with chemical works. We cross the Marseilles Canal. — $187^1/_2$ M. *St-Antoine*. We sight the Mediterranean to the right. — 191 M. *Ste-Marthe*, nearing which we see on the left a modern tower crowned with a statue of the Virgin.

194 M. *Marseilles* (p. 526).

71. Marseilles.

Stations. *Gare St-Charles* (Pl. F, 2), the most important, with a buffet and a hotel (see below; departure-platform on the right); *Gare du Prado* (Pl. H, 7), for the S.E. quarters, with branch from La Blancarde (p. 535); *Gare du Vieux-Port* (Pl. B, C, 5), *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C, 1, 2), and *Gare d'Arenc*, farther on, goods-stations.—Hotel-omnibuses $^3/_4$-1$^1/_2$ fr. Cabs, see p. 527. There are also Omnibus de Famille (office, 17 Rue Grignan).

Hotels. First-class: **Gr.-Hôt. du Louvre & de la Paix* (Pl. a; F, 4), 8 Rue Noailles, R. from 4, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 4$^1/_2$, D. 6 fr., with a dépendance, *Palace Hotel & Rest. de la Réserve* (S. of the town; see below); *Gr.-Hôt. de Noailles & Métropole* (Pl. c; E, 4), 22-24 Rue Noailles, R. from 4, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6 fr. (wine extra); **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b; F, 4), 26-28 Rue Noailles, R. from 4$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6 fr.; **Régina-Hôtel* (Pl. f; D, 3), Place Sadi-Carnot, R. from 4, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6 fr.; *Hôt. Bristol* (Pl. w; E, 4), 19-23 Rue Cannebière, with the *Rest. de l'Univers*, R. from 5, B. 1$^1/_2$ fr.—*Gr.-Hôt. Beauvau*, 4 Rue Beauvau (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), R. 3-9, B. 1$^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 3 or 4 fr.; *Hôt. de Genève* (Pl. m; D, 4), 3 Rue des Templiers, good, R. from 4, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt. du Petit-Louvre* (Pl. d; E, 4), 16-18 Rue Cannebière; *Hôt. de Castille & de Luxembourg* (Pl. e; E, 5), Rue St-Ferréol, corner of Rue Jeune-Anacharsis, R. from 3, B. 1$^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. des Phocéens* (Pl. i; E, 4), 4-6 Rue Thubaneau, with the good *Rest. Isnard*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. de Rome & de St-Pierre* (Pl. l; E, 4), 7-11 Cours St-Louis, frequented by the clergy, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. 1$^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Continental* (Pl. j; D, 4), 6 Rue Beauvau, R. from 2$^1/_2$, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, P. from 8$^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. de Provence* (Pl. q; E, 4), 12 Cours Belsunce, with rest., R. from 3, B. 1, L. 2$^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Universel* (Pl. r; E, 3), 28bis-30 Cours Belsunce, with rest., L. 2-2$^1/_2$, D. 2$^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. de la Californie & Colonial*, 42-44 Cours Belsunce, with rest., R. 2-4, L. 2$^1/_2$, D. 2 fr.

Near the Gare St-Charles: **Hôt. de Russie & d'Angleterre*, 31 Boul. d'Athènes (Pl. E, 3), R. from 1, B. 1$^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4 fr. (wine extra); *Hôt. de Bordeaux & d'Orient* (Pl. k; E, 3), 11-13 Boul. d'Athènes, variously judged; *Hôt. Lafayette*, 9 Allées des Capucines, corner of Rue Lafayette (Pl. F, 3), R. from 2, B. 1, L. or D. 2$^1/_2$ fr.

Hôtels Meublés. **Terminus-Hôtel* (Pl. g; F, 2), at the Gare St-Charles, R. from 5, B. 1$^1/_2$, L. or D. 3$^1/_2$ fr.; *Grand-Nouvel-Hôtel* (Pl. u; F, 4), 10 Boul. du Musée, good, R. from 4, B. 1$^1/_2$ fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. du Commerce & des Négociants* (Pl. p; E, 4), 33 Cours Belsunce, R. from 3, B. 1 fr.; *Modern Hotel* (Pl. s; D, 4), 50 Rue Cannebière, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Riche & du Vingtième-Siècle* (Pl. v; E, 4), 1 Rue Cannebière, R. from 3, B. 1$^1/_2$ fr.; *Touring-Hôtel* (Pl. t; E, 4), 28a Cours Belsunce, R. from 3, B. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de la Poste* (Pl. o; E, 3), corner of Rue Colbert and Rue d'Aix, good, R. from 2$^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. des Princes* (Pl. h; E, 4), 12 Place de la Bourse, R. from 2$^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. n; D, 3), 15 Rue Colbert.

Restaurants. **La Réserve* (see above; 'Palais de la Bouillabaisse'), Chemin de la Corniche (p. 534), first-class, with superb view; *Roucas-Blanc*, Chemin de la Corniche, good, L. 4, D. 5 fr.—**Isnard* (see above); *Provence* (see above), good; *Basso-Brégaillon*, 3-5 Quai de la Fraternité (shell-fish, 'bouillabaisse'); *Mistral*, 7 Quai de la Fraternité, L. 2$^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; *Pascal*, 27 Place Thiers; *Brass. de Strasbourg*, 11 Place de la Bourse; *Brass. de Munich*, 17 Rue Paradis; *Au Rosbif*, 7 Place de la Bourse, good (Duval style); *Californie* (see above); *Paris*, 26 Rue des Récollettes, plain but good.—As oil is largely used instead of butter, the Provençal cuisine will not always appeal to the palate of strangers. The speciality of Marseilles is the *Bouillabaisse* (Prov. *bouiabaisso*), extolled by Thackeray, a kind of thick soup, made of fish boiled in oil, flavoured with laurel-leaves, onions, garlic, and tomatoes, and coloured with saffron. The soup is poured on slices of bread, and the fish served separately. *Brandade* is a kind of cod-fish stew; *Aïoli* is a mayonnaise with oil and garlic. Oysters and unboiled drinking-water should be avoided.

The chief Cafés are in the Rues Cannebière and Noailles.

Cabs. With 1 horse, per drive $1^1/_2$, per hour $2^1/_2$ fr.; with 2 horses $2^1/_2$ or 3 fr.; trunk 25 c.; if the cab is sent for, 50 c. per drive extra. The tariff applies to every place within the limits of the annexed Plan, except to places beyond the Boul. Notre-Dame and de la Corderie. The tariff should be asked for. — Motor Cabs. Up to 800 m. 1 fr., for every 400 m. more 20 c.

Electric Tramways (fare 10, outside the town 10-15 c.). From the *Gare St-Charles* (Pl. F, 2) to the *Allées de Meilhan* (Pl. F, 4) or to the *Place Castellane* (Pl. F, 7). — From the *Cours St-Louis* (Pl. E, 4) viâ the Rue de Rome and the Prado to the *Corniche* (p. 533), and back viâ Endoume and the Boul. de la Corderie (15 c.). — From the *Jardin Zoologique* (Pl. H, I, 2) viâ the Cours du Chapitre, Quai de la Fraternité, and Rue Breteuil to the *Boulevard Vauban* (Pl. D, E, 7). — From the *Cours du Chapitre* (Pl. F, 3) viâ the Rue de Rome, Cours Pierre-Puget, and Boul. Notre-Dame to the *Boulevard Vauban* (Pl. D, E, 7). - From the *Jardin Zoologique* (Pl. H, I, 2) viâ the Boul. de Longchamp and Boul. des Dames to the *Place de la Joliette* (Pl. C, 2). — From the *Place de la Joliette* (Pl. C, 2) viâ the Rue de la République and the Rue Breteuil to the *Boulevard Vauban* (Pl. E, D, 7). Lines to the environs, see p. 534.

Local Steamboats. 'Bateaux-mouches' across the *Vieux-Port* 5 c.; from the Vieux-Port to the *Pharo* (Pl. A, 5) 15 c.; from La Joliette to the *Bains des Catalans* 15 c. From the Vieux-Port to the *Château d'If* (p. 534), in calm weather, 1-3 fr. return. From the Quai de la Fraternité (Pl. D, 4, 5) once daily to Sausset (p. 535; $2^1/_4$ fr.). To *Port-de-Bouc* (p. 502), daily, $2^1/_2$ fr. — **Rowing Boat** across the *Vieux-Port*, 1 pers. 40 c., each pers. more 15 c.; to or from a vessel in the harbour 20 and 10 c.; trunk 50 c., hand-bag 10 c.; per hour 1 fr., each pers. more 25 c.

Steamboat Lines. *Peninsular & Oriental* (Estrine & Cie., 18 Rue Colbert), to London and Port Said; *North German Lloyd* (W. Carr, 16 Rue Beauvau), to Naples, Genoa, Constantinople, Alexandria, etc.; *German E. African Line* (W. Carr), to Southampton, Tangier, Naples, and Port Said; *Bibby* (Watson & Parker, 8 Rue Beauvau), to Liverpool, Port Said, etc.; *British India* (G. Budd, 8 Rue Beauvau), to Plymouth, Genoa, Port Said, etc.; *Rotterdam Lloyd* (Ruys & Co., 29 Rue de la République), to Southampton, Port Said, and India; *Messageries Maritimes* (3 Place Sadi-Carnot), to Naples, Constantinople, Alexandria, Port Said, etc.; *Générale Transatlantique* (9 Quai de la Joliette), to N. Africa, Malta, etc.; *Navigation Mixte* (54 Rue Cannebière), to N. Africa, Palermo, etc.; *Chargeurs Réunis* (Worms & Cie., 28 Rue Grignan), to Dunkirk, Genoa, and Naples; *Fraissinet* (5 Rue Beauvau), to Ajaccio or Bastia (see p. 595), and Leghorn; *Pacquet* (4 Place Sadi-Carnot), to Oran, Tangier, etc.

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 11bis Rue Noailles; *Lubin*, 14 Rue des Feuillants; *Voyages Universels*, 16 Rue Cannebière; etc.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Rue Colbert; also at the Gare St-Charles, Bourse, 55 Allées des Capucines, Place St-Ferréol, etc.

Theatres (closed in summer). *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. E, 5), Place Ernest-Reyer ($1/_2$-6 fr.); *Gymnase* (Pl. F, 4), 4 Rue du Théâtre-Français (65 c. to $5^1/_2$ fr.). - Cafés-Concerts. *Variétés-Casino* (Pl. E, 4; $1^1/_4$-6 fr.), Rue Noailles; *Alcazar* (Pl. E, 3; 1 fr. 10 c. to 5 fr.), 42 Cours Belsunce; *Palais de Cristal* (Pl. F, 4; same prices), 32 Allées de Meilhan; *Palace-Casino de la Plage* (p. 534; in summer, $1^1/_2$-4 fr.). — *Modern Cinéma*, 55-57 Rue St-Ferréol.

Baths. *Maures Hammam*, 14 Allées de Meilhan; *Castellane*, 172 Rue de Rome; *Bains des Allées*, 64 Allées de Meilhan; *Grand-Bains de Marseille*, 13 Rue de la République; *Phocéens*, 27 Rue Paradis. Sea Baths, on the Chemin de la Corniche. *Bains des Catalans*, in the bay of that name (Pl. A, 5, 6; p. 534; 20-60 c.; steamboat, see above); *Bains du Roucas-Blanc* and *du Prado* (see Plan, p. 533).

Physicians. *Dr. Ed. Hawthorn*, 286 Rue Paradis; *Dr. P. Gouin* (speaks English), 82 Rue Sylvabelle; *Dr. Rodocanachi* (speaks English), 25 Rue de l'Arsenal.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, 25 Rue St-Ferréol (Pl. E, 4, 5); *Société Générale*, 24 Rue Noailles; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 1 Place St-Ferréol; *Société Marseillaise*, 63 Rue Paradis. — *American Express Co.*, 9 Rue Beauvau.

Consuls. British Consul-General, *M. C. Gurney*, 8 Rue des Princes; office-hours 10-12 (in summer 9-1) and 3-5; open Sat. morning only. — American Consul-General, *A. Gaulin*, 10 Cours Pierre-Puget (10-12 and 2-4).

English and American Church (*All Saints'*; Pl. E, 6), 4 Rue de Belloi; services at 8, 10.30, and 3.30; chaplain, *Rev. B. Moutray*, 16 Boul. Rivet.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 2 Rue Paradis.

Marseilles (pop. 550,619), capital of the department of the *Bouches-du-Rhône* and head-quarters of the 15th army-corps, is the chief seaport and the second city of France. It has a Faculty of Science and is the seat of a bishop. It is superbly situated on a bay of the *Gulf of Lions*, backed by limestone hills. Though the oldest town in W. Europe, Marseilles has neither classical nor mediæval remains of importance.

Marseilles, Lat. *Massilia*, Gr. *Massalia*, was founded about 600 B.C. by Phocæans, on the site of a village of the Salyes. It was occupied by the Carthaginians in 535, after the naval battle of Aleria (p. 597), which compelled the Phocæans to seek refuge in S. Italy, but it was recaptured by the latter about 480. Ere long the Massilians became masters of the sea. They founded new colonies, such as Nice, Antibes, La Ciotat, and St-Gilles, and they explored part of the coasts of Africa and even of N. Europe. In 153 and 125 B.C., when menaced by hostile tribes, Massilia invoked the aid of Rome, but retained her independence until, having sided with Pompey, she was besieged and captured by Julius Cæsar in 49 B.C. Under the Empire Massilia had several famous schools. Christianity was introduced by St. Victor in the 3rd cent., or even, according to the legend, by the risen Lazarus (p. 518). The town was sacked by the Visigoths and the Burgundians and destroyed by the Saracens, but having recovered from these disasters it became part of the Kingdom of Arles, being governed by a viscount and the bishop. In 1218 it became independent, but having been conquered by Charles of Anjou about 1250, it fell under the sway of the Counts of Provence, who ruled over it until their dominions were annexed to France in 1481. It had been sacked by Alphonso of Aragon in 1423, but successfully resisted the Constable Bourbon in 1524. On several other occasions the citizens showed their spirit, as in refusing to recognize Henri IV. until 1596, and also during the war of the Fronde. It was therefore deprived of its privileges by Louis XIV. in 1660. In 1720-21 a terrible pestilence carried off 40,000 of the inhabitants (comp. p. 529). In 1793 the citizens sided with the Girondists and suffered fearfully under the Terror. — The *Marseillaise*, the republican battle-hymn, composed by Rouget de l'Isle at Strasbourg in 1792, is said to derive its name from the Marseillais who sang it when taking part in the attack on the Tuileries. — Among other celebrities, Thiers (1797-1877) was born at Marseilles.

The prosperity of Marseilles as a seaport was greatly increased by the conquest of Algiers (1830) and the construction of the Suez Canal (1869), and in 1912 the total tonnage of vessels trading with it was 18½ millions, but it has formidable rivals in Trieste and Genoa. The imports in 1912 amounted to 4,527,327 tons, and the exports to 2,855,173. The chief imports are coal, cereals (from Russia, N. Africa, Turkey, India, and N. America), oil-seed, hides, leather, wool, sugar from Réunion and Java, coffee from Brazil, pepper, cocoa, sheep from Algeria, and other live-stock. The exports are largely the products of local industry: flour, oil, soap, tiles, nautical requisites.

Marseilles is divided into four great quarters by two main arteries, crossing each other at the *Cours St-Louis* (Pl. E, 4), the chief focus of traffic. Thence diverge, S.W. the Rue Cannebière, N.E. the Rue Noailles, S.E. the Rue de Rome, and N.W. the Cours Belsunce, the last three being prolonged under different names.

The ***Cannebière** (Pl. D, E, 4), the name of which is derived from the Greek 'cannabis' (hemp; hence rope-walk), leads from the Cours St-Louis to the Vieux-Port and is the chief boast of the citizens: 'Si Paris avait une Cannebière, ce serait un petit Marseille'. It is reached from the *Gare St-Charles* (Pl. F, 2) by the Boul. d'Athènes, Boul. Dugommier, and Rue Noailles.

The **Bourse** (Pl. D, E, 4; business hours 11-12 and 4-6), on the N.W. side of the Cannebière, erected in 1852-60, is preceded by a Corinthian portico and adorned with fine sculptures. On the first floor is the superb *Chamber of Commerce*. This wealthy society, dating from 1650, organized the African Company, established the first consulates, and waged war against the Algerian pirates. In recent times it has built the Bourse at a cost of nine million francs, and completed the harbour. In the Place de la Bourse (Pl. E, 4), is a monument of *Pierre Puget* (p. 531).

A few paces W. lies the ***Vieux-Port** (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), the *Lakydon* of the Phocæans, a basin of about 70 acres, now used by small craft only, and enlivened by the busy 'mouches' (p. 527). Its quays present an interesting scene (beware of pickpockets). The entrance is protected by two forts: S. the *Fort d'Entrecasteaux* (Pl. B, 5), built by Vauban for Louis XIV., and N. the *Fort Grosse-Tilly* (Pl. B, 4), whose tower bears an inscription recalling the 2500th anniversary (1899) of the town's foundation. A canal connects the Vieux-Port with the Bassin de la Joliette (p. 530). On a hill to the S.E. is seen Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde (p. 533).

The mouth of the Vieux-Port is crossed by a **Transporter Bridge** (Pl. B, 4, 5), with its moving platform suspended some 10 ft. above the water (passage in 2 min.; 5 c.). Fine view from the N. tower (245 ft.; lift 60, up and down 75 c.).

On the Quai du Port, on the N. side of the Vieux-Port, rises the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 4), of 1663-83, adorned with good sculptures. At the E. end of the same quay is the **Santé**, or Health Office (Pl. B, C, 4), the hall of which contains the *Musée de la Consigne*, five paintings and a marble relief relating to the plague.

To the N. of the Vieux-Port lies the old town, with its labyrinth of narrow streets, thronged with the denizens of the port, many of whom are Italians (one-fifth of the population). The busy and picturesque scene is witnessed on the way to the Cathedral, especially near the Halles au Poisson. In the 19th cent. several great thoroughfares were carried through this quarter, notably the handsome *Rue de la République* (Pl. D, C, 4-2), $^3/_4$ M. long.

The ***Cathedral of Ste-Marie-Majeure** (Pl. B, C, 3), or '*La Major*', on a terrace to the N.W. of the old town, overlooking the Bassin de la Joliette, is a sumptuous neo-Byzantine church, the largest built in the 19th cent., and is lavishly adorned with marble and mosaics. The material is white and dark green stone, recalling the Italian churches. Length 153 yds.; height of dome 200 ft. It was erected in 1852-93 by *Vaudoyer*, *Espérandieu*, and *Révoil*, but is still unfinished; it has cost over 16 million francs and is to cost 6 millions more. The interior, consisting of a nave with aisles and galleries, is very imposing. Adjacent, on the right, are relics of the *Old Cathedral of St-Lazare*, on the site of a temple of Diana (shown by sacristan; fee). In the left aisle is the fine monument of St. Lazarus, by Fr. Laurana and Thomas of Como (1481), and to the left of the high-altar is a fine Holy Sepulchre, in faience, by Luca della Robbia.

To the S.E., in front of the old *Evêché* (Pl. C, 3; now a police-office), is a bronze statue of *Bishop Belsunce* (1671-1755), commemorating his heroism during the great plague of 1720 (p. 528).

The **Bassin de la Joliette** (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), preceded by the *Avant-Port Sud*, is the southernmost of the basins constructed since 1850, and is 57 acres in area. It is here that most of the large steamers are berthed. Farther N., beyond the *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C, 1, 2), are other large docks, flanked with quays and warehouses. It is worth while to take a walk on the *Jetée*, a breakwater $2^3/_4$ M. long, which has cost over 50 million francs.

From the Bassin de la Joliette the Boul. des Dames leads to the Place d'Aix (Pl. D, 3). The *Triumphal Arch*, in the centre, was erected in 1825-32 in memory of the Duke of Angoulême's victory at the Trocadero near Cadiz (1823), but was decorated, after 1848, with reliefs by David d'Angers and Ramey, representing the victories of Napoleon I., and now bears the inscription: 'A la République, Marseille reconnaissante'.—The *Rue d'Aix* descends thence to the busy *Cours Belsunce* (Pl. E, 3, 4). To the right, where these streets meet, the old town is pierced by the Rue Colbert, with the *Hôtel des Postes* (Pl. D, 3; 1889-91).

The Cours Belsunce, ending at the *Cours St-Louis* (p. 529), where the two great arteries of the city cross each other, is prolonged to the S.E. by the Rue de Rome (p. 532). We turn to the left into the *Rue Noailles*. No. 5 is the *Institut Colonial* (open daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5). From the end of the Rue Noailles the Boul. Dugommier, leading to the Gare St-Charles (p. 526), branches to the left, and the Boul. du Musée (Pl. F, 4), with the *Lycée*, the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*, and the *Public Library*, to the right. The library (open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-12, 2 to 4 or 5, and 7 or 8 to 10; closed in Aug.) contains 120,000 vols., 1707 MSS., 143 incunabula, and a fine collection of Marseilles coins.

The Rue Noailles is continued N.W. by the fine *Allées de Meilhan* (Pl. F, 4), which pass the *Faculté des Sciences* (Pl. F, 3) and lead to the square in front of St-Vincent-de-Paul, with the *Monument des Mobiles des Bouches-du-Rhône,* by J. Turcan (1894), in memory of natives of the department who fell in Algeria in 1871. The church of **St-Vincent-de-Paul** (Pl. F, 3), on the site of a church of the Augustinians, erected by Reybaud and Pougnet in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., with a handsome façade and two towers, dominates a great part of the town. Near it, to the left, is the *Cours du Chapitre* (Pl. F, G, 3), in line with the *Boulevard de Longchamp* (Pl. G, H, 3, 2), ascending to the palace, nearly 1 M. from the Rue Noailles.

The ***Palais de Longchamp** (Pl. H, 2), built in 1862-9 by *Espérandieu*, is a grand edifice in the Renaissance style. In the centre is a triumphal arch, connected by Ionic colonnades with two large side-buildings containing the museums. A bassin in front, whence a cascade descends over steps, contains a colossal group, by *Cavelier*, representing the Durance between the Vine and Wheat, on a chariot drawn by four bulls. The friezes of the arch and of the museums are likewise by Cavelier. Right and left are Tritons and Genii by *Lequesne*. The animals at the entrance to the garden are by *Barye*. The roof of the colonnades affords a superb view.

The **Musée des Beaux-Arts,** in the building to the left, is open daily, except Mon. and Fri., 9-12 and 2-5 in summer, 9-12 and 2-4 in winter (Oct.-March); closed 20th-30th April, 20th-31st July, and 20th-31st October.

Ground Floor. The Central Gallery contains modern sculptures. Right: 971. *Allar*, Hecuba and Polydorus (bronze relief); 985. *Carrier-Belleuse*, Psyche. Left: 1036. *Croisy*, Foundation of Marseilles; 1072. *Icard*, The foolish virgins; 976. *Allouard*, Héloïse at the Paraclete; *Vignon*, Daphne; 1048. *E. Delaplanche*, Child on a tortoise (bronze); 1059. *Frère*, Oriental singer; 1097. *Poitevin*, Child with marbles (bronze); 1131. *Ramus*, First thoughts of love. Between the windows are busts 1054. *A. Etex*, Death of Hyacinthus (bronze).

Room on the Right (of the entrance). Casts. Right wall, *Barthołomé*, *Model of the Monument aux Morts (Père-Lachaise, Paris).

Room on the Left, at the end of the Gallery, devoted to *Pierre Puget* (1622-94; p. 529), sculptor and painter, contains originals and copies. Originals: 1104, 1105. Faun, unfinished painting; 1108. Louis XIV. on horseback; 1109. Salvator Mundi.

The Cabinets to the left and right contain paintings and drawings by *Puget*.

First Floor.—Staircase. *Marseilles, a Greek colony, and Marseilles, Gate of the East, mural paintings by *Puvis de Chavannes* (1869). Decorative sculptures. In front of the entrance to the galleries, 1049. *Delaplanche*, Il Pecoraro (bronze).

Central Room. Left: 582. *De Troy*, The letter. Right: 184, 185. *Blain de Fontenay*, Flowers and fruit; between them, 164. *Duplessis*, Portr. of Blain; portraits by *Rigaud*, *Gros*, *Duparc*, *Greuze*, etc.; 583. *De Troy*, Plague in 1720 (p. 528).—902. *Sir Ant. More*, Portr. of a noble; 924. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape (damaged).—930. *Seghers*, King David; 900 (above), *Van Mol*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Rubens*, 915. Adora-

tion of the Shepherds, 916. Resurrection. *914. Boar-hunt (ca. 1615; animals by P. de Vos?; presented by Napoleon I.); 909. *Pourbus the Younger*, Philip William of Orange; 868. *De Crayer*, Man between Virtue and Vice; 864. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Apotheosis of Mary Magdalene; 943. *Bol*, King of Poland; 933. *Van Veen*, Paul on the way to Damascus; 932. *D. Teniers*, Apes; 863. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Assumption; 734. *Maratta*, Card. Cibò; 753. *Tintoretto*, Doge Morosini; 802. *Botticelli*, Madonna and Child; 841. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis; *788. *Perugino*, Holy Family with saints; 839. *Ribera*, Tavern scene; 836. *Pereda* (Spanish; d. 1669), Descent from the Cross. *361. *Nattier*, Duchess of Châteauroux; *Mignard*, Young lady; 574. *Tocqué*, Comte de St-Florentin; 191. *Fragonard*, Allegory of Marseilles; 124. *Coypel*, Intercepted letter; 582. *De Troy*, Reader. Glass cases with faience.

First Room on the Left (of the entrance). Modern pictures. Right, 47. *Boucher*, Boat-load of grass. - *430. *J. F. Millet*, Mother and child (1860); 478. *Regnault*, Judith and Holofernes; 628. *F. Ziem*, Quai St-Jean. - 78. *Clément*, Fréd. Mistral; 75. *Chaplin*, The dream; 135. *Daubigny*, Coast-scene at Villerville; 453 (above), *P. de Chavannes*, Return from the chase (1859). - 244. *Hébert*, Portrait; 488. *Ribot*, Oboe-player; 108. *Courbet*, Stag by the water; *Corot*, 100. Ash-tree, 99. View in the Tyrol; 627. *Ziem*, Entrance to the Vieux-Port. - 968. *Stevens*, Ash-Wednesday. — Second Room on the Left. 364. *Oudry*, Dog-fight; drawings by *Puvis de Chavannes:* 362. *Nattier*, Venus and Cupid; 287. *Largillière*, Captain of the guard under Louis XV.; 622. *Watteau*, Promenade.

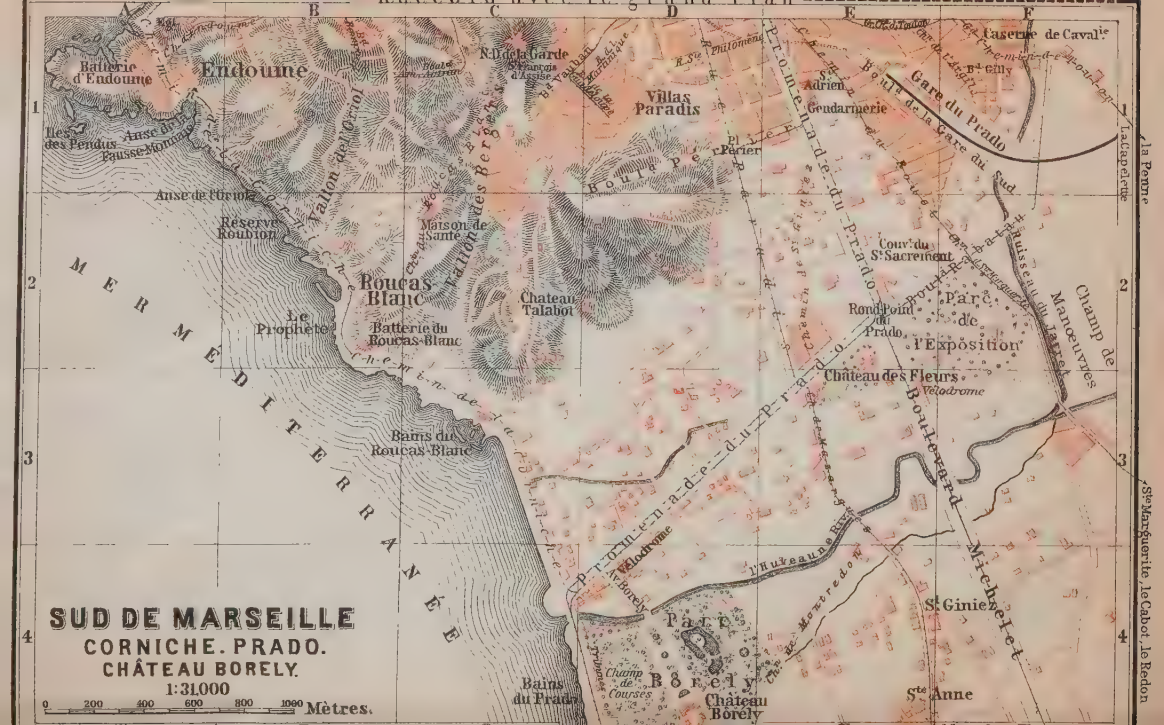
Room on the Right (at the end of the gallery). Provençal School. Right, 593. *Vayson*, Bulls of the Camargue. - 555. *Simon*, Sheep at pasture. — 106. *Coste*, Morning at the new port of Marseilles; 490-494. *Ricard*, Portraits; 5. *Allègre*, Port of Marseilles; 352. *Montte*, Unloading wheat; 238. *Guindon*, Arrival of fishermen at the Quai St-Jean. — 553. *Silbert*, St. Marinus of Dalmatia; 68. *Casile*, Quay at Avignon. In the centre, *Foucon*, Venus leaving the bath, statuette.

The **Natural History Museum**, in the building to the right, is open at the same hours as the Musée des Beaux-Arts. The rooms and the staircase are decorated with encaustic paintings of antediluvian animals, Provence scenery, etc.

Behind the palace lies a small *Jardin Public*, at the end of which is the mouth of the town-aqueduct (p. 502). To the left is a column with a bust of Lamartine. On the right is a small *Zoological Garden* (Pl. H, I, 2; adm. free), a pretty promenade.

The *Rue de Rome* (Pl. E, F, 4-6), leading S.E. from the Cours St-Louis (p. 529), is the main artery of the S. quarters. On the right, to the W. of the Place de Rome, rises the **Préfecture** (Pl. E. 6), facing the Place St-Ferréol, a sumptuous building in the Renaissance style (1861-7). The street terminates at the *Place Castellane*, containing a monumental *Fountain*, by A. Allar (1911), with a marble figure of Marseilles (26 ft. high) and figures of the Sea, the Rhone, the Source, and the Torrent.

A little to the W. of the Place de Rome, at the beginning of the Cours Pierre-Puget, is the pretty *Fontaine Estrangin*, with sculptures by A. Allar. The shady *Cours Pierre-Puget* leads through the fashionable quarter to the promenade of that name (p. 533). On the right is a square with a statue of *Berryer* (1790-1868), advocate and statesman.


SUD DE MARSEILLE
CORNICHE. PRADO.
CHÂTEAU BORELY.
1:31,000
0 200 400 600 800 1000 Mètres.
Endoume
Batterie d'Endoume
Iles des Pendus
Anse de la Fausse-Monnaie
Anse de l'Oriol
Réserve Roubion
Le Prophète
Roucas Blanc
Batterie du Roucas-Blanc
Maison de Santé
Vallon de l'Oriol
Vallon des Bergers
Chateau Talabot
Bains du Roucas-Blanc
Bains du Prado
MER MÉDITERRANÉE
N.D. de la Garde
Villas Paradis
Gendarmerie
Gare du Prado
Caserne de Cavalie
Boula de la Gare du Sud
Couvt du St Sacrement
Rond-Point du Prado
Parc de l'Exposition
Château des Fleurs
Vélodrome
Champ de Manœuvres
Boulevard Michelet
Promenade du Prado
Chemin de la Corniche
Vélodrome
Av. Borely
Champ de Courses
Parc Borely
Château Borely
l'Huveaune Riv.
St Giniez
Ste Anne
Ste Marguerite, le Cabot, le Redon
la Penne
La Capelette

The **Palais de Justice** (Pl. D, 5), in the same square, is by Martin (1858-62). The pediment of the Ionic portico contains reliefs representing Justice. The Salle des Pas-Perdus is adorned with figures of Solon, Justinian, Charlemagne, and Napoleon I.

The *Promenade Pierre-Puget* (Pl. C, D, 6), laid out on one of the reservoirs of the aqueduct (pp. 502, 532), is adorned with an antique column bearing a bust of Puget. Higher up is a statue of *Abbé Dassy* (1808-88), founder of the Blind Asylum close by. Fine view of the harbour.

On the N. the Promenade is skirted by the *Boulevard de la Corderie* (Pl. D-B, 5-6; tramway, see p. 527), on the N. side of which rises the church of **St-Victor** (Pl. C, 6), a relic of a powerful abbey founded by St. Cassianus (d. ca. 440), and several times rebuilt, for the last time in the 13th cent., when it was fortified with crenellated towers. The crypt (adm. on application) contains old tombs.

To the N.W. are the Pont Transbordeur (p. 529), the Fort d'Entrecasteaux (p. 529), and on a rocky promontory the *Château du Pharo* (Pl. A, 5), presented to the town by the ex-Empress Eugénie, and now the *Ecole de Médicine*. Garden open to the public. The present *Phare*, or lighthouse, is farther out (Pl. A, 4).

The best view of the city and environs is obtained from the church of ***Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde** (Pl. D, 7; 530 ft.), situated on a bare and fortified hill to the S. of the Vieux-Port, and a great landmark for sailors.

Ascenseur (Pl. D, 7) from the Rue Cherchell to a point 300 yds. from the church. (Fare up 60, down 30, return 80 c.; on Sun., and before 9 a.m., 40, 20, 50 c.) Tickets incl. lift are issued on the tramways (p. 527; up 70 or 50 c., there and back 1 fr. or 70 c.). — Steps ascend the S. end of the Boul. Gazzino (Pl. D, 6, 7).

Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, a mediæval sanctuary, has been replaced by a fine modern church in the neo-Byzantine style, designed by Espérandieu (1864). Over the façade rises a belfry, 150 ft. high, crowned with a colossal statue of the Virgin. The interior, with lateral chapels, is adorned with mosaics. On the high-altar is a silver figure of the Virgin under a bronze-gilt canopy, above which is a sailing-vessel in mosaic. The walls and vaulting are covered with the votive offerings of sailors. In the crypt is a Mater Dolorosa by Carpeaux. The terrace affords a splendid *View of the city, harbour, and environs. The mistral is sometimes very trying here.

The Chemin du Roucas-Blanc descends S.W. from Notre-Dame to (40 min.) the ***Chemin de la Corniche** (Pl. A, 6; small Pl. A-C, 1-4; tramway, see p. 527), which begins a little beyond the Fort d'Entrecasteaux and follows the coast, partly hewn in the rock, to ($4^1/_2$ M.) a point beyond the Prado (p. 534). This road, which is shadeless and pleasant in cool weather only, affords superb *Views

of the bay, with the islands of If. Ratonneau, and Pomègues (see below). It passes the *Anse des Catalans* (Pl. A, 5, 6; baths, see p. 527) and the *Batterie d'Endoume* (small Pl. A, 1), where we may visit the aquarium of the Laboratoire de Zoologie Marine. We next come to the old *Réserve Roubion* (small Pl. B, 2; Palace Hotel and Rest. de la Réserve, see p. 526), the *Roucas-Blanc* (small Pl. B, C, 2; baths, see p. 527), and the Promenade du Prado (Rest. Palace Casino de la Plage; baths, see p. 527).

The **Prado** (Pl. F, 7; small Pl. E, 1-3, D, 3, 4; tramway, see p. 527), like the Chemin de la Corniche, is a favourite walk, especially on summer evenings and on Sun. afternoons in winter. It is a beautiful avenue, 2 M. long, leading from the Place Castellane, at the end of the Rue de Rome, to the ($^3/_4$ M.) Rond-Point du Prado, and thence to the right to the ($1^1/_4$ M.) coast, where it joins the Chemin de la Corniche.

Near this, to the left, is the **Parc Borély* (small Pl. D, 4), a well-stocked botanical garden, with fine trees and a race-course. The **Château Borély,** built in the 18th cent., contains an important Musée d'Archéologie (open Sun. and Thurs., 2 to 4 or 6; on other days, except on race-days, for a fee). Entrance at the back.

Ground Floor. Rooms I-III contain Greek and Roman sculptures and inscriptions, several of them found at Marseilles; tombs in the form of temples; school-boy's tablets (Nos. 64-67); in R. II, Attic tomb-relief (No. 96).—Rooms V-VIII. Egyptian antiquities, sarcophagi, sculptures, inscriptions, statuettes, vases, amulets, Græco-Egyptian antiquities.

First Floor. Antique glass, vases, terracottas, antiquities from Cyprus, prehistoric relics; mediæval and modern works of art, ecclesiastical objects, etc.; Chinese and Indian curiosities.

Excursions. Steamer from the Vieux-Port (see p. 527) to the famous **Château d'If,** on the islet of that name (2 M. to the W.). The castle, described by Dumas in his 'Monte Cristo', is a keep built in 1529, once used as a state-prison. Its chief dungeons are shown (1 fr.), incl. those of Mirabeau and Louis-Philippe-Egalité. Fine view of the bay. (Small café.)—To the W. are the fortified islands of *Ratonneau* and *Pomègues*, connected by an embankment; adjacent is the *Port du Frioul*, where vessels undergo quarantine. The Romans called this group of islets 'Insulæ Phœnices', from an ancient Phœnician settlement. Farther away, S.W., is the islet of *Le Planier*, with a large lighthouse.

From the Boul. Dugommier (Pl. E, F, 3, 4) Tramways run N.E.: to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Château-Gombert*, whence we may visit (2 M.; omn. 20 c.) the large *Grotte de la Loubière* (845 ft.).—To ($3^1/_2$ M.) *La Rose;* thence omn. to (2 M.) *Les Olives*, $^3/_4$ M. from which are the stalactite *Grottes Monnard* (50 c.).—To (7 M.) *Allauch*, with Roman walls and an old church, and (8 M.) *Le Logis-Neuf;* thence an ascent of 2 hrs. to *Notre-Dame-des-Anges* (1890 ft.; hôtel-sanatorium), at the foot of the *Pilon du Roi*, an isolated rock (2330 ft.; difficult climb of $^1/_2$ hr.; view).—From the Cours St-Louis (Pl. E, 4) and the Square de la Bourse (Pl. D, 3, 4), S.E., to *Mazargues*, with a château where Charles IV. of Spain was imprisoned in 1811.—From the Gare de Noailles (Pl. E, F, 4) to *Aubagne* (p. 535; 40 c.), viâ La Pomme, St-Marcel, and St-Menet; to *Camoëns-les-Bains* (p. 535; 15 c.), viâ St-Pierre, La Pomme, and La Valentine.

From Marseilles to *Lyons* (Paris) by the *Rhone Valley*, see R. 66; viâ *Aix* and *Grenoble*, see Routes 70, 56. To *Toulon*, *Nice*, and *Ventimiglia*, see R. 72.

From Marseilles to *Aix* (p. 521), 18 1/2 M., electric tramway in 1 3/4 hr. (1 1/2 or 1 fr.), hourly from the Quai de la Fraternité (Pl. D, 4).

From Marseilles to Rognac, 17 1/2 M., by the local *Ligne de l'Estaque*, starting from the Gare St-Charles. — 4 1/2 M. *St-Louis-les-Aygalades*, also on the main line (p. 503), near the pretty Vallée des Aygalades. — 7 M. **L'Estaque** (Hôt. Château-Fallet, L. 4, D. 5 fr.; Hôt. des Bains-de-Mer, with the Rest. Mistral; Hôt. de la Falaise), on the coast, a favourite seabathing resort, birthplace of Pierre Puget (p. 531). Motor-omn. thence twice daily to (11 1/2 M.; 2 fr.) *Sausset* (Hôt. Beau-Rivage, Phion-Girard), a seaside and winter resort, reached also by steamer from Marseilles (see p. 527). — 17 1/2 M. *Rognac* (p. 502).

Excursions to the *Sainte-Baume*, *Cassis*, *La Ciotat*, see R. 72.

72. From Marseilles to Ventimiglia.

161 1/2 M. Railway in 5 3/4-9 1/4 hrs. (29 fr. 30, 19 fr. 85 c., 13 fr.). — To *Toulon*, 41 1/2 M., in 1-2 hrs. (7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.); to *Cannes*, 120 1/2 M., in 3 3/4-6 3/4 hrs. (21 fr. 75, 14 fr. 65, 9 fr. 55 c.); to *Nice*, 140 M., in 4-8 hrs. (25 fr. 20 c., 17 fr., 11 fr. 10 c.); to *Monaco*, 149 M., in 5-8 1/2 hrs. (26 fr. 90, 18 fr. 15, 11 fr. 85 c.); to *Mentone*, 154 1/2 M., in 5 1/4-9 hrs. (27 fr. 90, 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 25 c.). — Views to the right. — Trains de luxe from Paris to the Riviera, viâ Lyons and Marseilles, see p. xiii and the Indicateur. The 'Côte-d'Azur Express' from Paris (in winter only) reaches Nice (675 1/2 M.) in 14 hrs. (24 hrs. from London).

Steamers (far preferable to the railway on account of the splendid views of the coast) of the Fraissinet Cie. (p. 527) on Fri. to *Toulon* (8 or 6 fr.; also by the Corsica boat, p. 595) and *Nice* (15 or 10 fr.); on Mon. to *Nice*; on Wed. to *Nice* and *Genoa* (30 fr., incl. food); on Sun. to *Genoa*. — Hamburg-American line, see p. 567.

The line, at first a little inland, traverses an undulating country. Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is seen to the right. — 2 1/2 M. *La Blancarde*, junction for the Gare du Prado (p. 526). — 4 1/2 M. *La Pomme*, on the Huveaune. — 5 1/2 M. *St-Marcel*. — We cross the Canal de Marseille (p. 502). — 7 1/2 M. *St-Menet*.

To the N., 2 1/2 M., is **Camoïns-les-Bains** (400 ft.; Hôt. de l'Etablissement), a summer resort with lime and sulphur springs (for rheumatism and skin-diseases). Tramway to Marseilles, see p. 534. The *Croix de Garlaban* (2125 ft.), 3 3/4 hrs. N.E., is a splendid point of view.

10 1/2 M. **Aubagne** (Buffet; Hôt. du Cours; pop. 9774), in a fertile plain, once a lake, has many potteries. Tramway to Marseilles, see p. 534.

Branch-line viâ (6 M.) *Auriol* and (10 1/2 M.) *Valdonne*, with lignite mines, to (19 1/2 M.) *La Barque* (p. 525).

From Aubagne or Auriol to the Sainte-Baume, a pleasant excursion in spring or autumn. From Aubagne omn. daily (in 4 hrs.; 5 fr.) to the Hôtellerie de la Sainte-Baume; motor-omn. in summer (6 fr.). From Auriol omn. to (5 1/2 M.; 50 c.) *St-Zacharie* (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or); then 8 M. by a rough road (carr. 10-15 fr.) to the *Hôtellerie de la Sainte-Baume* (2135 ft.), on the *Plan-d'Aups*, 3/4 hr. below the grotto. The E. part of the plateau is clothed with a superb **Forest*, interesting to botanists and intersected by good paths. To the E. rises a huge isolated rock, in which is the **Sainte-Baume**, the grotto to which Mary Magdalene (p. 518) is said to have retired to end her days. It has been converted into a chapel and is now a pilgrim-resort, especially on Whit-Sunday, Corpus Christi, and 22nd July. Descending from the grotto, we find (5 min.) a path ascending

to the (20-25 min.) crest of the hill and, to the right, to (10 min.) the *St-Pilon*, a rock with a small chapel (3260 ft.; immense panorama: view-indicator). Keeping to the left, we may mount the arête to the *Joug de l'Aigle* (3685 ft.) and the *Pointe des Béguines* (3785 ft.; *View), the culminating point of the chain, 1¾ hr. from the hotel.

17 M. **Cassis** (425 ft.), station for the (2 M.; omn.) small port of that name ('Carsicis Portus'; Hôt. Cendrillon, Lieutaud), with a ruined castle. Excellent white wine.

Very noteworthy are the ***Calanques**, narrow creeks hollowed out in the limestone rocks. From the W. end of the harbour we walk to the (20 min.) calanque of *Port-Miou*. We follow its bank, W., and cross a small col to *Port-Pin*, or else go on to the ruined battery of *Pointe-Cacáu* (1¼ hr.; *View). Farther W. is the calanque of *En-Vau*, the finest of them all (boat from Cassis, to be recommended in calm weather only, 5-7 fr.; 3 hrs. there and back). From Cassis we may walk to La Ciotat in 2½ hrs. over the (1 hr.) *Pas de la Colle*, or in 3-3½ hrs. by a rough path along the crest of the *Baou Canaille* (1305 ft.).

We pass Ceyreste, on the left, and obtain a beautiful view of the Golfe des Lecques to the right.—23 M. *La Ciotat-Gare.*

Branch-line, viâ (½ M.) *Ceyreste*, the ancient Citharista, with ancient remains, to (3 M.) **La Ciotat** (Hôt. du Commerce, de l'Univers; pop. 9975), a seaport finely situated on a bay dominated by the curious *Baous de l'Aigle* (510 ft.), beyond which lies the little *Ile Verte*. The Promenade de la Tasse is prolonged by the pretty road to Les Lecques. The great dockyards of the Messageries Maritimes are open to visitors. Sea-bathing on the N. of the town (rest.).

27½ M. *St-Cyr-la-Cadière*, station for (1½ M.; omn.) *Les Lecques* (Gr.-Hôt. des Lecques, Hôt. de la Plage), a sea-bathing place. To the S., ½ M., are a few vestiges of *Tauroeis*, or *Tauroentum*, destroyed by Cæsar.

31½ M. **Bandol** (Hôt. des Bains, outside the town, good; Hôt. Beau-Rivage), a small port and winter resort, on a pretty bay. Immortelles largely cultivated. Far off, to the right, are seen *Cap Sicié* and the *Iles des Embiers*.—36 M. *Ollioules-Sanary. Ollioules*, see p. 549. *Sanary*, formerly *St-Nazaire* (Hôt. de la Tour, St-Nazaire, des Bains; Syndicat d'Initiative; pop. 3008), is a small sea-bathing and winter resort, 1¼ M. to the right.

38½ M. *La Seyne-Tamaris-sur-Mer*, station for *Tamaris* (3 M.; p. 549; omn.) and (¾ M.; omn.) **La Seyne** (Hôt. de la Méditerranée; pop. 22,093), a seaport, with the large dockyards of the Société des Forges et Chantiers, which employ 4000 hands. Steamer from Toulon, see p. 547; tramway to Toulon and Les Sablettes, see p. 547; omn. to Reynier, see p. 549.—On the left are the two forts of St-Antoine, backed by Mont Faron (p. 549).

41½ M. **Toulon** (buffet; p. 546). We leave the coast.—46½ M. *La Garde*, with the ruined Château St-Michel (1583) to the left.

48½ M. *La Pauline* (rest.), junction for Hyères (p. 550). To the left is a modern chapel, with sculptures by Pradier.—52 M. *Solliès-Pont*, centre of the cherry-culture and beautiful in early spring. On a hill lies *Solliès-Ville*, with a church on the site of a temple of the sun.

A road (omn.) ascends, N.W., the pretty valley of the Gapeau to (6 M.) *Le Martinet* and 8 M. *Méounes* (Hôt. Trotobas), with its interesting church. Omn. to Brignoles (p. 525). From Le Martinet a road leads through a beautiful forest to (2¼ M. the modern Carthusian monastery of **Montrieux-le-Jeune,** abandoned in 1901. The (1 M.) ruins of the *Old Monastery* (11th cent.; hôt.-rest.) are reached by returning to the bridge and then turning to the left. To the S. of the new monastery are (3 M.) the **Aiguilles de Valbelle*, curious dolomite rocks.

61 M. *Puget-Ville*, amid olives, at the foot of a hill crowned with a 12th cent. tower. — 63½ M. *Carnoules* (buffet; hotel), junction for Gardanne (p. 525). — 65½ M. *Pignans* (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or). To the right, on a peak of the Montagnes des Maures (p. 553), is the (2¼ hrs.) hermitage of *Notre-Dame-des-Anges* (2555 ft.; superb view, with indicator). We pass through cuttings in the red sandstone into a fertile plain.

75 M. *Le Luc et Le Cannet* (Hôt. Terminus, plain). *Le Luc* (Hôt. du Parc, de la Poste) is a small town, 2 M. to the W., in a pretty valley. On the Toulon road is a ruined church (13th cent.); on the hill, ¼ hr. N., is the 'Pigeonnier des Masques', a castle-ruin (view).

In the plain, S.W. of Le Luc, 2 M. from the station, lies *Pioule-les-Eaux*, with sulphur and lime springs. — Excursions to *Le Cannet-du-Luc*, on a hill 1 M. to the N. of the station, with ramparts and a 12th cent. church (view); from the station to (18½ M. to the S.E.; omn. 2¼ fr.) *Cogolin*, passing (12 M.) *La Garde-Freinet* (p. 554); to (6 M. to the N.) *Le Thoronet*, with its Cistercian abbey (12th cent.), 2 M. farther on; to *Entraigues* (1½-2 hrs.; see below), viâ Le Cannet or from the station by a road farther E.

81 M. *Vidauban* (Hôt. de Provence, Continental, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.), with the chapel of *Ste-Brigitte* on a red sandstone rock.

The road to Lorgues (p. 521; omn. thrice daily) ascends the Argens valley to (3 M.) *Entraigues*. A little beyond a natural bridge crosses to a little café, with a fine view of the *Cascade de l'Argens* (55 yds. wide, 33-50 ft. high). Lower down, the river passes through a curious cleft in the rock, 160 yds. long. Two natural tunnels here form the **Perte de l'Argens.** Between them is a chimney (with another waterfall), which may be descended by means of steps and ladders. Below the lower bridge are other falls; on the right bank is the ancient underground chapel of *St-Michel-sous-Terre.*

We now descend the beautiful valley of the *Argens*, the Roman Argenteus, and cross it near the *Château d'Astros*, with a castle-ruin rising above it.

84½ M. *Les Arcs* (205 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Bataillier), with a market for cattle and cocoons.

From Les Arcs to Draguignan, 8 M., railway in ½ hr. (1 fr. 45, 1 fr., 65 c.). — 5½ M. *Trans.* — 8 M. **Draguignan** (590 ft.; Hôt. Bertin, well spoken of, R. from 2½, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Féraud; Syndicat d'Initiative; pop. 9974), capital of the department of the *Var* (comp. p. 547), lies at the foot of the *Malmont* (1995 ft.) and on the *Nartuby*. It was founded in the 5th cent., but was unimportant until 1797. On arrival we cross the Place du Champ-de-Mars to the fine Boul. de l'Esplanade. On the right is the theatre; to the left are the *Allées d'Azémar*, with superb plane-trees. At the end of the boulevard rises the *Préfecture*. To the left of the theatre runs the Rue de la République; No. 9 contains the *Musée-Biblio-*

thèque (open daily, except Mon., 2-4; entrance in the Rue du Musée). On the left of the Castellane road, 3/4 M. to the N.W., is the *Pierre de la Fée*, a fine dolmen. From Draguignan to *Meyrargues*, see p. 521.

From Draguignan to Castellane, 38 M., omn. daily in 9 hrs. (7 fr.). — The road passes through (7 M.) *Le Plan de Châteaudouble* and the gorges of the Nartuby, above which the village is picturesquely perched on the left. 20 M. *Comps* (3090 ft.; Hôt. Bain), with a castle-ruin and a 12th cent. church. From (30 1/2 M.) *Pont-de-Soleils* a picturesque road diverges to the left to La Palud and Moustiers-Ste-Marie (20 1/2 M.; p. 520), affording fine views of the imposing **Gorges du Verdon*. — 38 M. **Castellane** (2370 ft.; Hôt. du Levant, du Commerce; pop. 1519), with relics of mediæval ramparts, lies at the foot of a bold rock, crowned with the chapel of *Notre-Dame-du-Roc*. Motor-omn. to Grasse, see p. 561; railway to St-André-de-Méouilles (p. 580) under construction.

From Draguignan to Grasse *(Nice)*, 40 M., in 3-3 1/4 hrs. (5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 95 c.), by the narrow-gauge Chemin de Fer du Sud, continuing the line from Meyrargues (p. 521). Station (buffet) adjoining the other. Picturesque scenery; extensive views on the right. — 10 M. *Callas*. To the right, on a steep hill, lies Claviers. — 13 1/2 M. *Claviers*. Fine view from the Chapelle de Ste-Anne (2050 ft.). The line soon reaches its highest point (1340 ft.). — 23 M. *Fayence* (hotel), a picturesque place to the left, near the *Château du Puy* and the village of *Tourettes*. — Beyond (31 M.) *Tanneron* we cross the *Siagne* by a *Viaduct, 250 yds. long and 235 ft. high, grandly situated. — 40 M. *Grasse* (buffet). The station (875 ft.) is half-way up the hill, S.E. side, some way from the P.L.M. station (p. 561).

At (89 1/2 M.) *Le Muy* (Hôt. Sermet, tolerable; pop. 3060), to the left, is a tower from which the Provençals in 1536 shot the Spanish poet Garcilaso de la Vega, whom they mistook for Charles V. On the left rises the *Colle de Rouet* (1840 ft.).

Excursions. To the N., 6 M., is the *Pont de Pennafort*, in a picturesque gorge (with chapel and waterfall). To the S. of the station we follow the Ste-Maxime road to the Argens bridge; then a path upstream to the *Défilé des Bagarèdes* (3 hrs. there and back). — Beyond the bridge, a road to the right leads to the (35 min.) chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Roquette*. Near it (guide useful) are the curious 'couloirs' of *St-Trou, Four des Fées*, and *Jeu-de-Ballon;* at a farm (1/2 hr.) we rejoin the road. We may thence ascend (1 hr.) the *Trois-Croix-de-Roquebrune* (1215 ft.; splendid view), an isolated red-sandstone hill.

98 M. **Fréjus** (Hôt. du Midi, R. 2, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; Hôt.-Rest. Troin; better quarters at St-Raphaël; pop. 4002), the Roman *Forum Julii*, possesses interesting Roman remains.

Its former importance is shown by its old enceinte, five times as large as the present. The harbour, now filled up by alluvial deposits, was made by Augustus, who sent to it most of the galleys taken from Antony at Actium (B.C. 31) and founded a colony of veterans here. Fréjus was the birthplace of the poet Cornelius Gallus (B.C. 69-26), whom Ovid counted first among the Roman elegiac poets, Agricola, the general (39-93), Abbé Sieyès (1748-1836), and the song-writer Désaugiers (1772-1827).

The **Arènes**, an amphitheatre dating probably from before the time of Septimius Severus (193-211), is reached in 5 min. by turning to the left by a fountain near the station. The axes measure 125 and 90 yds., and the building held about 9100 spectators. The pillars and part of the gallery running round under the seats are still preserved. Behind it, to the N., is a mound, from which are seen relics of the Roman ramparts.

The town lies to the right of the exit from the station. The Rue de la Liberté leads to the Place du Marché, with a bust of *Désaugiers* (p. 538). Straight on is the Rue Sieyès, to the left the Rue Nationale, and to the right the Rue Grisolle. The last, continued by the Rue Montgolfier, leads across the railway to the site of the ancient *Harbour*, which was connected by canals with the sea and with the Argens, and measured 656 by 618 yds. Adjoining it rises the *Butte St-Antoine*, the old *Citadelle du Couchant*, where a mound 20 ft. high was erected on a rock to shelter the harbour from the N.W. wind. The Butte is $^1/_2$ M. in circuit and retains a great part of its foundations. Three of its towers are still standing, one of which was probably used as a lighthouse.

We round the mound to its N.E. angle, whence a path, passing under the railway, leads to the *Porte Dorée* (d'Orée, 'of the shore'). This ancient arch, now restored, was probably part of a colonnade. Following a lane to the right, we come to the well-shaded *Place Paul-Vernet*, once washed by the sea, whence we have a fine view of the site of the old harbour. From the S.E. angle we observe, beyond the railway, a kind of turret called the *Lanterne d'Auguste*, but too low and massive to have been a lighthouse.

The Rue Nationale (Cannes road) skirts the coast to the N. of the Place Paul-Vernet, passing to the S. of the scanty relics of the *Ancient Theatre* and a tower of the old ramparts. It then passes the ruins of the *Aqueduct*, with arches 60 ft. high, which brought water from the Siagnole, 25 M. distant (p. 562). Near the tower a street leads to the left to an open space with a fine view. Opposite this street, beyond the vineyards, we see the ancient *Citadelle du Levant*, once the easternmost defence of the harbour. The thick walls are supported by massive buttresses.

The Rue Nationale leads back to the centre of the town. To the left, the Rue Fleury leads to the **Cathedral of Notre-Dame-et-St-Etienne**, a Romanesque building (10th-12th cent.). The baptistery, to the left of the portal, has eight antique columns; beyond the portal are old Gothic cloisters, with arches now built up. The door is adorned with Renaissance carving, of 1530 (shown by sacristan, at the entrance to the cloisters, on the left; fee). In the dark interior are wood-carvings of the 16th cent. and a good painting of the 15th (St. Martha and the Tarasque; comp. p. 501). Pretty view from the tower (50 c.).

The Rue Sieyès leads back to the Place du Marché, passing on the left an old house with a fine doorway (17th cent.). To the N., in the Rue Nationale, to the left of the Hôtel de Ville (where we apply for admission), is a small *Musée des Antiquités* containing a fine head of Jupiter, sculptures, terracottas, bronzes, etc.

A *Roman Bridge* lies 20 min. E. of the Arènes, near the railway, on the other side. The canal which it crossed is now silted up. — To the S., $1^1/_4$ M., by the sea, is a new naval *Aerodrome*.

From Fréjus to *Hyères* and *St-Raphaël* by the Ligne du Sud, see R. 74 II. — Omn. to St-Raphaël, from the Place du Marché, hourly (25 c.).

Our train now crosses the site of the ancient harbour of Fréjus, affording a glimpse of the Porte Dorée and the aqueduct to the left, and passing near the Lanterne d'Auguste on the right.

100 1/2 M. **St-Raphaël.** The P.L.M. and Sud stations are adjacent. — Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel*, some way from the sea, open 15th Nov. to 15th May, R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 5, P. from 12, omn. 1 1/2 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Rivage*, by the sea, open Nov.-May, R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. Continental & des Bains*, by the sea, R. from 4 or 5, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10 or 11 fr.; *Hermitage Hotel*, Av. des Chèvresfeuilles, open Nov.-June, R. 3-5, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3 1/2, P. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus & des Négociants*, near the stations, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; *Touring-Hôtel & du Commerce*, at the harbour, well spoken of, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris*, 22 Boul. Félix-Martin.

Cabs. Per drive 1 1/2, per hour 3 fr.; at night 2 1/2 or 4 fr. — Garage. *Corniche d'Or*, Rue Gounod. — Omnibus from the stations to Boulouris and Le Dramont (p. 541); from the old town to Fréjus (see above). — Motor Omnibus in 1/4 hr. to the Valescure golf-course (see below; 1 1/2 fr. return).

Bank. *Agence Méridionale* (Cook's agent), opposite the new church. — Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Gounod, near the station. — Syndicat d'Initiative, Place Carnot. — English Tea Rooms, Boul. Félix-Martin.

Sea Baths, opposite the Hôt. Continental. — Warm Baths, *Bains de la Siagnole*, Rue du Progrès. — Chemist, *Mallet*.

Anglican Church *(St. John's)*, Av. des Lierres, to the E. of the main station; services (Nov.-May) at 8.30, 10.30 and 3.

St-Raphaël (pop. 5112), a small seaport on the *Golfe de Fréjus*, both a sea-bathing and a winter resort, is prettily situated. It is well sheltered by a hill from E. winds, but is exposed to the mistral. Napoleon I. landed here on his return from Egypt in 1799, and embarked here for Elba in 1814. From the Place Alphonse-Karr, in front of the station, the Rue Alphonse-Karr leads to the harbour, passing on the right the Rue Gambetta, which leads through the old town, with its *Church*, once fortified against the pirates. To the S. of the Place Alphonse-Karr runs the Boul. Félix-Martin, E. of which lies the new town, with its villas. The boulevard leads past the modern church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Victoire* to the Place du Casino, with a fragment of the Roman aqueduct (p. 539). It then skirts the sea (fine views) and ends at the monument of *Alphonse Karr* (1808-90), the author, where the Boul. du Touring-Club-de-France begins (Corniche d'Or, see p. 541).

About 2 M. to the N. (omn. 50 c.) lies **Valescure** (*Grand-Hôtel, open 15th Nov. to 31st May, R. from 6, B. 1 1/2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 12, omn. 1 fr., Hôt. des Anglais, both first-class), charmingly situated amidst pine-woods, a sheltered winter resort, admirable for those who wish to be away from the sea. It has an Anglican church (services in winter at 8.30, 10.30, and 5) and a golf-course (12 holes; motor-omn., see above) and is frequented mainly by English visitors.

From St-Raphaël to *Fréjus* and *Hyères* by the Ligne du Sud, see R. 74 II. — An unfinished boulevard leads W. to (2 M.) the mouth of the *Argens* (fine views). — To the N.E. of St-Raphaël is (3/4 hr.) the *Vallon des Lauriers-Roses*, worth seeing, especially in June.

St Sauveur-s-T.
St Martin-Vés
Brous
Séranon
Caille
Andon
Thorenc
le Mangin
le Perron
Mme du Cheiron
1778
Gréolières
Cipières
Mme de Calern
1256
Caussols
le Pt Montet
1385
Courmes
Roure
Mont Courmettes
1267
Puy de Courmettes
Bramafan
Gourdon
le Bar
Caussegoules
Beaudun
le Broc
Cagnes
Cabris
Grasse
Opio
Châteauneuf
la Colle
Vence
la Gaude
Pégomas
la Bastide
Roquebrune
Malay
1406
Mt de Lachens
1713
Mt de Malmont
1415
Forêt de Brianç
Escragnolles
Mt de Thiey
1556
Mt de Rigni
1515
Bergerie
Bastidon
Mt Vial
1551
Pic de Toudon
1157
Roquesteron
Pierrefeu
Revest
les Pierres
Bonson
Castagniers
Levens
Vesti
1671
Crolle
Cime de Roccasera
1504
Cime de Peira-Cava
1587
Cime du Pin
1781
Cime du Merlanson
1781
Cime du Simon
1581
Cime de Gros-Braus
1230
Mt Férion
1423
Mt Agnel
1365
Mt Furguet
1156
Mt Ours
1280
Pic de Baudon
1260
Mt Agel
1365
MENTON
Cap Martin
MONACO
Monte Carlo
Roquebillière
Duranus
Tournefort
Aspremont
Malaussène
Bonson
Contes
Berre
Colomars
la Trinité
la Manda
Cap de Nice
Mont Boron
NICE
Villefranche
Eze
la Turbie
Cap d'Ail
C. Ferrat
St Jean
Cros de Cagnes
Roquebrune
Biot
Valbonne
Villeneuve
Loubet
Antibes
Vallauris
Golfe
Mougins
Cannet
Mandelieu
la Gaude
Mimet
Pégomas
la Roquette
Mouans-Sartoux
Tanneron
la Gaeté
571
Les Adrets de l'Estérel
Bagnols
Mines de Vaux
Maubreau
St Paul de Provence
Pic de Bagnols
Golfe de la Napoule
Golfe de la Croisette
Golfe Juan
Cap d'Antibes
Ile Ste Marguerite
Ile St Honorat
ILES DE LÉRINS
Pte de l'Esquillon
Pte de l'Observatoire
Pte d'Antheor
Cap Dramont
Théoule
la Napoule
Le Cap
Le Dramont
Agay
St Raphaël
Fréjus
Boulouris
Est de Paris
L'Estérel
MER
LIGURIENNE
4°
3°30'
5°

From St-Raphaël to La Napoule *(Cannes)* by the **Corniche d'Or** or *de l'Estérel*, $19^1/_2$ M., far preferable to the railway, especially between Agay and Théoule ($12^1/_2$ M.). This fine road, vying in beauty with the Grande-Corniche (p. 574), was completed in 1903. (Carr. dear, bargain advisable; motor-cars and brakes, see p. 557.) – The **Estérel** is an isolated group of volcanic hills (about $12^1/_2$ by $9^1/_2$ M.), scarcely exceeding 2000 ft. in height. They are largely clothed with forests of cork and pine and beautiful underwood. Wild boars and foxes are fairly numerous, but the shooting is preserved. The best map is the *Carte de l'Estérel* by E. A. Martel, published by the Touring-Club de France (1:20,000; 1903; $2^1/_2$ fr.). – The coast-road, or Corniche d'Or, passing the picturesque rocks called the *Lion de Terre* and *Lion de Mer* in the sea, to the right, leads to (2 M.) *Boulouris* (see below) and (3 M.) *Le Dramont* (omn., see p. 540), with quarries of blue porphyry. We then cross a little col. Fine view; still better from the semaphore (460 ft.), 20 min. to the right. To the W. lies the *Ile d'Or*, with its tower. Skirting the pretty *Baie de Camp-Long*, we next come to (5 M.) *Agay* (see below), pass twice under the railway, and continue to follow the coast. – $7^1/_2$ M. **Anthéor,** or *Antéore* (Hôt. de la Corniche-d'Or, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 4, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.), in an open situation, with a beautiful view. – $9^1/_2$ M. *Pointe du Petit-Caneiret*. Splendid view of the red cliffs of Cap Roux (p. 542) and the massive *Roc de St-Barthélemy* (635 ft.), with its cave. Then the *Cirque St-Barthélemy*, with the islet of that name on the right. – $10^1/_2$ M. *Pointe de l'Observatoire*. Superb view of Cannes, the Iles de Lérins, and the Alps. – 11 M. *Réserve-Hôtel* (see below). – 12 M. *Le Trayas* station (see below). We skirt two ravines, in view of several pretty 'calanques' (p. 536) and the narrow peninsula of the *Rocher Notre-Dame*. – 15 M. *Col de l'Esquillon* (280 ft.), where, or better 5 min. to the right (335 ft.; view-indicator), we enjoy a beautiful panorama. – We descend through woods to ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Théoule* (p. 542) and ($19^1/_2$ M.) *La Napoule* (p. 542). To *Cannes* ($5^1/_2$ M. farther), see p. 542.

The **Mont Vinaigre** (2030 ft.; *View), the highest peak of the Estérel, may be ascended from St-Raphaël. Road to the forester's house of (8 M.) *Le Malpey*. 1 hr. from the top (belvedere tower). Descent to Agay (see below), or N., viâ the forester's house of *La Duchesse* and the *Auberge de l'Estérel*, to the terminus of the Cannes tramway (p. 560).

Beyond St-Raphaël the line skirts the picturesque Estérel coast. – $102^1/_2$ M. *Boulouris-sur-Mer*, or *La Boulerie* (Grand-Hôtel, open Oct.-June, good, R. from 4, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt. Terminus & des Pins), more sheltered than St-Raphaël. – $105^1/_2$ M. **Agay** (Hôt. des Roches-Rouges, open Oct.-May, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; Hôt. d'Agay, near the station, good, P. from $7^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de la Plage), probably the *Agathon* of Ptolemy, a small winter resort, with a sheltered little harbour. To the E. rises the jagged *Rastel d'Agay* (1015 ft.; 1 hr., toilsome). Excursion to the forester's house of *Le Gratadis*, through the *Ravin du Pertus*, and past the rocks of *Le Pigeonnier*, to the ($4^1/_2$ hrs.) *Aire de l'Olivier* (1225 ft.), whence a path leads to ($^3/_4$ hr.) Mont Vinaigre (see above). – We cross the Agay and obtain a fine view of Cap Roux to the right.

112 M. **Le Trayas** (Réserve-Hôtel, R. 5-12, L. 5, D. 6 fr.; Estérel-Hôtel & Grand-Hôtel, open 15th Nov. to 15th May, R. from 4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from $10^1/_2$ fr.), in a romantic site, a good centre for excursions in the Estérel, charming in spring and autumn.

Excursions. To (1/2 hr.) the *Col des Lentisques* (870 ft.); thence ascend (25 min.) the **Pic d'Aurèle** (1035 ft.; *View); to the W. of the col descend to (1/2 hr.) the wild ravine of ***Mal-Infernet,** 1 1/4 M. long. We may descend to Le Gratadis and (3 hrs. in all) Agay (p. 541). — From the col another road leads N. to the forester's hut of *Trois-Termes* (995 ft.), La Duchesse, and the Aub. de l'Estérel (4 hrs. in all; p. 541). — The road to (3/4 hr.) the *Col de l'Evêque* (540 ft.), diverging to the left from that to the Col des Lentisques, is in part the Roman Via Aureliana (to which a path ascends direct from the Réserve-Hôtel); it then descends to Agay (2 1/2 hrs. in all). — From the Col de l'Evêque, or the Corniche road (5 min. S. of the Réserve-Hôtel), paths ascend through great 'clapiers' (broken rocks) to the ****Grand-Pic du Cap Roux** (1485 ft.; about 2 hrs. from the station), which commands the most superb view in the Estérel, embracing the coast from St-Tropez to Bordighera, the Alpes Maritimes, and even Corsica. (Small view-indicator.)

115 M. **Théoule** (Grand-Hôtel, R. 3-5, P. from 8 fr.; Hôt.-Rest. des Roches-Roses), a finely situated winter resort and bathing-place. View of Cannes, the Iles de Lérins, and the Alps. Corniche d'Or, see p. 541.

115 1/2 M. *La Napoule* (Golf-Hôtel, R. 3-4, P. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. de l'Estérel, Pens. Bel-Air, P. at both from 6 fr.), backed by the hill of *St-Peyré* (430 ft.; with ruined chapel; fine view). Excursions to the Trois-Termes (see above) and (3 1/2 hrs.) Aub. de l'Estérel, and to (4 1/4 hrs.) Mont Vinaigre (p. 541). — We cross the *Riou* and the *Siagne*. — 118 1/2 M. *La Bocca*, junction for Grasse (p. 561). Tramway to Cannes, see p. 557. To the left is the English quarter.

120 1/2 M. **Cannes** (p. 555). The train then returns to the coast.

124 1/2 M. *Golfe-Juan-Vallauris*, where a column recalls the return of Napoleon I. from Elba in 1815. *Golfe-Juan* (Riviera Hotel & Gr.-Hôt. de la Plage; Hôt. Central, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. du Globe) is a small winter resort. Tramways to Cannes, Antibes, and Vallauris, see p. 557. *Vallauris* (hotels; pop. 8030; carr. from Cannes 12-18 fr.), 1/2 hr. N.W., is noted for its artistic pottery.

126 M. **Juan-les-Pins** (Graziella-Hôtel, R. 4-5, L. 3 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. 8-14 fr.; Grand-Hôtel, P. from 10 1/2 fr.; Hôt. Alexandra, P. 8-12 fr.; Hôt. Windsor, de la Pinède, de la Régence; Casino; Syndicat d'Initiative), a winter resort and bathing-place, partly protected by the Cap d'Antibes from E. winds. Anglican church service.

127 1/2 M. **Antibes.** — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel du Cap* (p. 543), open 15th Oct. to 15th June, R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, L. 5, D. 6 1/2 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr. — **Grand-Hôtel*, Place Macé, closed in summer, R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. Cosmopolitain*, Place Macé; *Hôt. National & d'Alsace*, 44 Rue de la République; *Hôt. des Aigles-d'Or*, Rue Thuret, R. from 2 1/2, L. 2 1/2, D. 3, P. 7 1/2 fr.; *Hot. Terminus*, near the station, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.

Cabs. Per drive 1, outside the town 1 1/2 fr.; with two horses 1 1/2 or 2 1/2 fr.; per hour 2 or 3 fr., at night 50 c. more. To the Cap d'Antibes, 4-5 1/2 fr. there and back.

Electric Tramway to *Cannes*, see p. 557; to *Nice*, in 1 1/2 hr., every two hours from the Place Macé; to the *Cap d'Antibes*, hourly from the station and the Place Macé, in 20 min. (30 or 20 c.).

Post & Telegraph Office, Place Nationale. — Casino Municipal, at the Grand-Hôtel; adm. $1^1/_2$-3 fr. — Syndicat d'Initiative, Place Macé.

Anglican Church Services at the *Grand-Hôtel* (Nov.-May; 10.30 and 3) and at the *Grand-Hôtel du Cap* (Feb.-April; 10.30 and 3).

Antibes (pop. 12,198), the ancient *Antipolis*, a small seaport and a health-resort, is splendidly situated, but not quite sheltered from E. winds. On the N. side of the bay rises *Fort Reille*, or *Fort Carré*, built by Vauban. On this side also we have a superb *View towards Nice. The town is dominated by the great square tower of the church. The column in the Place Nationale, recalls the repulse of the Austrian-Sardinian attack in 1815. The harbour is protected by a pier 510 yds. long, built by Vauban.

The way from the station to the Cap d'Antibes is to the right, by the Boul. du Cap, which crosses the site of the old fortifications, a stony plateau, now partly occupied by the Place Macé.

The **Cap d'Antibes**, or *Cap de la Garoupe*, is a peninsula, $2^1/_2$ M. long, between the bays of Juan and Nice, with a hotel and a colony of villas. Its extremity is about $1^1/_4$ hr. from Antibes (tramway or carr., see p. 542; motor-car 8 fr.). On the right, as we near the halt of *Les Nielles*, is the beautiful *Garden of the *Villa Thuret*, now state property, open on Tues. and Fri. (8-6). From Les Nielles we may ascend the Boul. Notre-Dame, to the left, to the top of the *Garoupe* (245 ft.), with a chapel, lighthouse, semaphore, and restaurant. Splendid *View. Farther on, at a tramway-halt, the main road forks: to the left to the **Villa Eilenroc*, with a beautiful garden (temporarily inaccessible); to the right to the *Grand-Hôtel du Cap* (p. 542; garden open to the public; view), the tramway-terminus. To the W. of the hotel a boulevard leads N., along the Golfe Juan, to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Juan-les-Pins* (p. 542). — From the bifurcation mentioned above a narrow road leads N.E. to the **Baie de la Garoupe*, from the N. end of which a pretty road runs N. to (1 hr.) Antibes.

Beyond Antibes the scenery is tame, but there is a fine view to the right. To the left is an aerodrome. We cross the *Brague* and the *Loup*, and leave the coast. — $132^1/_2$ M. **Cagnes** (Hôt. Savournin, R. 2-4, P. $7^1/_2$-9 fr.; Hôt. des Colonies, P. 5-7 fr.; Hôt. de l'Univers, at the station; pop. 5044), a winter resort, has a fine old castle of the Grimaldis, containing a 17th cent. ceiling-painting (Fall of Phaethon).

Villeneuve-Loubet (Hôt. Beau-Site, du Loup), $1^1/_2$ M. on the way to Grasse (electric railway, see below), has a fine 13th cent. château.

Pleasant walk from Cagnes to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the mouth of the *Loup* (near the Nice golf-course). — Omn. in summer to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *St-Donat* (hotel, with shady grounds). — Electric tramway to *Nice*, see p. 567.

From Cagnes to Vence, 6 M., electric railway in 50 min. (85 or 65 c.), starting from the Gare de Cagnes-Sud-France, a little W. of the main station, on the Antibes road. To the right are the peaks of the Alpes Maritimes, to the left the Château de Villeneuve. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Villeneuve-Jonction*, where the Grasse line diverges. — $3^1/_2$ M. *La Colle* (hotel). — 5 M. *St-Paul-du-Var* (580 ft.), a village on a hill to the right, with an interesting church and well-preserved 16th cent. ramparts. — We cross the gorge of the *Malvan* by a lofty viaduct. — 6 M. *Vence* (p. 577).

From Cagnes to Grasse, $13^1/_2$ M., electric railway in 1 hr. 20 min. (2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 40 c.). — To *Villeneuve-Jonction*, see above. — 2 M. *Villeneuve-Loubet* (see above). We cross the Loup and ascend the lonely

valley of the *Mardaric.* — 9½ M. *St-Peire* (1285 ft.). To the right are the mountains beyond the Loup valley, to the left *Châteauneuf-de-Grasse* and the sea. 10½ M. *Châteauneuf-Pré-du-Lac* (1355 ft.), with a fine view of the Loup valley. Thence to Grasse, see p. 577.

135 M. *St-Laurent-du-Var*, on the left. We now cross the *Var*, the frontier down to the annexation of the County of Nice in 1860. To the right is the Nice race-course. — 136 M. *Le Var.*

140 M. **Nice** (buffet, L. 3, D. 4 fr.; p. 563). To Mentone by tramway (preferable to the railway), see p. 575.

The train passes under the Cimiez hill and crosses the *Paillon.* — 141 M. *Nice-Riquier* (p. 563). Tunnel under the Montalban.

142½ M. **Villefranche-sur-Mer** (Hôt.-Rest. de la Réserve, well spoken of, Hôt. de l'Univers, both on the quay; Rest. de la Régence; pop. 4741), a naval station, sheltered by the wooded hills of the peninsula of St-Jean and of Montboron, has a famous roadstead (1¾ by 1¼ M.; 260 ft. deep). To the S., beyond the barracks, is the Russian *Laboratoire Zoologique*, with an aquarium (open Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 2-4; 1 fr.).

Tramway to Nice, see p. 576. — Road to the *Col des Quatre-Chemins* (p. 575; 1 hr. by short-cuts). — We may row to the bay of *Passable* (75 c., 2 pers. 1 fr.). where king Leopold II. of Belgium had a villa, and walk to St-Jean (20 min. E.). — From Villefranche station a path leads along the shore, E., to the Pont St-Jean (p. 545).

144 M. **Beaulieu.** — See Inset-Plan opposite. — HOTELS. **Hôt. Bristol* (Pl. a), with rest. and park, English, R. 6-25, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8, P. 18-30, omn. 1½ fr.; **Hôt. Métropole* (Pl. b), in an open site by the sea, with rest. and garden, R. from 8, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 18 fr.; **Meyer's Victoria Hotel* (Pl. c), R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; **Hôt. Royal* (Pl. d), with rest., German, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Empress Hotel* (Pl. e), R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. des Anglais* (Pl. f), German, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½-4, D. 5-6, P. from 10 fr.; *Hermitage Hotel*, Av. Melba, R. 4-12, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. 8-15 fr.; *Hôt. Beaulieu* (Pl. g); *Bond's Hotel* (Pl. i), English. — Plainer: *Rouget's Hôtel Beauséjour*, 35 Boul. Félix-Faure, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 7 fr. — At St-Jean-Cap-Ferrat (p. 545): **Grand-Hôtel du Cap-Ferrat*, at the S. end, R. from 10, B. 1½, L. 6, D. 7 (wine extra), P. from 18 fr.; **Panorama Palace*, to the N., R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; *Hôt. Suisse*, higher up; *Hôt. du Parc St-Jean*, near St-Hospice, open the whole year, R. 4-6, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Mont-Fleuri* (Pl. l), near the Pont St-Jean, well spoken of, P. from 8 fr.

PENSIONS. *Pens. de Londres*, Boul. Franco-Russe, P. from 8 fr.; *Frisia*, near the quay, German, P. 8-12 fr.; *Villa Riva-Bella*, near the Pont St-Jean, P. 7-10 fr. — VILLAS to let; apply to *Kurz*, opposite the station.

RESTAURANTS at the hotels; *Rest. de la Réserve*, by the sea, first-class.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, near the Jardin Public. BANK. *Crédit Lyonnais*, corner of the Av. de la Gare and Boul. Marinoni.

CABS. With one horse, per drive 1, with two horses 1½, at night 1½ and 2½ fr.; per hour 2½ and 3½, at night 3 and 4 fr. Tariff for excursions; by the new boulevard to Villefranche 8-10, to St-Hospice 6-8, drive round the Cap Ferrat 8-10 fr. — GARAGES. *Meunier*, 57 Boul. Félix-Faure; *Fontaine*, Impasse Tiranty. — ROWING BOATS. First hour 3 fr., then ¾ fr. per hour. — TRAMWAY to Nice and Monte Carlo, see p. 576.

PHYSICIAN, *Dr. Johnstone-Lavis*, Villa Lavis, Boul. Marinoni. — CHEMIST, *Grosgurin.*

Anglican Church (*St. Michael's*); services (Nov.-May) at 8.30, 10.45, and 3; chaplain, *Rev. B. P. Bouverie.*

Beaulieu-sur-Mer (pop. 1863), another great winter resort, much frequented by English visitors, is finely situated at the foot of rocky hills, on a broad bay bounded on the S.W. by the peninsula of St-Jean. It is well sheltered from the mistral, but not from E. winds. Mean winter temperature 50°. To the N. of the station is the pretty *Jardin Public*, with a band-stand. The road following the tramway to the right descends to the little harbour.

The beautiful *Boulevard Franco-Russe ascends to the right from the Jardin Public to the *Moyenne-Corniche* road, now being constructed, and the Col des Quatre-Chemins (p. 575); or we may ascend to it direct in 1 hr. by a path through the *Vallon de la Martha*. Another path, steep and stony, ascends to the Grande-Corniche (p. 574) past the chapel of *St-Michel*, near which is the *Villa Olivula*, with relics of a late-Roman village (adm. 50 c.).

The Tramway to St-Jean (35 c.) follows a fine new road, branching from the Villefranche road at the *Pont St-Jean*. Or we may walk to (25 min.) St-Jean by the charming Promenade Maurice-Rouvier, skirting the sea. — **St-Jean-Cap-Ferrat** (hotels, see p. 544) a small seaport, is in great favour as a winter residence. To the E. of the harbour projects the little peninsula of *St-Hospice*, where charming roads lead to (20 min.) a 16th cent. tower, on which a huge statue of the Virgin (now placed inside it) is to be set up. — The large peninsula of *Cap Ferrat* is intersected by beautiful avenues affording superb views. Visitors are not admitted to the fort at the top (440 ft.); but they may ascend by a path to a height a little to the S., where the view is splendid. At the S. point of the cape is a lighthouse. On the N.W. slope, 20 min. from St-Jean, is a dépendance of the Jardin d'Acclimatation of Paris, with a monument to King Leopold II. of Belgium (d. 1909), the former owner of the estate farther N.

145½ M. *Eze-sur-Mer* (Hôt. du Littoral, Terminus), in a sheltered bay. Steep ascent to the village, 1½ hr. (p. 575).

147½ M. *Cap-d'Ail-la-Turbie* (*Eden Hotel, 3 min. above the station, with terrace and garden, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, wine extra, P. from 14 fr.; Radium Hotel, more E., R. from 6, P. from 12 fr.), of late years a frequented resort, in a sheltered site. From the road ascending to the tramway station (p. 576) a fine boulevard, bordered with villas, descends towards the sea, and then ascends to the Eden Hotel. Farther E. is the *Cap d'Ail*. A road opposite the Eden Hotel ascends in zigzags to *La Turbie* (p. 589); or we may mount thither direct in 1½ hr. by a stony path.

Nearing Monaco, we have a fine view, to the right, of the rock on which it stands. To the left is the cemetery.

149 M. **Monaco** (p. 584). Then a viaduct, with a fine view of the town. Below, to the right, lies *La Condamine;* to the left are the Vallon des Gaumates (p. 585) and the La Turbie railway (p. 589).

150½ M. **Monte Carlo** (p. 586). To the right next appears the *Cap Martin*, with its hotel; far off lies Bordighera, in Italy; looking back, we see Monte Carlo, Monaco, the Tête de Chien (p. 589), and the hotel and tower of La Turbie on the hill. —

152½ M. *Cabbé-Roquebrune* (pp. 575, 576). Tunnel under the Cap Martin.

154½ M. **Mentone** (p. 589). The town lies to the right; we pass under it by a tunnel. — 156 M. *Menton-Garavan* (p. 589). The *Torrent de St-Louis* (p. 593), farther on, marks the frontier.

161½ M. **Ventimiglia,** Fr. *Vintimille* (Buffet, L. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, R. from 2½ fr.; Hôt. Suisse & Terminus, R. 2½-3½ fr.; Hôt. de la Maison-Dorée; pop. 3500), near the frontier, the Roman *Albium Intemelium,* consists of the industrial new town, between the station and the sea, and the picturesque old town on a hill W. of the *Roia.* The *Municipio,* in the old town, contains a small collection of Roman antiquities. The *Cathedral,* and the small Romanesque church of *San Michele* (11th cent.), which has columns with Roman inscriptions, are interesting. To the W. (10 min.) rises the picturesque *Porta Canarda.* — Above the old town (20 min.) rises the ruined Genoese fortress of *San Paolo* (535 ft.; view). Another fine point is the (1 hr.) ruined *Castello d'Appio* (1130 ft.; see Plan, p. 589, G, 1). Central European time is 1 hr. in advance of French time.

Motor Omnibus (in 2-3 hrs.; 5 fr.; railway under construction) up the **Valley of the Roia* to (16 M.) *Breil* and (30 M.) *Tenda* (p. 584). Details, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

Railway from Ventimiglia to (9¼ M.) *Genoa* viâ (3 M.) *Bordighera,* (10 M.) *San Remo,* etc., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

73. Toulon.

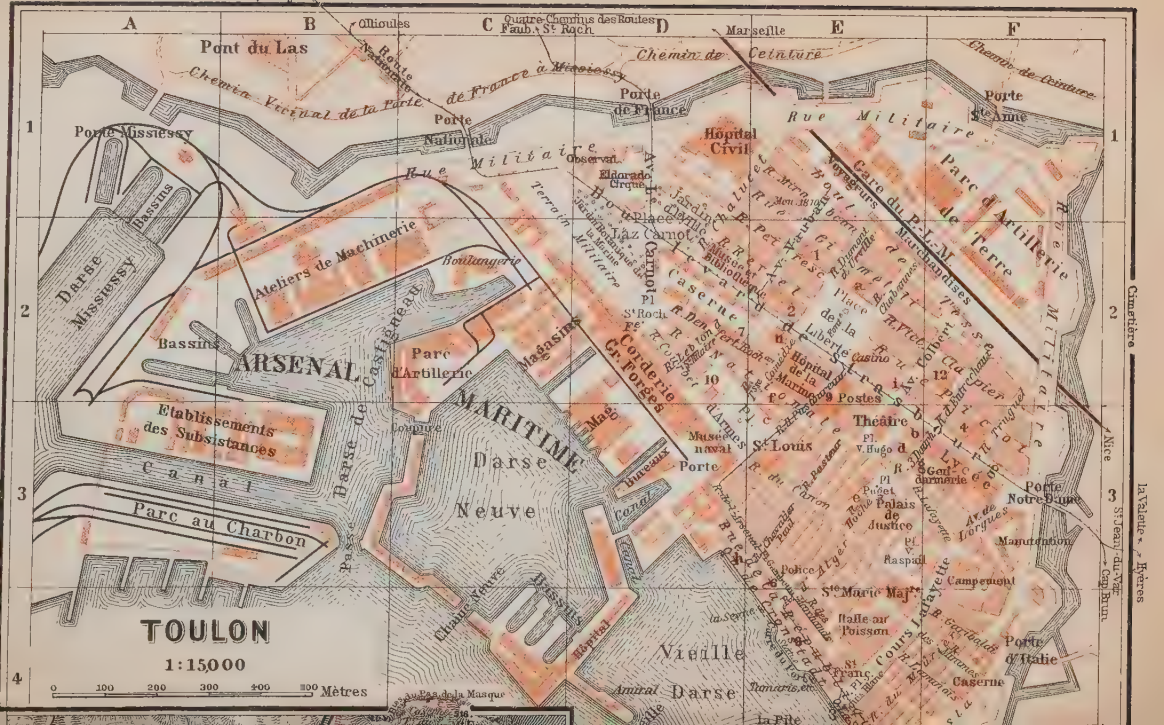
Stations. *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. E, 1; buffet, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4 fr.), N. of the new town; *Gare du Sud* (Pl. F, 5), near the Porte Neuve, S.E., for the Ligne du Sud.

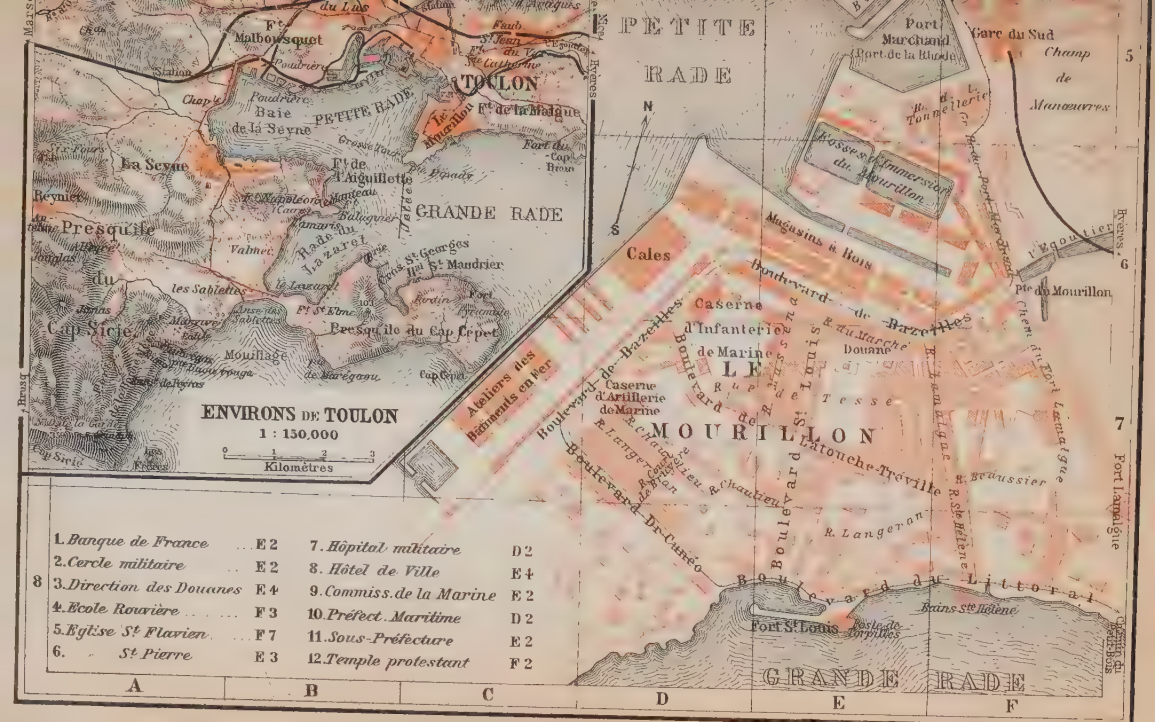
Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; E, 2), Place de la Liberté, not far from the station, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria* (Pl. b; E, F, 3), 27 Boul. de Strasbourg, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Hôt. du Louvre* (Pl. d; E, 3), 11 Rue Corneille, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. c; E, 3), 12 Place d'Armes, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. du Dauphiné* (Pl. g; E, 3), Rue des Trois-Dauphins, R. from 2½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Régence* (Pl. f; E, 2), Rue Nationale; *Hôt. du Nord* (Pl. e; E, 3), 7 Place Puget; *Hôt. du Port* (Pl. h; D, 3), Quai de Cronstadt; *Hôt. Terminus,* opposite the main station, plain, R. from 2 fr. *Modern Hotel* (meublé; Pl. i, E 2), Av. Colbert, corner of the Boul. de Strasbourg, R. from 2¾ fr.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Rest. des Négociants,* at the Hôt. du Port, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Brass. de la Rotonde, Brass. de Munich, Grand-Café & Tav. Alsacienne,* 27, 44, and 15 Boul. de Strasbourg; *Rest. Poésy,* Place Puget.

Cabs. Per drive, 2 pers. 1¼ fr., 4 pers. 1½ fr., at night (10-6) 1½ or 2 fr.; per hour 1¾ or 2 fr., at night 2½ or 3 fr.; trunk 20 c.

Electric Tramways (10-30 c.). 1. From *La Valette,* S.E. of Mont Faron (p. 549; see inset-map), viâ the suburb of *St-Jean-du-Var* (beyond Pl. F, 3), Boul. de Strasbourg, and the suburb of *Le Las,* to *Ollioules* (beyond Pl. B, 1; p. 549). — 2. From the *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. E, 1), viâ the Av. Vauban, then skirting the Place d'Armes and the commercial harbour, to *Le Mourillon* (p. 548), and viâ the Boul. du Littoral to the *Bains Ste-Hélène* (Pl. F, 8). — 3. From the *Sous-Préfecture* (Pl. 11; E, 2)


TOULON
1:15,000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Mètres
Pont du Las
Chemin Vicinal de la Porte de France à Missiessy
Route Nationale
Quatre-Chemins des Routes
Faub. St Roch
Marseille
Chemin de Ceinture
Porte de France
Porte Nationale
Porte Ste Anne
Rue Militaire
Porte Missiessy
Darse Missiessy
Bassins
Ateliers de Machinerie
Boulangerie
Hôpital Civil
Observat.
Eldorado Cirque
Jardin de la Ville
Place Lazare Carnot
Caserne Lavarde
Gare du P.-L.-M.
Marchandises
Voyageurs
Parc d'Artillerie de Terre
Place de la Liberté
Hôpital de la Marine
Casino
Postes
Théâtre
Lycée
Gendarmerie
Palais de Justice
Manutention
Campement
Porte Notre Dame
Porte d'Italie
Caserne
Cours Lafayette
Ste Marie Majre
Halle au Poisson
Police
Ste Franç.
Vieille Darse
Amiral
Tamaris, etc.
la Pile
Hôpital
Chaîne Neuve
Bassins
Canal
Bureaux
Mag.
Magasins
Corderie Gr. Forges
Musée naval
Porte
St Louis
Darse Neuve
MARITIME
ARSENAL
Parc d'Artillerie
Coupure
Darse de Castigneau
Etablissements des Subsistances
Canal
Parc au Charbon
Passe
Terrain Militaire
Cimetière
Nice
St Jean-du-Var
Cap Brun
la Valette
Hyères


ENVIRONS DE TOULON
1 : 150.000
0 1 2 3
Kilomètres
TOULON
PETITE RADE
GRANDE RADE
Baie de la Seyne
La Seyne
Presquile
Cap Sicie
Presquile du Cap Lepet
Malbousquet
Ateliers des Bâtiments en Fer
Cales
Magasins à Bois
Port Marchand
Port de la Rade
Gare du Sud
Champ de Manœuvres
Bassins d'Emmarrage du Mourillon
Pte du Mourillon
Caserne d'Infanterie de Marine
Caserne d'Artillerie de Marine
Douane
LE MOURILLON
Fort Lamalgue
Port St Louis
Forts de Balaguier
Bains Ste Hélène
Boulevard de Strasbourg
Boulevard de Barrelles
Boulevard de Louis Blanc
Boulevard de Latouche-Tréville
Boulevard du Littoral
Boulevard Dr Cunéo
R. du Marché
R. Tessé
R. Langeran
R. Braussier
R. de Hélène
R. Lamalgue
R. Chasseurs
R. Hoche
R. Bonaparte
R. Tommelleries
Chemin du Fort Lamalgue
Egouttier
Fort du Cap Brun
Fort de l'Aiguillette
Fort de la Malgue
Fort St Louis
Fort St Elme
Fort Napoléon
Fort Balaguier
Fort Pyramide
Fort de la Croix
Fort de Mar-Vivo
Fort de Sicié
Fort de Six-Fours
Fort de Brégaillon
Fort de Bregançon
Fort de Carqueiranne
Fort de Brégançonnet
Fort de Bregançonnet
Fort de Bregançonnet
Fort de Breg

to the *Cap Brun* (beyond Pl. F, 3: p. 549). — 4. From the *Porte Notre-Dame* (Pl. F, 3) to the *Faubourg St-Roch* and the *Chemin du Pet t-Bois* (beyond Pl. C, 1). — 5. From the *Porte Notre-Dame* (Pl. F, 3) to *Les Sablettes* (p. 549), viâ *La Seyne* (beyond Pl. B, 1; p. 536). — From the *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. E, 1) to *Hyères* (beyond Pl. F, 3), see p. 550.

Steamboats. To *La Seyne* (p. 536), every half-hour from the Quai de Cronstadt (Pl. D, E, 4), in 15 min. (15 or 10 c.). — To *Tamaris, Les Sablettes*, and *St-Mandrier* (p. 549), from the same quay, hourly, in 18-35 min. (15-25 c.). — To the *Iles d'Hyères* (p. 553), usually Tues., Thurs., and Sat., in 2-3 hrs. (to Porquerolles 2½ or 1½, to Port-Cros 3 or 2 fr.). — To *Nice* and *Marseilles*, see p. 535. — To *Corsica* (Calvi or L'Ile-Rousse), see p. 595. — Small Boats, about 2½ fr. per hour (bargain necessary).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 2, 3), Rue Hippolyte-Duprat, corner of the Rue Henri-Pastoureau.

Casino (Pl. E, 2), Boul. de Strasbourg. — Warm Baths, 13 Rue de l'Arsenal; 29 Rue Picot; 14 Rue Chevalier-Paul. — Sea Baths. *Bains Ste-Hélène* (80 c.), at Le Mourillon (Pl. F, 8; p. 548; tramway No. 2, p. 546).

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, 3 Rue Racine; *Société Générale*, 14 Place d'Armes; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 21 Boul. de Strasbourg.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 17 Rue de l'Arsenal.

British Vice-Consul, *P. Wilkinson*, 72 Boul. Grignan. Le Mourillon (office-hours 10-12 and 2-4). — American Consular Agent, *F. M. Mansfield*, Modern Hotel (10-12 and 2-4).

Toulon (pop. 104,582), a fortress of the first class, and the chief naval station in France, is finely situated on a sheltered bay, at the foot of Mont Faron (p. 549), and is enclosed by hills studded with detached forts.

Toulon, the Greek *Telonion* and the Roman *Telo Martius*, is said to have been founded by the Phœnicians, but its importance is entirely modern. It was twice taken by Charles V. (1524 and 1536); but having been fortified by Henri IV., and also by Vauban under Louis XIV., it repelled the attacks of the fleets of England and Holland and the army of Prince Eugene in 1707. In 1793 it was given up by the Royalists to the British under Admiral Hood, with their Spanish and Neapolitan allies. These were, however, driven out after a six weeks' siege, at which Bonaparte, then an artillery officer, first distinguished himself. Terrible reprisals followed. The victors treated the citizens with great cruelty and transferred the capital of the Var department to Grasse and then to Draguignan.

The *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. E, 1) faces Place Vauban, with its war monument. The Av. Vauban leads thence to the *Boulevard de Strasbourg* (Pl. D-F, 1-3), which intersects the town from E. to W. To the left of this boulevard is the *Place de la Liberté* (Pl. E, 2), with a fountain in honour of the Revolution, by A. Allar (1890). — The *Theatre* (Pl. E, 3), to the right, farther on, is modern. To the S. lies the small *Place Puget* (Pl. E, 3), with a pretty fountain of 1780. The harbour is reached hence by the Rue d'Alger (p. 548).

To the S.E. runs the *Cours Lafayette* (Pl. F, E, 3, 4), to the right of which the Rue Traverse-Cathédrale leads to **Ste-Marie-Majeure** (Pl. E, 3, 4), formerly the cathedral, a Romanesque edifice of the 11th-12th cent., with a façade added in the 17th, when the church was enlarged, and a belfry of the 18th.

Interior. The chapel to the right of the choir contains a reredos, by pupils of Puget (the two angels with censers, by *Veyrier*, 1682, are noteworthy). To the left, under glass, is an Entombment of the Virgin,

by *Verdiguier*. In a niche over the chapel to the left of the choir is a gilded Virgin, with angels, attr. to *Puget;* to the left, outside, is an Assumption by *P. Mignard*. Massive pulpit by *Hubac*, of Toulon.

Near the S. end of the Cours Lafayette is the Place Louis-Blanc, with the church of *St-Jean*, or *St-François-de-Paule* (Pl. E, 4; 18th cent.). A little S.E. is the *Porte Neuve* (Pl. F, 5), near which is the Gare du Sud (p. 546). Farther S. lies the large suburb of *Le Mourillon* (tramway No. 2, p. 546). The tramway rounds this suburb and then follows the fine *Boulevard du Littoral*, passing the Bains Ste-Hélène (Pl. F, 8; p. 547) and the *Jardin des Plantes* (open in the afternoon; on Sun. all day). Footpath to the Port-Méjan, see p. 549.

The **Harbour** has five basins. The *Vieille Darse*, to the E., the oldest, is now used chiefly for the supply of materials for the fleet; the others, except the small *Port Marchand*, are reserved for ships of war.

To the S. of these basins are the spacious and sheltered roadsteads, the *Petite* and the *Grande Rade*, connected by a broad strait between the *Pointe Pipady* and the *Fort de l'Aiguillette*, and protected by a *Jetée* 3/4 M. long. It was the capture of this fort that compelled the British to beat a retreat in 1793. Farther off are *Fort Balaguier* and *Fort Napoléon* (*'Petit Gibraltar'*), which also played their part in 1793. The Grande Rade is bounded on the S., about 3 M. from Toulon, by the *Cap Cépet*, jutting out E. from the peninsula of the *Cap-Sicié* (p. 549).

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. 8; E, 4), in the Carré du Port, a square in the centre of the handsome Quai de Cronstadt, has two fine Atlantes by Puget (1656-7). To the right is a double statue of Janus and Jupiter, by Hubac. In front rises a colossal bronze figure of the Genius of Navigation, by Daumas. A little N.W. is the *Rue d'Alger*, the busiest street of old Toulon. Near it, to the left, in the Place Gambetta, is the church of *St-Pierre* (Pl. 6; E, 3), with a pulpit and statues by Hubac.

At the W. end of the quay is the **Arsenal Maritime** (Pl. A-D, 1-4; no adm. for foreigners), with its workshops, stores, and docks. The gateway in the Rue de l'Arsenal (1738), recently restored, is adorned with four marble monolith columns and statues of Mars and Bellona. The naval harbour comprises three large basins, the *Darse Neuve* or *Vauban*, the *Darse de Castigneau*, and the *Darse Missiessy*. The last-named was the scene of the terrible disasters to ironclads in 1907 and 1911.

The *Place d'Armes* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), with its fine plane-trees, is the chief square of Toulon. On the W. is the *Préfecture Maritime* (Pl. 10), built in 1786-8. The Rue Courbet leads thence to the Place St-Roch (Pl. D, 2), whence the Av. Lazare-Carnot leads to the pleasant *Jardin de la Ville* (Pl. D, 1, 2), at the W. end of the Boul. de Strasbourg (p. 547). In the grounds are a church-doorway (17th cent.), now framing a fountain. Behind the garden, to the N., is the *Hôpital Civil*.

The **Musée-Bibliothèque** (Pl. D, 2), E. of the garden, is a handsome building by G. Allar (1883-7). It is open daily, except Sat. and Mon., 2-5 (in winter 1-4; to strangers at any time). On the ground-floor are sculptures by Puget and modern artists, on the upper floor a picture-gallery, with examples of Boucher, Largilliére, L. David, Giraud, Protais, Feyen-Perrin, J. P. Laurens, Carrière, etc. The *Library* (55,000 vols.) also is on the upper floor.

The adjacent Boul. de Strasbourg leads to the end of the Av. Vauban and then to the Place de la Liberté (p. 547).

From Toulon to *Marseilles*, *Nice*, etc., see R. 72; to *Hyères* and *St-Raphaël*, see R. 74.

Excursions. — To Tamaris, Les Sablettes, and St-Mandrier, on the peninsulas of Cap-Sicié and Cap-Cépet (p. 548). Steamer, see p. 547; tramway (less attractive), No. 5, see p. 547. The steamer touches at (¼ hr.) *Le Manteau*, prettily situated, with the fine villa of Michel Pasha, director of Turkish lighthouses and quays, and creator of Tamaris and Les Sablettes. — **Tamaris** (Gr.-Hôt. de Tamaris, so named from the tamarisks fringing the shore, is a small winter resort, sheltered from the mistral, but exposed to the E. Station, see p. 536. To the S. is *Valmer*, with a biological laboratory of Lyons University. — **Les Sablettes** (Grand-Hôtel, with dépendance Hôt. de la Plage) is a bathing-resort, delightfully situated on the isthmus uniting the two peninsulas. Fine beach to the S., with view of the 'Deux-Frères' reefs. — **St-Mandrier** (two small hôt.-rest.) consists mainly of a seamen's hospital, amidst pine and eucalyptus woods, and adjoined by a beautiful botanical garden. Fine view from the road to the S.E., above the cemetery.

To the Cap Brun (*View), to the E. (tramway No. 3, p. 547), passing the *Fort de la Malgue* (now a military prison). From the *Port-Méjan*, E. of the cape, a path leads along the picturesque coast to Le Mourillon (p. 548).

To the Cap Sicié, ¾ day, delightful in calm weather. Steamer to *La Seyne*, see p. 547. Then by omn. (8 times daily) to (2½ M.) *Reynier* (Café des Arts). We next follow a cart-track, to the left of the church, and (10 min.) turn to the left to the hamlet of *Jouglas*. Beyond it the road ascends past a rifle-range to a ridge, which it follows to the pilgrimage-chapel of **Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde** (1180 ft.; 2¼ hrs. from Reynier). Superb *Panorama; almost at our feet is the sea, and we survey the roadstead of Toulon and the coast, from the Iles d'Hyères to Marseilles, backed by the Alpes Maritimes. From the *Semaphore*, 10 min. E., a narrow path descends N.E., between two forts, to the *Anse de Baoù-Rouge* (¾ hr.; small inn), whence the 'Chemin de Fabrégas' leads in ¾ hr. to Les Sablettes (see above).

From Reynier we may walk or drive to (1 hr.) *Six-Fours*, a decayed little town on an isolated hill (700 ft.) to the N., once the site of 'six forts'. The church (10th and 17th cent.; key at the curé's, below) contains a polyptych by Jean Cordonnier (1520), a Virgin in marble by Puget (?), and other works of art. Fine view.

Mont Faron (1835 ft.), a hill to the N., is ascended by a road, but the extensive view from it is marred by the forts. — From La Valette (tramway No. 1, p. 546) a road ascends the *Coudon* (2305 ft.; 2-3 hrs.), crowned with a fort, from the S. and E. sides of which we have fine views. Descent to (2 hrs.) Solliès-Pont (p. 536).

Ollioules (Hôt. Carbonnel; pop. 4201), 2 M. from the station (p. 536), is reached also by tramway No. 1 (every half-hour; p. 546). It lies in a pretty valley, dominated by a ruin (13th cent.). The Marseilles road leads thence to (3¼ M.; carr. 6 fr.) *Ste-Anne-d'Evenos*, through the wild *Gorges d'Ollioules*, on the N.E. side of which is perched the village of

Evenos (café), with a modern fort and an old feudal castle on a basaltic hill (1310 ft.; view). On the left, as we near Ste-Anne, are the curious rocks called the *Grès de Ste-Anne.*

To the *Chartreuse de Montrieux*, see pp. 536, 537.

74. From Toulon to Hyères and St-Raphaël.

I. From Toulon to Hyères.

a. By the P.L.M. Railway, 13 M., in 1/2 hr. (2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 5 c.). Circular tickets, see p. 553.

Toulon, see p. 546. We leave the Nice line at (7 M.) *La Pauline* (p. 536).—8 1/2 M. *La Crau.* To the right are the *Mont du Paradis* (985 ft.) and the *Mont des Oiseaux* (p. 552); to the left, the *Maurettes* (p. 552), S. of which lies Hyères.

b. By the Ligne du Sud, narrow-gauge, 14 1/2 M. in 40-70 min. (1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.), joining the St-Raphaël line at Hyères.

The train starts from the Gare du Sud (p. 546) and intersects the suburb of *St-Jean-du-Var* (1 3/4 M.; tramway, see p. 546).—8 1/2 M. *Carqueiranne*, at the foot of Mont du Paradis.—10 1/2 M. *San Salvadour-Mont-des-Oiseaux* (p. 552).—11 M. *L'Almanarre* (p. 552), where we leave the coast.—12 1/2 M. *Costebelle* (p. 552).—14 1/2 M. *Hyères-Ville.*

c. By the Electric Tramway, 12 1/2 M., in 1 hr. 20 min. (75 c.), uninteresting, leaving the P.L.M. station half-hourly, and going viâ *St-Jean-du-Var*, *La Pauline*, and *La Garde* to the Av. Alphonse-Denis.

Hyères. -Stations. The *Gare du P.-L.-M.* and the adjoining *Gare du Sud* are 1/4 hr. S. of the centre of the town. Omn. 15 c., cab 1 fr. The latter station is for passengers changing from one line to the other. The chief station of the Ligne du Sud is at *Hyères-Ville*, E. of the town, near the Grand-Casino. Hotel-omn. here also.

Hotels (open during the winter only if not otherwise stated). **Nouvel-Hôtel des Iles-d'Or & Grand-Hôtel*, near the W. end of the Av. des Iles-d'Or, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; **Hôt. Continental*, Boul. Marie-Louise, with large garden, R. from 4 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. des Palmiers*, below the Place des Palmiers, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt. Chateaubriand*, Boul. Chateaubriand, 1/4 hr. N.E. from the centre of the town, with park, English, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12, omn. 2 fr.; **Golf Hotel*, 20 min. from the town, 3 min. from the golf-course, with large garden, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 3 1/2, D. 5, P. from 12, omn. 2 fr.; *Grimm's Park Hotel*, 16 Boul. des Palmiers, with garden, well spoken of, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12, omn. 1 fr.—*Hôt. Métropole*, Rue d'Orient, near the Jardin Public, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria & des Ambassadeurs*, 13 Av. des Iles-d'Or, well spoken of, R. from 3. B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; **Hôt. Regina-Hespérides*, Boul. Riondet, English, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from 7 or 8, omn. 2 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Séjour*, Boul. Alphonse-Denis, to the E., English, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/4, L. 3, D. 3 1/2 (wine extra), P. from 7, omn. 1 fr.; **Hôt. de Paris*, 8 Av. Gambetta, open the whole year, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, L. 2 1/2, D. 3, P. from 7 1/2, omn. 1/2 fr.; **Hôt. Suisse & des Iles-d'Hyères*, Boul. des Palmiers, R. from 2, B. 1 1/4, L. 2 1/2, D. 3, P. from 6 fr.; *Hôt. d'Europe*, 15 Av. des Iles-d'Or, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, L. 2 1/2, D. 3 1/2, P. from 6, omn. 3/4 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des*

Etrangers, Boul. St-Antoine, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Brugière*, 10 Boul. Riondet, P. 6-10 fr.; *Hôt. Puget*, Av. Gambetta, plain. *Hôt. Terminus*, near the stations, both open the whole year. At Costebelle: *Hôt. de l'Ermitage*, *Hôt. d'Albion*, *Hôt. de Costebelle*, all first-class, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12, omn. 2 fr.; *Hôt. Les Mimosas*, P. from 7½ fr.

House Agents. *V. Astier*, 16-18 Boul. Gambetta; *A. Pons*, 1, 4, and 6 Boul. des Palmiers; *J. Hook*, 26 Place des Palmiers.

Casino. Boul. St-Antoine (adm. 1 fr.; concerts, theatre, etc.).

Cabs. Per drive 1½, per hour 2 fr., for 1-2 pers.; at night (6 or 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.) 2 or 3 fr.; landau for 4 pers. 2 and 3, at night 3 and 3½ fr. To La Plage or Costebelle 4, to Carqueiranne 7, to Giens 10 fr. — Garages. *E. Pascal*, Av. des Iles-d'Or; *Grande-Remise*, Av. Carnot; *Rousseau*, 42 Av. Gambetta.

Omnibus six times daily from the Place Portalet to *Costebelle* (p. 552; 50 c.), *La Plage* (p. 552; 50 c.), etc. - Motor Omnibus five times daily from the Av. Gambetta to *Giens* (p. 552; 75 c.) and *La Tour-Fondue* (p. 553; 1 fr.).

Post & Telegraph Office, 2 Av. des Palmiers. — Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, next the post office; *Société Générale*, Av. des Palmiers; *J. Hook* (Cook's agent; with English circulating library), 26 Place des Palmiers. — Baths. *Hammam*, Av. Carnot.

British Vice-Consul, *Jesse Hook*, 26 Place des Palmiers.

Anglican Churches. *St. Paul's*, Av. Beauregard; services (Oct.-May) at 8, 10.30, and 3; chaplain, *Rev. A. P. Cronyn*. — *All Saints'*, at Costebelle; services (Oct.-May) at 8, 10.30, and 3; chaplain, *Rev. W. Back*.

English Physician. *Dr. Biden*, Villa Marie-Marguerite, Av. Beauregard. Nursing Institution, 60 Av. Gambetta. - Chemist. *Powell*, 40 Av. des Iles-d'Or.

Golf Courses (18 holes) at Gapeau, 2 M. to the E. of the town, and at Costebelle. — Tea Rooms, Place des Palmiers.

Hyères (50 ft.; pop. 21,339) lies 2½ M. from the sea, at the foot of a steep hill, sheltered from N. and N.E. winds, but not entirely from the mistral. It is the oldest of the Riviera winter resorts, and is now a quiet and pleasant place, being a little off the busy beaten track. The climate is mild and dry, but somewhat variable. The new town is sometimes called 'Hyères-les-Palmiers' from its wealth of palm-trees. Hyères sends to Paris quantities of flowers and early fruit, chiefly violets and strawberries.

From the P.L.M. station we reach the *New Town* in ¼ hr. by the Av. de la Gare and Boul. Gambetta, planted with palms and casuarinas. We pass, on the right, the Rue Brest, leading to Hyères-Ville station (p. 550), the Boul. St-Antoine, leading to the Grand-Casino, and the pretty Boul. des Palmiers, with the Hôtel de Ville, and arrive, at the foot of a hill, at a cross-street, 1¼ M. long, called the Av. des Iles-d'Or to the left, and the Av. Alphonse-Denis to the right. Beyond lies the *Old Town*.

Near the middle of the Av. des Iles-d'Or is the *Place des Palmiers*, with its fine palms and an obelisk in memory of *Baron Stulz* (d. 1832), a German tailor who made a fortune in London, and a benefactor of Hyères. The Av. Alphonse-Denis leads E. to the *Place de la Rade*, where the old Château Denis contains the *Library* (open daily, except Thurs. and Sun., 9-11 and 1-4) and a small *Musée*, chiefly of natural history (open Sun. and Thurs. 1-5). Behind is the pretty *Jardin Public*, formerly the Jardin Denis.

To the N.W. of the Place de la Rade is the *Place de la République*, with a bronze statue of *Massillon* (1663-1742), bishop and preacher. To the right is the church of *St-Louis*, built in the 13th cent., but altered in 1822-40. — The Rue de la République, then to the right the Rue Massillon, ascend to the small Place Massillon, with the *Justice de Paix*, once a chapel of the Templars, and the Halles. Next, in the same direction, we come to the church of *St-Paul*. We may ascend thence in $^1/_4$ hr. to a villa on the site of the old *Castle*. Near the top of the hill is the ruined *Enceinte*, with its ten towers (open 8-5; superb *View; fee).

From the end of the Boul. Gambetta, the Av. Olbius-Riquier leads to the *Jardin Olbius-Riquier*, with its great eucalyptus and palm trees. We may visit also the *Établissement du Grand-Pin* (with its superb umbrella-pine), a branch of the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris; the *Établissement Huber*, in the Av. Victoria; and the *Jardin de la Blocarde*, on the St-Tropez road.

Excursions. — To the S. of Hyères, $1^1/_2$ M. (omn. and carr., see p. 551), is **Costebelle** (hotels, see p. 551), a group of hotels and villas on a hill (320 ft.), favoured by the English. There is a golf-course (p. 551) and an Anglican church (p. 551). At the top is the old *Ermitage*, a chapel crowned with a statue of the Virgin. Splendid view from the terrace in front. To the W. lies the charming *Val de Costebelle;* on the other side rises the *Mont des Oiseaux* (1005 ft.; $1^1/_2$ hr.; view). Farther off, to the S., is *St-Pierre-des-Horts* (Lat. 'hortus'), with a château in a 13th cent. style; then, $^1/_3$ M. from the *Gulf of Giens*, the ruined convent of *St-Pierre-d'Almanarre* (Arab. 'al-manar', the lighthouse; station, see p. 550); lastly, on the shore, near a bath-house, $3^1/_2$ M. from Hyères, are the scanty ruins of *Pomponiana*, a Gallo-Roman town of which no historic record exists. The Salins-Neufs are only $^1/_4$ hr. S.E. — On the bay, $1^3/_4$ hr. W., is the *Établissement de San Salvadour* (station, see p. 550), with a mineral spring, a hotel (R. from 7, P. from 15 fr.), and a sanatorium for poor children.

From the castle at Hyères (see above) we may ascend ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.) the *Fenouillet* (960 ft.; *View finer than from the castle), the highest point of the *Maurettes*, a small chain separated from the Maures (p. 553) by the Gapeau valley.

To THE SALINS-D'HYÈRES. 5 M., by P.L.M. in $^1/_4$ hr. (90, 60, 40 c.). — At ($2^1/_2$ M.) **La Plage** (La Plage Hotel, R. $2^1/_4$-4, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 7-10 fr.) we reach the coast. To the S.W. is the *Race Course*. Near the station is *La Bicoque*, a villa with a garden and aquarium open to visitors. Sea-bathing. — The **Rade d'Hyères**, often used for the evolutions of the Toulon squadron, is well sheltered, and has an area of 58 sq. M. and a depth of 230 ft. — The **Salins-d'Hyères** (rest.), or *Vieux Salins*, 1000 acres in extent, producing annually 8000-9000 tons of salt, are interesting in summer only. The village lies E. from the station; near it is the *Port Pothuau*, with a quay for vessels of war and a lighthouse.

To THE PENINSULA OF GIENS (*Salins-Neufs*, 3 M.), by motor-omn. or carr. (p. 551), a road leads S., passing E. of the Ermitage hill. The peninsula, $4^1/_2$ M. long, is connected with the mainland by three narrow sandy isthmuses, between which is the *Etang des Pesquiers*. At the nearer end are the **Salins-Neufs**, 1340 acres in area, yielding about 14,000 tons of salt per annum. On the peninsula, once an island, lies (7 M. from Hyères) the hamlet of **Giens** (Hôt. Audibert, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de la Tour-Fondue), with a ruined castle (195 ft.; view). A pleasant road leads W. to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Cap d'Escampobariou;* another, S.E., past the *Sanatorium*

Renée-Sabran for scrofulous children, to ($1^1/_4$ M.) the old fort of *Tour-Fondue* (motor-omn. to Hyères, see p. 551; sailing-boat to Porquerolles, see below). To the S. of the peninsula is the small island of *Roubaud*, with a lighthouse and a kangaroo-farm.

To THE ILES D'HYÈRES, steamer from Toulon (see p. 547), or sailing-boat from the Tour-Fondue (see above) to Porquerolles (in $^1/_4$-$^1/_2$ hr.; 1 fr.). The **Iles d'Hyères**, the ancient *Stœchades Insulæ*, are *Roubaud* (see above), *Porquerolles*, *Port-Cros*, and the *Ile du Levant*. They are bordered with picturesque cliffs and clothed with rich vegetation. The *Ile de Porquerolles* is 5 M. long and $1^1/_4$ M. broad. We land near the hamlet of that name (Hôt. Gautier), with its old castle. Pretty walk S. to the *Phare* (40 min.; view), passing a wireless telegraph station; also N.E. to the *Cap des Mèdes* ($1^1/_4$ hr.). — *Port-Cros*, abounding in game, has a good harbour and two modest inns. Fine views from the *Vigie* (650 ft.) and from the *Piton de la Grande-Garde* (680 ft.), the highest point.

II. From Hyères to St-Raphaël by the Coast.

$50^1/_2$ M. CHEMIN DE FER DU SUD, narrow-gauge, in $3^1/_4$-4 hrs. (6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 60 c.), starting from *Hyères-Ville* (p. 550). Views mostly to the right. — Circular tickets, valid for 15 days, are issued by both companies (P.L.M. and Sud) for the journey to Nice, either from Hyères or from Toulon, and back, going by the coast to St-Raphaël, and returning viâ Carnoules, or vice versâ (fares 29, 21, 14 fr.).

The train runs at first inland. — 3 M. *St-Nicolas-Mauvanne*. To the right are the Vieux-Salins, the roadstead, and the Iles d'Hyères. — $5^1/_2$ M. *La Londe-les-Maures*, 2 M. from the lead mines of *Bormettes*, with its château and small harbour, whence a pleasant path leads past the châteaux of *Léoube* and *Bréganson* to *Cap Bénat* and (5-6 hrs.) Bormes.

The **Montagnes des Maures**, composed of granite, gneiss, and schist, and rising to a height of 2555 ft., are well wooded with pines, cork-oaks, and chestnut-trees. They are thinly peopled and little visited by travellers, but they offer a good deal of fine scenery.

11 M. **Bormes** (Grand-Hôtel & Pavillon de l'Orangerie, with a large park, Oct.-June, good, P. from 8 or 10 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue; pop. 2699), on a hill, well sheltered. In the Place de la Liberté is a statue of St. Francis of Paola, who tended the plague-stricken here in 1481. Several cork-factories. Jean Cazin, the painter (1841-1901), is buried here. Above the town is a ruined castle (view). Still finer view from the *Chapelle Notre-Dame* (1025 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr. higher). Picturesque road to ($15^1/_2$ M.) Collobrières (p. 554), through the *Forêt du Dom*.

$12^1/_2$ M. **Le Lavandou** (Hôt. de la Méditerranée, good, P. from 7 fr.; Grand-Hôtel, P. from 6 fr.), a small fishing-village to the right, in a picturesque site, so named from the lavender that covers the hills around. Superb *Coast-road to Cavalaire (p. 554; 12 M.). From the sea rises the *Fournigue*; to the S.W. is *Cap Bénat*, with a castle and lighthouse. — $13^1/_2$ M. *St-Clair*. To the right are the Iles d'Hyères. — 15 M. *La Fossette-Aiguebelle* (Hôt.-Pens. du Domaine d'Aiguebelle, P. 8-9 fr.). Fine beach. — 17 M. *Cavalière* (Grand-Hôtel), with a zoological laboratory of Grenoble University, on a pretty bay. To the E. rises *Cap Nègre*.

23 1/2 M. **Cavalaire** (Grand-Hôtel, P. from 6 fr.; Hôt. de la Plage), with a fine beach and small harbour, lies in a beautiful, sheltered bay. Pretty walk, N., over the (1 1/4 hr.) *Peinier* (1310 ft.; view) to Cogolin (see below).—25 M. *Pardigon*, with an old villa converted into a hotel (P. 6-8 fr.).—27 1/2 M. *La Croix-du-Var* (Grand-Hôtel, Hôt. d'Angleterre; Sanatorium de Sylvabelle), a small winter resort.—29 M. *Gassin*, once fortified, on a hill to the right (1 1/4 hr.; aub.; splendid view).—31 1/2 M. *La Foux*, near the *Gulf of St-Tropez*. Race-course on the right (races in July).

Steam-tramway in 22 min., passing *Bertaud*, with its splendid umbrella-pine, to (3 M.; 65 or 35 c.) **St-Tropez** (Nouvel-Hôtel Allègre, Hôt. Continental; pop. 3704), a small seaport and fortress on a broad *Bay, the ancient *Sinus Sambracitanus*, opposite Ste-Maxime (see below; sailing-boat 50 c.). The site is charming, but exposed to the mistral. Busy trade in cork. Interesting Fête de la Bravade on 16th-18th May, in memory of the repulse of a Spanish attack in 1637. St. Tropez, or Torpetes, whose image graces the fête, is said to have been an officer of Nero, converted by St. Paul and beheaded at Pisa in 66. On the quay is a statue of *Bailli de Suffren* (1726-88), who defeated the British in several naval fights. The Hôtel de Ville contains pictures of the siege of 1637. To the right of it is the curious old fishermen's quarter. The church contains fine wood-carving and a bust of St. Tropez. To the S.W. rises the (1 1/4 hr.) hill of *Bertagne* (530 ft.) an admirable point of view. —A road leads from Bertaud (see above) to the (6 M.) quaint old village of *Ramatuelle*, affording a splendid *View (finer still from the *Moulin de Paillas*, 1065 ft., 1/2 hr. W.). We may return viâ *Cap Camarat*, with its lighthouse.

Steam-tramway in 1/4 hr. to (3 M.; 60 or 40 c.) **Cogolin** (Hôt. Cauvet; pop. 2157), with a Renaissance church and an ancient castle-tower. Several stud-farms and cork-factories. To the N. (2 M.; omn.) is *Grimaud* (William's Hotel), with a ruined castle of the Grimaldi family. Omn. to (7 1/2 M.) La Garde-Freinet and (19 1/2 M.) Le Luc (p. 537).—Beautiful road direct to (8 M. from Cogolin) **La Garde-Freinet** (1330 ft.; Nouvel-Hôtel; pop. 1770), dominated by the ruins of the *Fraxinet*, once a Saracen stronghold (889-973). Cork-factories and silkworm culture.

Interesting excursion, W. of Cogolin (carr. 20-30 fr.), through grand oak and chestnut forests to the old **Chartreuse de la Verne** (1360 ft.; rfmts.), a ruin since the Revolution, with a fine 16th cent. doorway. We may return viâ *Collobrières* (Hôt. Blanc; 16 M. from Cogolin), with thirty cork-factories, the most important in France. Road to Bormes, see p. 553.

Beyond La Foux the train skirts the bay.—33 M. *St-Pons-les-Mûres*, 3 1/2 M. to the E. of Grimaud (see above).—37 1/2 M. *Ste-Maxime-Plan-de-la-Tour*. **Ste-Maxime** (Grand-Hôtel, Hôt. Grillon; villas to let), a small seaport, very pleasant both for bathing and for winter quarters. Anglican church services in winter at the Grand-Hôtel. The *Sémaphore*, 1/2 hr. N., affords a splendid view. Among the hills lies (6 M.; omn. twice daily) *Le Plan-de-la-Tour* (hotel), once a Saracen village.—45 1/2 M. *St-Aygulf* (hotel; villas), in a pretty site. The train leaves the woods and crosses the *Etang de Villepey*.—48 1/2 M. *Fréjus* (p. 538). The station is 5 min. S.W. of the town, 10 min. from the other station. To the left is the 'Lanterne d'Auguste' (p. 539).—50 1/2 M. *St-Raphaël* (p. 540).

ILES DE LÉRINS
1 : 80,000
Kilomètres
Pointe de la Croisette
Fort
Ile Ste Marguerite
Pte Bataiguier
Tour
Pte du Dragon
Pte de la Convention
Pte de la Tradelière
Pte Carbonel
Mouillage du Frioul
Ile St Honorat
Pte Barbier
Abbaye
Rocher
Pte St Ferréol
Ile St Ferréol
Chau St Honorat
CANNES
1 : 20,000
Mètres
Le Cannet
Les Moulins
Cougoussole
Four à Chaux
Le Pézou
Camp Long
Le Grand Jas
Terrefial
Les Vallergues
Le Petit Juas
La Peyrière
St Antoine
Le Riou
Bois de la Croix des Gardes
La Croix des Gardes
La Route de Grasse
Collège Munic.
St Nicolas
La Lèpre
Colle de Vallauris
Font de Veyre
Pierre Longue
Le Riou
Collège Stanislas
Vallon Provençal
La Californie
Les Gabres
La Baume
Port
RADE DE CANNES
Mt Chevalier
La Bocca
Cimetière Catholique
Cimetière Protestant
Château de Thorenc
Hôtel du Prince de Galles
Square du Splendide Panorama
Cercle Nautique
Gd H. Californie
St George
Bishopsbourne
Raccord avec le grand plan
Cros Vieil
Boulevard Alexandre III
Ne Dame des Pins
Eglise Russe
H. des Pins
Marina
La Croisette
Jardin des Hespérides
Pointe de la Croisette
RADE DE CANNES
GOLFE JUAN
Golfe Juan, Antibes
Forêt de Mauvarre
Cannes Eden

75. Cannes and Environs.

Station (Pl. E, 4), for Marseilles and Nice (R. 72), and for Grasse (p. 561), in the centre of the town, 5 min. from the sea. Cabs, see p. 557; hotel motor-omn. 1-2 fr., luggage extra.

Hotels and Pensions, many of them excellent, with every modern comfort, and open in winter only, except the houses mentioned on p. 556. High charges, especially in Feb. and March; unless otherwise stated, the prices are exclusive of wine.

S. Side, between the Railway and the Sea: **Carlton Hotel* (Pl. F, 5), Promenade de la Croisette, R. with bath 25-50, B. 2, L. and D. à la carte, omn. 2 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. F, 5), Prom. de la Croisette, R. from 7, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6-7, P. from 17 fr.; **Hôt. Gray & d'Albion* (Pl. E, 5), Prom. de la Croisette and Rue d'Antibes, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.; **Hôt. Beau-Rivage* (Pl. E, 5), Prom. de la Croisette, R. from 7, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; **Hôt. Gonnet & de la Reine* (Pl. F, 5), Prom. de la Croisette, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 18 fr.; **Royal Hotel* (Pl. F, 5), Prom. de la Croisette, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt. Suisse* (Pl. F, 5), Rue du Cercle-Nautique, frequented by Germans, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. 12-18 fr.; *Hôt. Cosmopolitain*, 98 Rue d'Antibes, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Luxembourg & Pens. Anne-Thérèse*, 100 Rue d'Antibes, R. 3-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, P. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria* (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Antibes, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.

In the Centre of the Town: **Splendid Hotel*, Allées de la Liberté (Pl. E, 5), R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Univers*, 2 Rue de la Gare, well spoken of, R. 4-6, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ (incl. wine), P. 10-12 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus*, 9 Rue de la Gare, good, R. 3-5, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4 (incl. wine), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Colonies & des Négociants*, plain but good, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 (incl. wine), P. $8^1/_2$-$9^1/_2$ fr., *Hôt. de Lyon*, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr. (incl. wine), *Hôt. des Etrangers*, all three opposite the station.

W. Side, in the English Quarter (best sheltered): **Hôt. du Parc* (Pl. C, 4; p. 559), R. from 8, B. 2, L. 4-5, D. 6-8, P. from 16 fr.; **Hôt. Bellevue* (Pl. C, 4), Chemin de la Croix-des-Gardes, R. from 8, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; **Hôt. des Palmiers & des Princes* (Pl. D, 5), 53 Rue de Fréjus and Boul. Jean-Hibert, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 5, P. from 9 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. du Pavillon* (Pl. C, 5), 89 Route de Fréjus, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Brighton & du Helder* (Pl. C, 5), Route de Fréjus, well spoken of, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Estérel* (Pl. B, 5), Route de Fréjus, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Orangers*, 76 Rue de Fréjus, R. 3-4, good, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. 7-10 fr.; **Hôt. Beau-Site* (Pl. B, 4), Route de Fréjus, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12 or 15 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de la Tour* (Pl. A, 4), R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 10-13 fr.

N. Side (higher up; also sheltered): **Rost's Hotel Continental* (Pl. D, 4), Route de Grasse, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4-5, D. 6-8, P. from $12^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Lieu* (Pl. D, 3), Chemin des Vallergues, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Néva* (Pl. D, 4), Rue de la Colline, R. $2^1/_2$-4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 3 (incl. wine), P. 8-10 fr.; *Pens. Joli-Mont*, at Le Petit-Juas (Pl. D, E, 3), P. from 7 fr. — *Hôt. des Iles-Britanniques* (Pl. E, 4), Boul. d'Alsace, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 12 fr.; **Hôt. Bristol & Central* (Pl. E, 4), Av. de St-Nicolas, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris* (Pl. F, 4), Boul. d'Alsace, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 (incl. wine), P. from 7 fr.; *Villa Campestra* (Pl. E, 3), W. of the Boul. Carnot, frequented by English and Americans, P. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Carnot* (Pl. E, 2), Boul. Carnot, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. Alexandra*, Boul. Carnot, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt. de France* (Pl. F, 4), 18 Boul. du Cannet, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. d'Alsace-Lorraine* (Pl. E, 4), Rue d'Oxford,

good, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 11 fr.; *Peus. Villa de la Peyrière* (Pl. F, 4), Boul. du Cannet, P. $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt-Pens. de Genève & d'Angleterre* (Pl. F, 4), 14 Boul. du Cannet, P. 7-9 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. St-Nicolas* (Pl. F, 4), Rue d'Oxford, R. 2-3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 (incl. wine), P. 6-$8^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. d'Europe* (Pl. E, 3), Rue du Titien, R. 3-5, P. 7-10 fr.; **Hôt. Richemont & de la Terrasse* (Pl. F, 3), Boul. du Cannet, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 9 fr.; **Hôt. des Anglais* (Pl. F, 3), Chemin de Provence, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; *Hôt. de Provence* (Pl. F, 2, 3), Chemin de Provence, with a park, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$-2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 11 fr.; **Hôt. du Paradis* (Pl. F, 2), Boul. du Cannet, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, P. from 11 fr.; *Hôt. de Hollande & de Russie* (Pl. F, 2), Av. d'Oxford, well spoken of, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 11 fr.; **Hôt. du Prince-de-Galles & Riviera Palace* (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), Chemin du Prince-de-Galles, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4-5, D. 6-8, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Belvédère*, Chemin du Prince-de-Galles, P. 7-10 fr.; *Pens. Villa la Garde*, Chemin de Vallauris.

At Le Cannet: **Gr.-Hôt. du Cannet & de la Grande-Bretagne* (Pl. E, 1), $1^1/_4$ M. to the N. of the station, at the end of the Boul. Carnot, sheltered, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$ or 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt. Désanges*, a little higher, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Stella Hotel*, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 8 fr., and *Hôt.-Pens. Reine-des-Prés*, P. 8-10 fr., both at the tramway terminus; *Villa Marguerite*, P. 5-7 fr.

E. Side (Boul. d'Alsace, Route d'Antibes, and side-streets): **Hôt. Gallia* (Pl. G, 4), Boul. de Montfleury, with winter-garden and theatre, R. from 6, B. $1^1/_2$-2, L. 5 or 6, D. 7 or 8, P. from 18 fr.; **Hôt. Beau-Séjour* (Pl. G, 4), Rue de Turckheim, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt. Windsor* (Pl. G, 4), close by, well spoken of, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Winter Palace & Hôt. St-Charles* (Pl. G, 5), R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 13 fr.; *Hôt. Westminster* (Pl. G, 5), Boul. d'Alsace, R. from 2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 (incl. wine), P. from 7 fr.; *Elysée-Palace* (Pl. G, 5), Route d'Antibes, with garden, suites of rooms only, from 70 fr. per day, everything included; **Gr.-Hôt. Montfleury* (Pl. G, 4), Chemin de Montfleury, fine site, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5-6, D. 6-8, P. from 14 fr.; **Hôt. de la Californie* (Pl. H, 5), Chemin de la Californie, in a fine site (330 ft.), R. from 8, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; *Hôt. Regina* (Pl. G, 5), Route d'Antibes, with garden, good, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. des Pins* (Pl. H, 6, inset-map on the right; motor-omn., see p. 557), Boul. Alexandre III, sheltered by pine-woods, R. from 7, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; **Hôt. Métropole*, at Cannes-Eden, nearly halfway to Golfe-Juan, English, first-class, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. $7^1/_2$, P. from 15 fr.; *Little Savoy Hotel*, farther S., towards the sea, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5 fr.

Open the whole year: Hôtels Belvédère, Brighton, Colonies, Etrangers, Joli-Mont, Lyon, Royal, Terminus, Univers, Victoria, and several near the station.

Furnished Villas and Apartments are usually hired for the season (Oct.-May) for 1200-2000 fr., and upwards. Agents: *John Taylor & Son*, 43-45 Rue de Fréjus; *Dubset*, 2 Rue d'Antibes; *Mouton*, 7 Place des Iles; *Agence des Hivernants*, 1 Rue de la Gare; *Cannes-Agence*, 10 Promenade de la Croisette; *Caviglia*, Boul. Carnot; etc.

Restaurants at the *Hôtels Gonnet, Univers, Terminus, Colonies, Lyon, Splendid, Prince-de-Galles*, etc.; **Rest. de la Réserve* (Pl. G, 6, inset-map on the right), Promenade de la Croisette, first-class (fish and oysters); *Café-Rest. de la Presqu'île* (with rooms), at the end of the Pointe de la Croisette; *Taverne Royale*, opposite the station, good; *Rest. de Châteaudun*, Place Gambetta, and *Fabre*, Rue Hoche, both plain.

Cafés. *Café-Brasserie des Alliés*, near the Hôtel de Ville (p. 558); *Négociants*, at the Hôtel des Colonies (p. 555); *Regent's Bar*, Rue St-Nicolas; etc. — **Brasseries.** *Brass. du Lion*, Rue de la Foux (Pl. E, 4); *Maison Dorée*, Rue de la Gare; *Taverne Royale*, opposite the station; *Brass. de Genève & de Munich*, Prom. de la Croisette. — **Confectioners.**

**Rumpelmayer*, Promenade de la Croisette (Pl. F, 5) and 70 Rue d'Antibes; *Maiffert*, *Rohr*, *Nègre*, *Bouge*, 47, 51, 20, and 15 Rue d'Antibes; *Anchor Tea Rooms*, Boul. Jean-Hibert, English.

Cabs (ask for tariff). There are four zones, indicated by posts. Within the 1st zone (N. to the Rue du Titien, Pl. E, 3: W. to the Boul. du Riou, in the Riou, Pl. C, 1; E. to the Rue de la Tour-Maubourg, Pl. G, 5): with one or two horses, for 1-3 pers. 1 fr., at night (8-7 or 9-1) 1½ fr. Within the 2nd zone (about as far as the limits of the Plan), 1½ and 2½, per hour 2½ and 3½ fr.; 3rd zone, 2 and 3 fr.; 4th zone, 4 and 5 fr.: 25-50 c. extra if sent for. Trunk 50 c. Special tariff for drives in the environs. — There are also a few Motor Cabs (charges as at Nice, p. 566).

Garages. *Auto-Car*, Boul. Jean-Hibert, corner of the Quai St-Pierre (Pl. D, 5); *Panhard-Michelin*, farther W., same boulevard; *Lion* (Peugeot), 8 Rue Bivouac (Pl. E, 5); *Garage Central*, Rue Rostan (Pl. F, 5); etc. — Excursions in motor-cars or brakes are organized by the *Cannes-Agence* (p. 556). Motor-car along the Corniche d'Or (p. 541) to St-Raphaël and Fréjus, 18 fr. (incl. dinner). Seats should be booked the previous day.

Tramways. From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 5): 1. W. to *La Bocca* (Pl. A, 5; p. 561; 20 or 10 c.) and *Mandelieu* (p. 560; 60 or 30 c.). — 2. Viâ the Rue and Route d'Antibes (Pl. E-H, 4, 5), *Golfe-Juan* (p. 542; 40 or 20 c.), and *Juan-les-Pins* (p. 542), to *Antibes* (p. 542; 80 or 40 c.). — 3. Viâ the station (Pl. E, 4) and Boul. Carnot to *Le Cannet* (beyond Pl. E, 1; p. 559; 25 or 15 c.). — 4. From *Golfe-Juan* (p. 542) to *Vallauris* (p. 542; 25 or 15 c.). — **Motor Omnibuses** from the Hôtel de Ville to the *Pointe de la Croisette* (Pl. G, H, 8, inset-map on the right; p. 558), 13 times daily (30 c.); from the Casino Municipal to the *Hôtel des Pins* (p. 556), 11 times daily.

Steamboat from the Quai St-Pierre (Pl. D, 5) to the Iles de Lérins (p. 560) twice daily in the season; to Ste-Marguerite in ¼ hr., to St-Honorat in ½ hr. (2 or 3 fr.; for both islands 4 fr.). — Rowing Boat 3 fr. per hour (bargain advisable).

Clubs. *Cercle Nautique* (Pl. F, 5), Prom. de la Croisette; *Cercle de Cannes*, Allées de la Liberté. — *Golf and Polo Clubs* at Mandelieu (p. 560); *Lawn Tennis Club*, Rue Lacour, Route d'Antibes. — **Casino Municipal** (Pl. E, 5), with theatre and concert-hall; adm. 1 fr., ticket for a day 2 fr. — **Concerts** (and sometimes plays) at the *Hôt. Gallia* (p. 556) and the *Casino de Cannes*, 5 Rue Bossu (Pl. E, 5). — Other Amusements resemble those of Nice, on a smaller scale: *Carnival*, with processions, battle of flowers, etc.; *Regattas* (Feb.-March); *Horse Races*, at Les Termes (p. 560). See *The Cannes Fortnightly Review* (25 c.).

Warm Baths. *Thermes Méditerranéens* (hydrotherapy), Route de Grasse, next the Scottish Church (Pl. E, 4); *Bains de Notre-Dame*, 15 Rue de la Foux. — **Sea Baths.** *Grands Bains*, near the Cercle Nautique (75 c.; warm 2 fr.); *Bains de la Réserve*, at the rest. (p. 556); *Belle-Plage* (Pl. C, 5), Boul. Jean-Hibert.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Rue Notre-Dame and Rue Bivouac; from Nov. to April the telegraph office is open day and night.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, *Société Générale*, *Comptoir d'Escompte*, and *Banque Privée* (late *Cognet & Riddett*), 33, 47, 58, and 36 Rue d'Antibes; *John Taylor & Son*, 43-45 Rue de Fréjus; *Banque Populaire*, Rue de la Gare; *Peytavin & Rey*, Rue Bivouac.

Booksellers. *Vial*, *Faist*, *Deane*, and *Segond*, 34, 45, 93, and 59 Rue d'Antibes (the two first with lending libraries).

British Vice-Consul, *John Taylor*, 43 Rue de Fréjus.

Tourist Agencies. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 3 Rue de la Gare; *Johnson*, 10 Promenade de la Croisette; *Clark*, 7 Rue Félix-Faure; *Sleeping Car Co.*, 3 Rue d'Antibes; *Hamburg-American Line*, 17 Quai St-Pierre. — **Syndicat d'Initiative** at the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. D, 5).

Anglican Churches. *St. Paul's* (Pl. F, 3), Boul. du Cannet; services (Nov. to Whit-Sunday) at 8, 10, 11, and 3; chaplain, *Rev. T. P. David*. — *Christ Church* (Pl. C, 5), Route de Fréjus; services (Nov.-May) at 8.30,

11, and 5; chaplain, *Canon Christie.* — *Holy Trinity* (Pl. F, 5), Rue d'Oustinoff; services (Oct.-May) at 8.30, 10.45, and 3; chaplain, *Rev. E. R. Browne.* — *St. George's* (Pl. H, 5), Chemin de la Californie; services (Nov.-April) at 8.30, 11, and 3; chaplain, *Rev. R. Tahourdin.* — *St. Andrew's* (Scottish Presbyterian), 1 Route de Grasse (Pl. E, 4); services (Nov.-May) at 11 and 3; minister, *Rev. P. W. Minto.*

English Physicians. *Dr. Geo. Bright*, Chalet Magali; *Dr. Rich. Bright*, 11bis Rue Hermann; *Dr. Carr*, 15 Rue Hermann; *Dr. Ginner*, 42 Rue de Fréjus; *Dr. Kent Gazet*, 73 Rue d'Antibes; *Dr. Sanders*, Villa Martha. - American Dentists. *Hurlburt*, Villa Bénédicte; *Smith*, Boul. de la Croisette. Chemists. *Brearley & Bascoul*, *Ricardou*, *Forest*, *Giraud*, and *Saulnier*, 77bis, 40, 7, 18, and 32 Rue d'Antibes.

Climate. Cannes is protected on the N.W. by the Estérel (p. 541) and on the N. and N.E. by other hills, but the beach is somewhat exposed. It is thus at times, especially in spring, cooler and windier than Mentone or San Remo, but its winter-climate is usually mild, equable, and dry (mean temperature 49°). The warmest and most sheltered parts, those on the N., including Le Cannet, are rapidly being built over. Good beach for sea-bathing. A covered conduit supplies Cannes with good water from the Loup, near Thorenc (p. 562).

Cannes (pop. 29,656), picturesquely situated on the *Golfe de la Napoule*, is a favourite and prosperous winter resort. The beautiful coast, with the Iles de Lérins near it, the luxuriant vegetation, and its mild and equable climate are its great attractions, while most of the hotels and villas are in open situations, surrounded with gardens.

The Rue de la Gare crosses the main thoroughfare of the town, which is called to the E. (left) the *Rue d'Antibes* (Pl. E, F, 5; continued by the Route d'Antibes; tramway, see p. 557) and to the W. (right) the *Rue Félix-Faure* (Pl. D, E, 5, 4), leading to the Allées de la Liberté. The Rue Bossu, a little to the left, is the direct way to the shore, passing the modern church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Voyage* (Pl. E, 5).

The ***Promenade de la Croisette**, beginning here, close to the harbour, leads E., along the *Rade de Cannes*, to the Rest. de la Réserve (Pl. G, 6, inset-plan on the right), the favourite resort of visitors, affording beautiful views of the Estérel hills. It is continued by the Boul. Eugène-Gazagnaire, which rounds the ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Pointe de la Croisette* (Pl. G, H, 6-8), and ends at the rocks at the entrance to Golfe-Juan (p. 542).

At the W. end of the Promenade de la Croisette, on the left, near the Jetée Albert-Edouard, rises the **Casino Municipal** (Pl. E, 5), opened in 1905. A statue of *King Edward VII.*, by Denys Puech, was erected here in 1912. On the right is a square with a bust of *Prosper Mérimée* (d. at Cannes, 1870). Farther W. are the **Allées de la Liberté** (Pl. D, E, 5), forming a spacious rectangle, where a flower-market is held every morning. Here rises a marble statue of *Lord Brougham* (1778-1868), who made the reputation of the town by settling here in 1834 (comp. p. 559). At the W. end of the Allées is the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. D, 5), con-

taining a *Musée* of antiquities and ethnography on the ground-floor, and on the second floor the *Library,* a small *Musée des Beaux-Arts,* and a *Natural History Cabinet* (open on week-days, 9-12 and 2-5; closed in Aug.).

The *Harbour* (Pl. D, E, 5) is unimportant except for yachts. To the W. rises **Mont Chevalier** (Pl. D, 5; 220 ft.), an eminence on which lies the picturesque old quarter of *Le Suquet,* with remains of an old castle, a parish-church of the 13th cent., and a tower of the 11th (key at the pottery adjoining; adm. 50 c.; magnificent *View).

To the S. the **Boulevard Jean-Hibert* (Pl. D-A, 5) lea d along the coast, past La Bocca station (p. 561), to the picturesque mouth of the *Siagne,* which it crosses by a bridge to ($2^1/_4$ M. from La Bocca) the village of La Napoule (see p. 560). Above it runs the parallel *Route de Fréjus* (Pl. C-A, 5), the beautiful villas in which are mostly concealed by high walls and shrubs. We may visit the superb *Garden of the *Hôtel du Parc* (Pl. C, 4; p. 555; formerly the *Château Vallombrosa*) and the *Villa Larochefoucauld* (Pl. B, 5; Sun. and Thurs.). The oldest of all is the *Villa Eléonore-Louise* (Pl. B, 4), built by Lord Brougham in 1834. At the W. end of this quarter ies *La Bocca* (station, Pl. A 5, see p. 542; tramway, see p. 557).

Environs of Cannes.

Le Cannet (330 ft.; hotels, see p. 556; pop. 4166; tramway, see p. 557; cab $2^1/_2$ fr.), $1^1/_4$ M. to the N., is reached by the Boul. Carnot (Pl. E, 4-1), and is both a favourite goal for walks and a sheltered winter resort, adapted for invalids who cannot live near the sea. Two picturesque towers of the 16th cent., one called the *Maison du Brigand.* View from the small Place Bellevue. — From the tramway terminus a road ascends S.E. in windings (short-cuts) to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Le Pézou,* consisting of two hills, the highest (890 ft.) being wooded, while on the other, S.W., are a café and the *Observatoire du Grand-Pin* (Pl. H, 1; adm. 50 c.; fine view; carr. from Cannes 10 fr.).

Diverging from the Route de Frejus (see above) the Chemin de la Croix-des-Gardes (Pl. C, B, 5-3) and the Boul. Leader (Pl. A, 4, 3) ascend the wooded hill of *La Croix des Gardes* (540 ft.; fine views; carr. 7 fr.).

Another good point of view is the hill of **La Californie** (Pl. I, 4; carr. 10 fr.). The easiest ascent is viâ the Boul. and Chemin de Montfleury (Pl. F-H, 4) and the Chemin de la Cava (Pl. G, H, 4, 5), which are in shade in the morning. We pass a fountain with a statue of Prince Leopold (d. at Cannes, 1884), the youngest son of Queen Victoria. Lower down, below the Hôtel de la Californie, is *St. George's Memorial Church,* containing a replica of the prince's tomb at Windsor. Short-cuts to the left, above the *Castel Maggy*

(Pl. 'Chât.'; H, I, 4), near a reservoir. At the top is the *Square du Splendide-Panorama* (765 ft.), with a café and 'Observatoire' (50 c.). The *View is one of the finest on the Riviera, embracing Vallauris, Antibes, Nice, Grasse, and the Alpes Maritimes. We may then follow the Chemin Supérieur de la Californie (Pl. I, 4), E. from the reservoir, to *Cannes-Eden*. From the Observatoire we may descend N. to Vallauris (p. 542), viâ the Chapelle St-Antoine (650 ft.); or we may return to the town by the Chemin de Vallauris (Pl. H-F, 3, 4). A path from the chapel leads N., on the crest of the hill, to Le Pézou (p. 559).

The ***Iles de Lérins** (see inset-map on the left), a favourite goal for excursions, are reached by steamer from the Quai St-Pierre (see p. 557), or by small boat from La Croisette to Ste-Marguerite (1/2 hr.; 1 fr.). In the **Ile Ste-Marguerite** (Rest. de la Réserve), the nearer and larger, the *Lero* of Strabo, 4 1/2 M. in circuit, is a *Fort* of the 17th cent. (visitors admitted), where 'the Man with the Iron Mask' (perhaps Mattioli, governor of the Duchy of Mantua) was imprisoned by Louis XIV. in 1687-98. In 1873-4 Marshal Bazaine also was confined here. Fine view of Cannes, the coast-line, and the Alps. The island contains beautiful pine-woods. — The **Ile de St-Honorat** (Café-Rest. de Lérins), the Roman *Lerina*, 2 M. from the coast, and separated by *Le Frioul*, a strait of 765 yds., from the sister-islet, is only 2 M. in circuit, but is the more interesting of the two. It contains the famous old *Abbaye de Lérins*, founded by St. Honoratus in 410, and now occupied by Cistercian monks, who have restored it and added an orphanage. Men only admitted (daily except Sun.). The new church is a replica of the old (11th cent.). Near it are two old chapels and a tower *(Château St-Honorat)*, built in 1073-1190, where the monks used to take refuge on the approach of pirates. To the E. of St-Honorat is the rocky islet of *St-Ferréol*.

Beyond *La Bocca* (2 M.; p. 561) the Mandelieu tramway (p. 557) stops at (3 M.) *St-Cassien*. The old pilgrimage-chapel lies on a hill to the left. We next pass the race-course of Cannes and the hamlet of *Les Termes* (3 1/2 M.; rest.), whence we may ascend the *Duc* (1555 ft.; 1/2 hr.; splendid view). *Mandelieu* lies about 3/4 M. up the valley. Beyond Les Termes the line goes on to (5 M.) the bifurcation of the roads to Fréjus (to the right, p. 538) and La Napoule (6 M.; p. 542). Near the terminus are an aerodrome and the grounds of the Cannes golf and polo clubs. Above the bifurcation, on the right, is the *Waldorf & New Golf Hotel*.

From Cannes to *St-Raphaël* by the *Corniche d'Or*, see p. 541.

To the N.W. of Cannes we may go viâ La Bocca (see above), the *Château Garibondy* (3 1/2 M.), and *Pégomas* (6 M.; inn) to (8 M.) *Auribeau*, near which are the romantic *Gorges de la Siagne*. A little below the village diverges a road to (5 1/2 M.) *Grasse* (p. 561), passing below the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Valcluse*.

To the N.E., 3 M., is *Vallauris* (p. 542; tramway, see p. 557). — *Antibes*, see p. 542.

From Cannes to Grasse. — By Railway, $12^1/_2$ M., in about $^3/_4$ hr. (2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.; or, incl. funicular, 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 25 c.). Circular tickets, see p. 576. — By Road, $10^1/_2$ M.; carr. there and back, for 3 pers., 18 fr.; tramway under construction.

The line diverges to the right from the Marseilles line at (2 M.) *La Bocca* (p. 542) and ascends the valley of the *Frayère*. Views to the left. — 6 M. *Mougins*, a village 2 M. to the E. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Mouans-Sartoux*. To the N.E., $^1/_2$ hr., is the *Villa du Castellaras*, where we may visit the garden and enjoy the superb view from the tower. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Plan-de-Grasse*.

$12^1/_2$ M. **Grasse.** — Stations. The *Gare du P.-L.-M.* is $1^1/_2$ M. by road from the centre of the town (short-cut in $^1/_4$ hr.). The funicular ascends in 3 min. to the Place du Cours (35 or 25 c.; trunk 20 c.). — The *Gare du Sud* (pp. 538, 577; buffet) is half-way up, on the right, not far from the Place Neuve.

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel*, Av. Victoria, E. side, outside the town, with garden, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6 (wine extra), P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria*, Av. Riou-Blanquet, S.W. of the Grand-Hôtel, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 8 fr.; *Splendid Hotel Bellevue*, Av. Riou-Blanquet, E. of the Hôt. Victoria, R. $2^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. from $8^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Beau-Soleil*, Boul. Crouet, W. of the Gare du Sud, with garden, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. 3 fr. (wine extra); *Hôt. Muraour & de la Poste* (with rest., see below), *Hôt. des Négociants*, and *Hôt. National*, all in the Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon.

Cafés-Restaurants. At the *Casino* (see below); *Café de Grasse & de la Poste* (see above), good; *Monte-Carlo*, Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon.

Post & Telegraph Office, Place Neuve. — Syndicat d'Initiative, 2 Av. Thiers. — Chemist. *Parrot*, Place de la Foux.

Cabs. Per drive 2, per hour 3 fr.; at night 3 and 4 fr.; with two horses $2^1/_2$ and 4, at night $3^1/_2$ and 5 fr. Special tariff for excursions.

Tramway from the *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (8 times daily; 20 or 15 c.) viâ the Cours and the upper town to *Grasse-Ville;* from Grasse-Ville (4 times daily; in 34 min.) by the Corniche de Grasse to *Magagnosc* ($2^1/_2$ M.; p. 577), *Châteauneuf-Pré-du-Lac* (3 M.; p. 544), and *Le Bar-sur-Loup* ($5^1/_2$ M.; p. 577). — Electric railway to *Cagnes*, see p. 543.

Motor Omnibus to *Thorenc* (p. 562) in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (7-8 fr.); to *Castellane* (42 M.; p. 538) in 4 hrs. (9 fr.); to *St-Cézaire* (p. 562) in 2 hrs. (2 fr.).

Anglican Church *(St. John's)*, Av. Victoria, beyond the Grand-Hôtel; services (Oct.-May) at 8.30, 10.30, and 3; chaplain, *Canon Horne*.

Grasse (700-1380 ft.; pop. 19,704), an old and thriving town, in a picturesque site on the slope of the *Roquevignon*, open towards the S. and sheltered from cold winds, is a winter resort for invalids unable to live near the sea. As the mild climate encourages rich vegetation, Grasse has become the chief centre in Provence for the distillation of perfumes (see p. 562).

The promenade of the *Cours* (funicular, see above) affords fine views. To the S.E. is the pretty *Jardin Public*, with a bust of Fragonard. To the N., at the beginning of the Boul. Jeu-de-Ballon, are the *Casino Municipal* and a square with a statue of the painter *J. H. Fragonard* (1732-1806), a native of Grasse. To the S.W. of the Cours diverges the Boul. Victor-Hugo, in which rises the new *Hospital*, whose chapel contains three of the earliest works of

Rubens, parts of a triptych (Crowning with thorns, the Raising of the Cross, and St. Helen finding the true Cross), painted at Rome in 1602.

The Rue du Cours, to the N.E. of the Cours, continued by the Rue Droite, intersects the old town. The *Parish Church*, an old cathedral (12th-13th cent.), contains an Assumption, by Subleyras, behind the high-altar. Adjacent is the *Hôtel de Ville*, once the Evêché, with an old tower (12th cent.). To the S. of the church, in a square opposite the Collège, is a bust of the 'félibre' *Bellaud de la Bellaudière*, of Grasse (1532-88).

To the right, at the N. end of the Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon, is a curious spring, known as *La Foux* (Provençal for 'fountain'). The Av. Thiers, Av. Victoria, and *Corniche de Grasse*, with villas and gardens, lead thence round a ravine (fine views). Tramway to Châteauneuf-Pré-du-Lac, see p. 561.

An idea of the importance of the 35 *Perfumeries* of Grasse is conveyed by the fact that over 60,000 acres are devoted to the flower-culture, yielding annually 2000 tons of roses and 2500 tons of orange-blossom. No less than 12 tons of roses are required to produce a litre of essence (worth 2000-2500 fr.). Visitors are admitted to the perfumery of Bruno-Court, in an old convent in the Rue des Cordeliers (preferably on Tues. or Fri.), and to that of Jean Giraud fils, 25 Av. de Ste-Lorette (apply at the warehouse, 2 Boul. du Jeu-de-Ballon).

To the W. of Grasse lies (10 M.; motor-omn., see p. 561) **St-Cézaire** (Hôt. Reybaud), a quaint village, above the romantic gorge of the *Siagne*. Near it are several dolmens and grottoes (notably the *Grotte Dozol*, 1¼ M. to the E.; adm. 1 fr.). About 2 hrs. W., in a gorge, is the source of the *Siagnole*, with remains of the Roman aqueduct which conducted the water of the latter to Fréjus (see p. 539). The same source now supplies St-Raphaël with water.

Railway to *Draguignan* and *Meyrargues*, see pp. 538, 521; to *Nice*, and excursion to the *Gorges du Loup*, see R. 77 II.

From Grasse to Thorenc, 23 M., by road (motor-omn., see p. 561; carr. and pair 25-30 fr.). — The road crosses the *Plateau Napoléon* (fine views) and passes large marble-quarries. — 7½ M. *St-Vallier-de-Thiey* (2375 ft.; Hôt. du Nord; 2nd cl. guide, André Flory). Near it are the ruins of prehistoric strongholds built of huge stones, notably the *Castellaras de la Malle*, 1¼ hr. N.E., above the Thorenc road; also curious rocks and the *Pomadieu*, a natural bridge 1¼ hr. W. At St-Vallier the road to Castellane and Digne diverges to the left.

23 M. **Thorenc** (4100 ft.; Gr.-Hôt. des Alpes, first-class, R. from 8½, L. 4, D. 5, P. 7-12 fr.; Hôt. de Thorenc, P. from 7 fr.), a summer resort, offers winter-sports also (casino, etc.). Near it is a fine pine-forest. *Bas-Thorenc* (hotel) lies 1¾ M. to the W. Excursions may be made to (3 hrs.) *Caussols*, a village in a basin enclosed by great limestone plateaux, where a brook loses itself in a chasm; to (4 hrs.; with guide) the top of the *Cheiron* (5835 ft.; extensive view), N. of which stretches a vast forest; to *St-Auban* (p. 578), about 3 hrs. N.W., with its grand gorge, reached by the road across the *Col de Bleine* (4805 ft.; aub.; view).

NICE
1:19.000
100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Mètres
Hôtel Impérial
Parc Impérial
Mon. de l'Empereur Guillaume
Hôt. du Tzarewitch
Asile Evangéliq.
Chap. St Philippe
Quartier de St. Philippe
Quartier des Beaumettes
Boul. de Cimiez
Boul. de l'Empereur
Boulevard Gambetta
Rue Gambetta
Boulevard Victor Hugo
Avenue Thiers
Rue Pastorelli
Rue Alsace Lorraine
Rue Mozart
Rue Verdi
Rue Auber
Rue Meyerbeer
Rue Halévy
Rue Auguste Gal
Rue Auguste Gal
Rue Auguste Gal

E
F
G
H
Cimiez
Levens
Octroi
Quartier de Cimiez
Quartier de Casernes
Quartier de Carabacel
Quartier de la Riquier
Quartier du Port
Quartier du Lazaret
Château
Port
Olympia
Place d'Armes
Pl. Risso
Boul. P. Solaro
Gare du Chemin de fer
Gare des Tramways
Hôtel Majestic
Hôt. Hermitage
Hôt. de Nice
Hôpital militaire
Villa Ste Agathe
Boulev. Carabacel
Boulev. de la Riquier
Boulev. Comiche
Boulev. du Midi
Boulev. du Jardin Public
Boulev. du Temple
Boulev. du Tribunal
Boulev. du Pont Neuf
Boulev. de la Madeleine
Boulev. de la Préfecture
Boulev. de la Visitation
Boulev. de la Croix de Marbre
Boulev. de l'Impératrice
Boulev. de la Mer
Boulev. de la Jetée
Boulev. de la Digue
Boulev. de la Corniche
Boulev. de la Grande Corniche
Boulev. de la Grande Bretagne
Boulev. de la Grande Bretagne
Boulev. de la Grande Bretagne

76. Nice and Environs.

Stations. 1. *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. C, D, 2), Av. Thiers, on the line from Marseilles to Ventimiglia (R. 72); 2. *Gare de Riquier* (Pl. H, 2), a suburban station on the same line; 3. *Gare du Sud* (Pl. C, D, 1), for the lines to Grasse and Digne (pp. 576, 578). — Omn. from the main station 30 c., trunk 25 c., hand-bag 10 c. Hotel-omn. 1-2 fr., luggage extra; also motor-omn. of the hotel-syndicate. — Sleeping-Car Agency, 2 Av. Masséna.

Hotels†, many of them excellent (charges raised during Carnival). Unless otherwise stated, the prices are exclusive of wine. Except the houses mentioned on p. 565 all the hotels are open in winter only. — Promenade des Anglais (Pl. A-D, 5, 4), all first-class: No. 1, **Hôt. Ruhl & des Anglais*, R. from 8, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 18 fr.; No. 7, *Hôt. Rivoir*, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; No. 9, *Hôt. du Luxembourg*, good, R. from 7, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; No. 23, *Hôt. Royal*, R. with bath from 20, B. 2, L. and D. à la carte; No. 25, *Hôt. de la Méditerranée*, R. from 6, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 7-8, P. from 20 fr.; No. 27, *Hôt. Westminster*, not for passing travellers, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; No. 31, *Hôt. West-End*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; No. 37, **Hôt. Negresco*, R. from 15, B. 2½, L. and D. à la carte; No. 51, **Hôt. St-Pétersbourg*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr. — By the Jardin Public (Pl. D, E, 4): **Hôt. de la Grande-Bretagne*, R. from 8, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre*, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. Austria*, frequented by Austrians, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. and D. at the Rest. Posada (p. 566); **Gr.-Hôt. de France*, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.

Rue Grimaldi (Pl. D, 3, 4): No. 4, *Hôt. Grimaldi*, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr. — Avenue Félix-Faure (Pl. E, F, 4, 3), both first-class: No. 10, **Grand-Hôtel*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 13 fr.; No. 12, **Hôt. de la Paix*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.

Boulevard Carabacel (Pl. F, 2): No. 14, *Hôt. Bristol*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; No. 28, **Hôt. de Nice* (Pl. F, 2), sheltered, R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; No. 24, **Hôt. Langham*, dépendance of the Hermitage Hotel (p. 565), R. from 8, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; No. 6, *Hôt. Palais-Royal & Frankfurterhof*, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 8 fr.; No. 4, *Gr.-Hôt. de Paris*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr. — Avenue Désambrois (Pl. E, 2): No. 7, *Hôt. Carabacel*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4. P. from 9 fr. — Boulevard Dubouchage (Pl. E, 2, 3): No. 25, **Hôt. d'Albion*, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; No. 26, *Hôt. du Pavillon;* No. 34, *Gr.-Hôt. des Empereurs*, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr. — Avenue Beaulieu (Pl. D, E, 2): No. 1, *Hôt. Alexandra*, R. from 4, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; No. 29, *Hôt. Lamartine*, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3½, D. 4 (incl. wine), P. from 10 fr.; No. 36, *Hôt. de Suède & Cosmopolitain*, well spoken of, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; No. 38, corner of Av. de la Gare, *New York Hotel*.

Boulevard Victor-Hugo (Pl. C, D, 3): No. 2, **Gr.-Hôt. des Iles-Britanniques*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 12 fr.; No. 8, *Hôt. Métropole*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 10 fr.; Nos. 9-11, *Hôt. de Lisbonne*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 or 12 fr.; No. 15, *Queen's Hotel*, English, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; No. 16, **Gr.-Hôt. du Rhin*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; No. 17, *Hôt. Stanislas & Britannia*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; No. 19bis, *Nouvel-Hôtel* (meublé), R. from 5, B. 1½ fr.; No. 20, *Hôt. du Louvre*, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 14 fr.; No. 33, *Hôt. Victoria*, R. from 5, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9½ fr.; No. 44,

† Alphabetical list, see the Index, p. 636.

**Gr.-Hôt. des Palmiers*, German, R. from 4, B. 1³/₄. L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; No. 52, *Hôt. des Orangers*, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 8 fr.; No. 50, **Splendid Hotel*, R. from 4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 or 14 fr. — Rue Emanuel (Pl. D, 3): *Gr.-Hôt. Nice Palace*, R. from 8, P. from 15 fr.; *Concordia Hotel*, German, R. 5-10, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. 12-16 fr. — Rue Alphonse-Karr (Pl. D, 3): Nos. 2-6, **Palace Hotel*, German, R. 6-20, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. 15-30 fr. — Rue Gounod (Pl. C, 3): No. 1, *Hôt. Gounod*, P. from 10 fr. — Rue de la Paix (Pl. C, D, 2, 3): No. 7, *Hôt. St-Georges;* No. 15, *Hôt. Gallia & Monopole*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; No. 20, *Hôt. Scribe*, R. with bath 6-20, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.; No. 22, *Ostend Hotel*, R. from 3½, B. 1½. L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10 fr. — Rue de Russie (Pl. D, 2, 3): No. 5, *Hôt. Stella*, frequented by Russians, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, board 8 fr. — Rue Rossini (Pl. D, C, 3): No. 4, *Hôt. International*, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; No. 12, *Hôt. Continental*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4-5, P. from 10 fr. — Place Mozart (Pl. C, D, 3): *Hôt.-Pens. du Tennis*, frequented by English and Americans. — Rue Cotta (Pl. C, D, 4, 3): No. 22, *Edward's Palace Hotel;* No. 35, *Hôt. de Bade & O'Connor*, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; No. 41, *Sun Hotel Luchon Palace*, R. from 4, B. 1, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; No. 45, *Hôt.-Pens. Cotta*, R. 3½-4½, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 4, P. from 8 fr. — Avenue des Fleurs (Pl. B, 3): No. 11, **Hôt. Astoria*, R. from 7, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr. — Chemin des Beaumettes (Pl. A, B, 4): *Hôt. Château des Beaumettes* (Pl. A, 4), R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr. — Rue de France (Pl. A-D, 5, 4): No. 5, *Hôt.-Pens. Tarelli*, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3, P. from 9 fr.; No. 98, *Hôt. Belgravia*, frequented by Poles. R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4. P. from 8 fr. — Rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes (Pl. E, 3): No. 5, *Williams' Hotel*, American, R. 5-20, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 6 fr. (incl. wine). — Rue Pastorelli (Pl. A, 3): Nos. 45-47, *Hôt. de Rivoli & des Négociants*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4 (incl. wine), P. from 10 fr.; No. 39, *Hôt. Mont-Fleuri*, commercial, R. 2½-3½, L. 2, D. 2½ (incl. wine), P. 7-7½ fr.; No. 44, *Hôt. Rolland* (meublé), R. from 2½ fr. — Rue Alberti (Pl. E, 3): No. 19, *Hôt. d'Europe*, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½ (incl. wine), P. from 7½ fr.; No. 22, *Nouvel-Hôtel du Parc*. — Rue Gioffredo (Pl. E, F, 3): No. 56, *Balmoral Palace* (meublé), R. from 5, B. 1½ fr.; No. 58, *Gr.-Hôt. Masséna* (meublé).

Rue des Ponchettes (Pl. F, 4): Nos. 9-11, *Hôt. Du sse*, German, R. from 4½, B. 1½. L. 4, D. 5. P. from 12 fr. — Quai du Midi (Pl. E, F, 4): No. 1, *Hôt. des Princes & Bellevue*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; No. 19, *Hôt. Beau-Rivage*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. du Cours & du Palais* (entrance at 30 Cours Saleya), R. 2½-3, B. 1, L. 2½ (incl. wine), P. 6½-8 fr. — Rue du Palais (Pl. E, 4): No. 9, *Hôt. des Etrangers*.

Near the Main Station (Pl. C, D, 2): *Terminus-Hôtel*, opposite, well spoken of, R. from 4½, B. 1½. L. 4½, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Cecil-Hôtel*, opposite, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4½, D. 6, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt. de Berne*, corner of the Av. Thiers and Rue d'Angleterre, well spoken of, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9 fr. — Rue d'Amérique (Pl. D, 2): No. 16, *Hôt. du Midi* (meublé), R. 2½-3½, B. 1¼ fr. — Avenue Durante (Pl. D, 2): No. 19, *St. Ermin's Hotel*, new; No. 11, *Hôt.-Pens. Richmond & de Russie*, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 9 fr.; No. 25, *Hôt. des Nations*, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 9-10 fr.; No. 18, *Hôt.-Pens. du Globe & des Voyageurs*, well spoken of, R. from 2½, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 (incl. wine), P. from 6½ fr.; No. 26, *Hôt. d'Interlaken & de Provence*, R. 2½-5, B. 1, L. 3, D. 3½ (incl. wine), P. from 8 fr. — Rue Paganini (Pl. D, 2, 3): Nos. 20-22, *Hôt. St-Gothard & Beau-Séjour*, R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; No. 31, *Hôt. Frank* (meublé), R. 4-10, B. 1 fr. — Rue de Belgique (Pl. D, 2): No. 2, *Gr.-Hôt. de l'Avenue*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 (incl. wine), P. 7½-9 fr.; No. 6, *Hôt. Bonfils & St-Louis*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3 (incl. wine), P. from 8 fr.; No. 17, *Hôt. de Bruxelles*, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8 fr. — Avenue de la Gare (Pl. D, E, 2, 3): No. 70, *Gr.-Hôt. de Noailles* (meublé), well spoken

of, R. from 4, B. 1½ fr.; No. 64, *Hôt. National*, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; No. 9, *Hôt. de l'Univers* (meublé), commercial, R. from 3, B. 1½ fr. — Avenue Malaussena (Pl. D, 1): No. 3, *Hôt. Français*, R. from 3, B. 1, L. or D. 3 (incl. wine), P. from 8 fr.; No. 15, *Hôt. Vial & Mirabeau:* No. 26, *Hôt. Gambetta*, R. 3-7, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 9 fr; No. 31, *Hôt. de Venise*, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.

Outside the Town (comp. Map. p. 572), mostly in open sites with fine views (several with motor-omn.): **Riviera Palace*, Boul. de Cimiez, luxurious, with a beautiful park, R. from 10, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 22 fr.; **Excelsior Hotel Regina* (395 ft.), Av. Victoria, near the Arènes (p. 572), luxurious and aristocratic, with a park, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 16 fr.; **Winter Palace*, below the Excelsior, R. from 7, B. 2½, L. 8, D. 10, board 16 fr.; **Majestic Palace* (Pl. E, 1, 2), B. 2, L. 6-7, D. 7-12, board 13-18 fr.; *Le Grand Palais*, 2 Boul. de Cimiez; **Hermitage Hôtel* (Pl. F, 2), with a funicular to the Hôt. Langham (p. 568), R. from 10, B. 2, L. 6, D. 10, P from 24 fr.; *Hôt. Carlton*, below the Hermitage; **Hôt. Alhambra*, opposite the Riviera Palace, with garden, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 15 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de Cimiez*, behind the Excelsior, with a large garden, frequented by English visitors, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12 or 16 fr.; *The English Hotel*, Chemin de Ste-Thérèse (Pl. E, 1), P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt. Impérial* (Pl. B, 1, 2), in the Parc Impérial (p. 572), R. from 8, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 20 fr.; *Hôt. Belvédère* (Pl. B, 2), Boul. du Césarévitch, with hydropathic and garden, R. from 4, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Tzarévitch* (Pl. B, 2), Boul. du Césarévitch, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Eden Hotel*, Chemin de la Mantéga, near the Boul. Gambetta, family hotel with garden, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Parc*, at St-Barthélemy (p. 573), on a hill to the N.W., with a large garden, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Righi-Palace* (490 ft.), Chemin de Pessicart. — **Montboron Palace*, on the Montboron (p. 576), ¾ hr. E., with garden, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12, omn. 3 fr. — To the W., in the Chemin de St-Antoine (see p. 574), *Villa de Repos St-Antoine* (650 ft.), R. from 5, board 12 fr.

Open the whole year: most of the hotels near the main station; also the Hôtels Bade, Balmoral, Beau-Rivage, Cecil, Cotta, Cours, Eden, Etrangers, Frank, Luxembourg, Masséna, Mont-Fleuri, New York, Rhin, Rivoir, Rivoli, St. Ermin's, Stella, and Victoria.

Pensions (almost all good). *Gerzoff*, 45 Promenade des Anglais, P. from 11 fr.; *Paradis*, 71 Promenade des Anglais, P. 8-16 fr.; *Anglaise*, 77 Promenade des Anglais; *Russe*, 93 Promenade des Anglais (entrance at 169 Rue de France), open the whole year, German, P. 8 fr.; *Bavaria*, 7 Promenade des Anglais and 11 Rue de France, open the whole year, German, P. from 7 fr.; *Busby*, 38 Rue Cotta, English, P. from 9 fr.; *Brice*, 44 Rue Cotta; *Funel*, 8 Av. Durante, open the whole year, German, P. from 10 fr.; *Anglo-Américaine*, 23 Rue d'Amérique, open the whole year, P. 8-10 fr.; *Villa Daheim*, 17 Av. Auber, German, P. from 8½ fr.; *L'Oasis*, 23 Rue Gounod, open the whole year, P. from 7 fr.; *Congrès*, 5 Rue du Congrès, P. from 7 fr.; *Gross*, 48 Boul. Victor-Hugo, P. from 9 fr.; *Cavallero*, 3 Av. des Fleurs, open the whole year, German, P. from 6 fr.; *Villa St-Pierre*, 2 Av. des Fleurs, open the whole year, English, P. from 8 fr.; *France*, 33-35 Rue de France, P. from 9 fr.; *Miramare*, 163 Rue de France, P. from 8 fr.; *Sollar*, Chemin des Beaumettes, open the whole year, P. 8-10 fr.; *Arcades*, 70 Av. Borriglione, P. from 7 fr.; *Villa Louisa*, 68 Boul. Carnot, frequented by Scandinavians, P. 8-10 fr.; *Monplaisir*, Av. Monplaisir, Anglo-American, P. 8-12 fr.; *Muller*, 26 Boul. Victor-Hugo, P. from 7½ fr.; *Le Chalet*, 16 Boul. Carabacel, P. 8½-12 fr.; *Beausoleil*, 19 Av. Désambrois, P. 8-15 fr.

Apartments to let are indicated by tickets. The rent of 1-2 furnished rooms in the town, for the winter, is about 250-700 fr.; suites are let for 1000-5000 fr., villas for 3000-8000 fr. or more. Precautions as to contract, see p. xix. — Agents: *Jougla & Payen*, 55 Rue Gioffredo; *A. Lattès*, 10 Av. Félix-Faure; *Rosanoff*, 7 Rue de Longchamp.

Restaurants. **Négresco* (p. 563). **Rest. du Casino-Municipal* (p. 568; first floor), **Rest. de la Régence*, 8 Av. de la Gare, **Majestic Palace* (p. 565), all expensive and fashionable, à la carte; *Rest. Riviera*, Place Masséna; *Grill-Room Caressa*, Rue Garnier, corner of the Av. de la Gare. — *Café de Paris*, 18 Av. de la Gare; *Belle-Meunière*, 8 Rue Cotta, good, L. 4. D. 5 fr.; *Edward's* (p. 564), 22 Rue Cotta; *Rest. des Bains-de-la-Plage*, Promenade des Anglais. — Less expensive: *National*, 5 Av. de la Gare, L. or D. 3 fr.; *Reynaud & des Gourmets*, corner of the Place Masséna and Rue Gioffredo, L. $2^1/_2$-3, D. 3-4 fr. (incl. wine); *Lyon*, 56 Rue Gioffredo; *Paris*, 28 Rue d'Angleterre; *Rest. de l'Aude*, 5 Rue de Belgique, L. $1^1/_2$-2, D. 2-$2^1/_2$ fr. (incl. wine); *Rest. des Palmiers*, 5 Rue d'Italie; *Botta*, 7 Rue d'Italie; *Rosbif*, 1 Rue de la Paix; *Bœuf à la Mode*, 1 Rue Adélaïde; *Gritti*, 5 Rue de Russie; *Poste*, 21 Rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes, L. 2, D. $2^1/_2$ fr. (incl. wine); *Cave de Falicon*, 1 Rue de la Caserne, near the Boul. Mac-Mahon (wines of the country); *Automat Restaurant*, 47 Av. de la Gare. — Oysters, etc.: **Rest. de la Réserve* (Pl. H, 5), Boul. de l'Impératrice-de-Russie (bouillabaisse, p. 526), expensive; *Posada*, at the Hôt. Austria (p. 563); *Faverio*, Quai du Midi, moderate.

Confectioners. *Rumpelmayer*, 26 Boul. Victor-Hugo; *Minar*, 19 Av. de la Gare; *Guitton & Rudel*, 31 Av. de la Gare; *Vogade* and *Féa*, Place Masséna. — Afternoon Tea at the confectioners'; at the *Majestic* and *Regina-Excelsior* hotels (with music), etc.; *British & American Tea Rooms*, 7 Jardin Public; *Riviera Tea Rooms*, 17 Rue de France.

Cabs *(Voitures de Place).*	One-horse, with 2 seats.		One-horse coupé.		Two-horse, 2 or 4 seats.	
Per drive within the town-limits, marked by posts	day 1.—	night 1.50	day 1.25	night 1.75	day 2.—	night 3.—
Per drive within the banlieue .	2. —	2.50	2.50	3.—	4. —	5.—
Per hour in the town	2.50	3.—	3.—	3.50	5.—	6.—
Per hour outside the town . .	3.50	4.—	4.—	4.50	6.—	7.—

After the first hour the fare is reckoned by the quarter-hour. If cab be sent for from nearest stand 25 c., if from more remote stands, 50 c. extra. Luggage up to 30 kg. (66 lbs.) 25 c. each trunk. Bargain necessary for drives outside the town, unless the fare is fixed by tariff. Night in winter is from 7, in summer from 10 p.m., to 7 a.m.

Special Drives. To the *Château* and back, with stay of $^1/_2$ hr., 4 fr.; coupé or landau 5, with two horses 8 fr. — To *Cimiez* and round by *Brancolar*, or to *St-Sylvestre* viâ the *Vallon Obscur*, or to the *Boul. de Montboron* viâ *Riquier*, or to the *Cimetière de Caucade*, 5, 6, or 10 fr. — To the *Hippodrome* viâ the *Promenade des Anglais*, or round by *Cimiez* and *St-Pons*, 7, 9, 12 fr. — To *Villefranche* or *La Trinité-Victor* or the *Grotte St-André*, with stay of $^1/_2$ hr., 8, 10, 15 fr. — To *Isidore* along the Var, or to *Fabron* and *St-Antoine*, or along the *Route Forestière* (Montboron), with stay of $^1/_2$ hr., 10, 12, 15 fr. — To *Beaulieu*, or to *St-Jean*, or to the *Mont-Gros*, or to *Gairaut* and *Cimiez*, with stay of $^1/_2$ hr., 12, 15, 20 fr. — To *Falicon* and *St-André*, or to the *Cap Ferrat*, or to *Cagnes*, or to *St-Pancrace* or *St-Roman* viâ *La Madeleine*, with stay of 1 hr., 15, 18, 25 fr. — To the *Observatoire* and *Villefranche*, or to *Tourette-de-Levens*, or to *St-Isidore* and *St-Antoine*, or to *Gairaut* and *St-Pancrace*, with stay of 1 hr., 15, 20, 25 fr. — To *La Turbie* and *Le Laghet*, with stay of 2 hrs., 20, 25, 30 fr. — To *Monte Carlo* viâ *Villefranche*, with stay of 2 hrs., 25, 30, 35 fr. — To *Monte Carlo* by the *Grande-Corniche*, or to the *Cap d'Antibes*, 30, 35, 40 fr. — To *Mentone* by the *Grande-Corniche*, or to *Cannes*, with stay of 2 hrs., 35, 40, 45 fr.

Motor Cabs (with three seats; stand in the Place Masséna, in summer in the Boul. Victor-Hugo). Up to 600 m. (at night 450 m.) 1 fr., for every 266 m. (at night 200 m.) more 20 c.; trunk 50 c. — Beyond the octroi-limits, up to 450 m. 1 fr.; return-fee to the Place Masséna, 75 c. up to 1 km.

Electric Tramways (in the town 10 or 15 c.). 1. From *St-Maurice* (beyond Pl. D, 1), viâ the Place Masséna (Pl. E, 4), to the *Port* (Pl. G, 4) and *Montboron* (Pl. H, 4: 30 or 40 c.); also, during the season, to *Villefranche* in the afternoon (45 or 65 c.). — 2. From the *Port* (Pl. G, 4), every 15-20 min., past the Gare du Sud to *St-Maurice* and *St-Sylvestre* (beyond Pl. D, 1). — 3. From the *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. C, D, 2) to the *Place Risso* (Pl. G, 1) and the *Octroi de Bon-Voyage* (beyond Pl. H, 1; to Contes and Bendejun, see p. 582). — 4. From the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4) to the *Pont Magnan* (Pl. A, 5) and *Carras-Californie*. In the same direction, every ½-1 hr., viâ the Gare du Var (30 or 50 c.) and the Hippodrome du Var, to *St-Laurent* and *Cagnes* (p. 543: 65 c. or 1 fr. 5 c.; to the Cap d'Antibes, see p. 542; to La Madeleine, viâ the Pont Magnan, 15 or 20 c., see p. 574). — 5. From the *Gare de Riquier* (Pl. H, 2), viâ the Port and the Gare du P.-L.-M., to the Rue Cluvier and the *Parc Impérial* (Pl. B, 2; 10-20 c.). — 6. From the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4), viâ the Rue Gioffredo, to *St-Pons* (beyond Pl. G, 1; to Levens, see p. 572). 7. From the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4), viâ the *Gare du Sud* (Pl. D, 1) and the Boul. Gambetta, back to the Place Masséna, and vice versâ. — 8. From the *Place Saluzzo* (Pl. H, 3), viâ the *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. C, D, 2) and the Pont Magnan, to *Carras* (beyond Pl. A, 5). — 9. From the *Rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes* (Pl. E, 3), every 12-20 min., to *Cimiez* (p. 572; 10-20 c.). 10. From the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4) to *St-Jean, Beaulieu*, and *Monte Carlo*, see p. 575.

Omnibuses to various points from the Boul. Mac-Mahon, Place St-François, etc. **Motor Omnibus** to *St-Antoine* and *St-Roman* (p. 574; 1½ fr.) 2-4 times daily from 34 Boul. Mac-Mahon; to *Gairaut* (p. 573; 1 fr.), 4 times daily in ¾ hr. from the Sq. Masséna.

Garages. *Comp. des Automobiles-Taximètres.* 2 Rue de l'Opéra (motor-car 100-200 fr. per day; 'tour de Nice', for 3 pers., 15 fr.); *Elysée Auto-Car*, 7 Promenade des Anglais; *Auto-Palace*, 4 Rue Meyerbeer; *Michelin-De Dion-Bouton*, 14 Av. Félix-Faure; *Panhard-Levassor*, 35 Rue de la Paix; *Majestic*, Boul. de Cimiez; *Schneider*, 5 Boul. Gambetta; *Touring-Car*, 3 Rue de la Buffa.

Excursions by motor-car or brake to Mentone and San Remo by the Grande-Corniche, to the Gorges du Loup and Grasse, and by the Corniche d'Or to St-Raphaël, etc., are organized by *Audoly*, 4 Place Masséna, *Côte-d'Azur Excursions*, Av. des Phocéens, *Thos. Cook & Son*, and *Lubin* (see below). Seats should be booked the day before.

Steamers. A saloon steamer of the Hamburg-American line (turbine steamer 'Kaiser' or 'Königin Luise' in 1914; agency, see p. 568) runs from Feb. to April to *Monaco, Mentone, San Remo*, and *Genoa*; it starts on Mon., Wed., and Fri. from the Quai de Lazaret at 9 a.m., leaves Monaco at 10.5, Mentone at 10.50, and San Remo at 1 (Italian time), and arrives at Genoa at 5.45 p.m. The return journey is made on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., the boat leaving Genoa at 10 a.m., San Remo at 2.30, Mentone at 2.30 (French time), and Monaco at 3.15, and arriving at Nice at 4.10 p.m. Fare from Nice to San Remo 6½, to Genoa 25 fr.; from Monaco or Mentone to San Remo 5 fr.; from Monaco to Genoa 23 fr.; from Mentone to Genoa 22 fr. Return fares at reduced rates. No tickets are issued between Nice, Monaco, and Mentone. Trunk 2 fr. Restaurant on board. — A similar service is projected by the new Comp. Française de Tourisme Nautique (three times weekly from 15th Jan. to 15th June; in 7½ hrs.); also a new service to from Cannes to Nice, Monaco, Bastia, Ajaccio, and Tunis (in 30 hrs.). — Steamers of the Comp. Fraissinet (agency, see p. 568) ply to *Toulon* and *Marseilles* (see p. 535) on Sat., to *Marseilles* direct on Tues., and to Genoa on Fri.; to *Corsica*, see pp. 595, 596.

Post & Telegraph Office. Chief office (Pl. 8; F, 3), Place de la Liberté (open day and night for telegrams). Branches: 3 Place Grimaldi (Pl. 41; D, 4); 8 Place Garibaldi (Pl. 41; G, 3); 68 Av. de la Gare; 2 Rue du Cours; at the Casino Municipal (p. 568); at the Riviera Palace (p. 565); etc. — Parcels Office, near the main post office.

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 13 Prom. des Anglais; *Lubin*,

12 Av. Félix-Faure; *Johnson*, 13 Rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes; *Scott*, 2 Place Magenta; *Cunard Line*, 11 Prom. des Anglais; *Messageries Centrales*, 2 Place Masséna; *Hamburg-American Line*, Prom. des Anglais; *Duchemin* (Messageries Maritimes), 12 Av. Félix-Faure; *North German Lloyd*, 14 Av. Félix-Faure; *Comp. Fraissinet*, 11 Place Cassini.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais* (Pl. 44; E, 3), 15 Av. de la Gare; *Caisse de Crédit* (Pl. 45; E, 3), 1 Rue Gubernatis; *Société Générale*, 64 Rue Gioffredo; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, 3 Av. de la Gare.

Baths. *Hammam de Nice* (Turkish, etc.), 8 Rue de la Buffa; *Palais de l'Hygiène*, 4 Rue Adélaïde (with swimming basin); *Bains de l'Opéra*, 8 Rue St-François-de-Paule; *Macarani*, 5 Rue Macarani; *Parisiens*, 20 Av. de la Gare; *Modernes*, 23 Rue Pertinax. — **Sea Bathing** on the Promenade des Anglais (Pl. C, 4, 5; 1 fr.; steep shingly beach) and Boul. de l'Impératrice-de-Russie (Pl. H, 5).

Booksellers. *Visconti & Galignani*, 58 Rue Gioffredo and 17 Av. de la Gare; *Escoffier*, 3 Place Masséna; *Librairie Nouvelle*, 14 Av. Félix-Faure; *Hohberg*, 2 Rue Macarani; *Nice Circulating Library*, 12 Rue de France. — English Newspapers. *The Swiss & Nice Times* (15 c.); *The Anglo-American Gazette.*

Casinos. *Casino Municipal* (Pl. E, 4; p. 570), Place Masséna, with winter-garden (concerts), restaurant, reading and gaming rooms, and theatre; adm. 2, per month 20, per season 40 fr. — *Casino de la Jetée-Promenade* (Pl. D, 4, 5; p. 571; closed in summer), with terrace, restaurant, reading-room, and concert-hall; adm. 2, per week 10, season 58 fr.

Clubs. *Cercle de la Méditerranée* (Pl. 12; D, 4), 3 Prom. des Anglais; *Grand-Cercle du Casino*, Casino Municipal; *Country Club*, Hôt. Impérial; *Automobile Club* and *Aéro Club*, 7 Prom. des Anglais; *Club Nautique*, 65 Prom. des Anglais; *Cercle Artistique*, 27 Boul. Dubouchage; *Lawn Tennis Club*, Place Mozart; *Golf Club*, at Cagnes (p. 543); *Club Alpin Français*, 13 Av. de la Gare; *Club du Palais-de-Glace*, Parc Chambrun.

Theatres. *Théâtre de l'Opéra* (Pl. 39; E, 4), Rue St-François-de-Paule (box 14-34, other seats 2-8 fr.; evening dress in best seats on Tues. and Thurs.). — *Théâtre du Casino* (box 15-30, other seats 3-7 fr.). — *Théâtre de la Jetée-Promenade* (Pl. D, 4; seat 3-5 fr.). — *Théâtre des Variétés* (Pl. 55; D, 3), Rue Emanuel (box 60, other seats 3-9 fr.). — *Olympia-Casino* (Pl. 47; E, 3), Av. de la Gare (for operettas, ballets, etc.; 2-30 fr.). — *Eldorado* (Pl. 49; E, 3), 29 Rue Pastorelli (variety show; $1^1/_4$-$4^1/_2$ fr.). — *Kursaal* (Pl. 40; E, 3), 2 Rue St-Michel; etc.

Palais de Glace, in the Parc Chambrun (p. 573), with an ice skating rink; adm. 1 fr. — Roller Skating Rink, Sq. Gambetta.

The **Carnival** is held at Nice during twelve days before Lent and also at mid-Lent. The amusements consist in the throwing of confetti (and sometimes lumps of plaster, for protection against which masks are used), in the Battle of Flowers on the Promenade des Anglais, in the 'veglioni', or masked balls, at the theatres, and in the formation of fantastic processions. — Horse Races are held in Jan. at the Hippodrome (p. 571). — Regattas in March or April. — Aviation Meetings in April.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 7 Av. de la Gare (Pl. E, 3, 4). — Chambre de Commerce Anglaise, 4 Av. Masséna.

British Consul, *J. W. Keogh*, 95 Rue de France (office-hours 10-12). — **American Consul,** *W. D. Hunter*, 52 Boul. Victor-Hugo (9.30-12).

Anglican Churches. *Holy Trinity* (Pl. 25; D, 4), Place Alziary; services at 8, 10.30, 11.30, and 3 (5 in summer); chaplain, *Rev. T. F. Buckton.* — *Christ Church* (Pl. 26; E, 2), 3bis Av. Notre-Dame, Carabacel; services (Oct.-May) at 8.30, 10.30, and 3.30; chaplain, *Rev. S. C. C. Smith.* — Anglican services also (Septuagesima to Palm Sunday) at the Hôtel Regina, Cimiez (p. 572). — *American* (Pl. 24; D, 3), 18 Boul. Victor-Hugo servises at 8.30, 10.30, and 3. — *Scottish Presbyterian* (Pl. 27; D, 3), 18 Boul. Victor-Hugo; services (Nov.-May) at 10.30 and 4.30; minister, *Rev. A. F. A. Moir.*

English Physicians. *Dr. Amy*, 6 Boul. Victor-Hugo; *Dr. Egerton Brandt*, 17 Rue Cotta; *Dr. Gilchrist*, Villa Alhambra, Boul. de Cimiez; *Dr. Hart*, 29 Boul. de Cimiez; *Dr. Linn* (American), 1 Rue Galléan. — English Hospital. *Victoria Memorial Hospital*, at Montboron (p. 576). — Dentists. English: *Shillcock*, Place de la Liberté. American: *Burnett-Hélot*, 25 Boul. Victor-Hugo; *Cowan*, 62 Rue Gioffredo; *Garcia*, 5 Rue Garnier; *Dr. Grüter*, 5 Place Masséna — Chemists. *Nicholls*, 4 Av. Masséna; *Liotard, Steinmann*, 2 and 14 Rue de France; *Guillabert*, Winter Palace, Boul. de Cimiez.

Climate. The bay of Nice is sheltered on the N., N.E., and N.W. by the lower Maritime Alps, culminating in the Mont Chauve d'Aspremont (p. 573), a natural screen, to which it is largely indebted for its mild climate. The mean winter temperature is 48°, the summer 72°. Frost and snow are rare. The broad, stony channel of the Paillon is rather draughty, and the coast is exposed to E. and W. winds, but Nice is better sheltered from the bitter mistral than many other places on the Riviera. Thanks, moreover, to the surrounding hills, it is easy to find inland quarters free from wind and dust. The most sheltered quarters are Carabacel, St-Barthélemy, Montboron, Brancolar, and Cimiez. Sunset is a critical time for delicate persons, who should always be well provided with wraps at that hour. The moment the sun disappears, the air becomes damp and chilly, but gets drier and warmer 1-2 hours later. The rainiest months are usually October and November, but on the whole the climate is dry, warm, and bracing, while the town affords greater variety than any other place on the Riviera. The water is generally good. The summers are cooler than in many places farther north, but mosquitoes abound.

Living is expensive, almost all necessaries being considerably dearer than in England. But Nice is a delightful, health-giving winter residence, and not beyond the reach of persons with moderate means.

Nice, Ital. *Nizza* (pop. 142,940), capital of the department of the *Alpes-Maritimes*, and the seat of a bishop, is a favourite winter resort of invalids and pleasure-seekers from all parts of Europe (about 200,000 annually). The season begins in January, when the races take place; these are soon followed by the Carnival; and in April a great regatta and an aviation meeting are held.

Nice, the ancient *Nicæa* (Greek *Nikaia*, 'city of victory'), was founded by Phocæans, about 350 B.C., on the site of an earlier Phœnician colony and Ligurian fortress, which lay on the castle-hill. It prospered greatly at first, but under the Romans was supplanted by Cimiez. At a later period it was sacked several times by the barbarian hordes and the Saracens; and it suffered severely in the wars between the mediæval rulers of Provence and N. Italy. It was more or less under the sway of the Counts of Provence down to 1388, when it transferred its allegiance to the Dukes of Savoy. In 1543 it was attacked by the French under Francis I., aided by the Turkish admiral Khaïr-ed-Din Barbarossa, and sustained a memorable siege. It was again taken by the French in 1600, 1691, 1706, and 1744. At its own request it was annexed to France in 1793; in 1814 the Countship of Nice was restored to Sardinia; and lastly, in 1860, it was annexed to France together with Savoy. Nice was the birthplace of the painter Carle Vanloo (1705-65), Marshal Masséna (1758-1817), and Garibaldi (1807-82).

Nice is beautifully situated on the *Baie des Anges*, facing S., at the mouth of the *Paillon*, a torrent whose broad and stony bed is flanked with handsome quays, while the latter part of its course is bridged over. On the left bank are the *Riquier* quarter and the *Old Town*, with its narrow lanes. On the right bank lies the *Ville des Etrangers*, extending W. to the Magnan torrent and N. to the villa-quarters of St-Maurice, Brancolar, and St-Barthélemy.

In front of the *Gare du P.-L.-M.* (Pl. C, D, 2) runs the *Avenue Thiers*, planted with eucalypti, leading to the left to the handsome *Avenue de la Gare* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), which turns to the right, passing the modern church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. 19; D, 2) and ending at the Place Masséna.

Opposite the church the Av. Notre-Dame leads to the **Musée Municipal** (Pl. 7, E, 2; open on week-days, except Mon. and holidays, 10-12 and 2-5.30, on Sun. 10-12 only).

The Ground Floor contains antiquities and sculptures. — First Floor. Salle Gambart, with musical instruments. To the left, Salle Bréa: Provençal paintings (15th-16th cent.). Salle Vanloo: *J. B. Vanloo*, 264. Louis XV., 265. Marie Leszczinska; 267. *C. Vanloo*, Theseus and the bull of Marathon; 283. *D. Ryckaert*, The bleeding. Salle Trachel: Modern pictures, tapestry, etc. — To the right of the Salle Gambart is the Salle Jos. Félon. Then the Salle Félix Ziem: 439. *Brouillet*, Lesson by Dr. Charcot; 447. *P. Bertrand*, Environs of Hyères; 423. *Lematte*, Abduction of Dejanira; 448. *Boislecomte*, Bonaparte at Nice; 430. *Loir*, Quay at Puteaux; 345. Courbet, Saut du Doubs; 425. *Lerolle*, Jacob at Laban's; *Simpson*, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on board the 'Resolute'. Lastly, Salle Chabal-Dussurgey: 343. *Chabal-Dussurgey*, Rose-bush; *Luminais*, 365. Exorcism, 356. During the war; *A. Mossa*, 627. Faith, 628. Genius of Revenge; 615. *Yourassoff*, Lac de Fontanalba; 402, 403. *Grützner*, Hunting scenes; 432. *Bonnefoy*, The right place.

Lower down, the Av. de la Gare crosses an important thoroughfare formed by *Boulevard Victor-Hugo* (right) and *Boulevard Dubouchage* (left), the latter leading to the *Carabacel* quarter. The Av. de la Gare ends at the *Place Masséna* (Pl. E, 4), one of the chief centres of traffic. The Rue Masséna, to the right, leads into the long Rue de France, where a marble cross on the right (Pl. 54; D, 4) recalls the visit of Pope Paul III. in 1538, who negotiated an armistice here between Charles V. and Francis I. A column opposite recalls visits of Pope Pius VII. in 1809 and 1814.

On the E. of the Place Masséna rises the **Casino Municipal** (Pl. E, 4; p. 568), erected in 1883 over the bed of the Paillon. Behind it is the Square Masséna (Pl. E, F, 4), with a statue of *Marshal Masséna* (p. 569), by Carrier-Belleuse. On the N. of the square runs the Av. Félix-Faure, leading on the right bank of the Paillon to the *Lycée* (Pl. F, 3), the church of *St-Jean-Baptiste* (Pl. 18; F, 3), and the *Ecole d'Art Décoratif* (Pl. 37; F, 3). — On the left bank, reached by the *Pont Vieux* (16th cent.), the *Pont Garibaldi*, or the *Pont Barla* (opened by Queen Victoria in 1899), lies the Place Garibaldi (Pl. F, G, 3), adorned with a statue of *Garibaldi* (p. 569), by Etex and Deloye. — Near it is the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. 36; G, 3), 60 Boul. Risso (open on Tues., Thurs., Sat., 12-3), with a fine collection of models of fungi.

The **Jardin Public** (Pl. D, E, 4), adjoining the Place Masséna, and lying partly over the mouth of the Paillon, is prettily laid out. Among the sculptures is the *Monument du Centenaire* (Pl. D, 4), recalling the first union of Nice with France (1793).

The ***Promenade des Anglais** (Pl. A-D, 4, 5), founded by English visitors in 1822-4 in order to provide work for the unemployed, stretches to the W. along the coast, and is bordered with large hotels and villas. At the E. end is the Jetée-Promenade (Pl. D, 4-5; see p. 568), opposite which is the *Cercle de la Méditerranée* (p. 568). Farther W. the Boul. Gambetta diverges to the right. Beyond the mouth of the *Magnan* (Pl. A, 5), $1^1/_4$ M. from the Jardin Public, the Promenade des Anglais leads past the quarters of *Ste-Hélène* (with a monument to the aviator Ferber, killed in 1909) and *Carras* to the *Champ d'Aviation* and the *Hippodrome*, and rejoins the Route de France near the Pont du Var, $4^1/_2$ M. from the Place Masséna. We may return by the Cagnes tramway (No. 4; p. 567), passing Le Var station (p. 544) and an *Ostrich Farm* (adm. 1 fr.).

The **Quai du Midi** (Pl. E, F, 4) prolongs the Promenade des Anglais E. of the Jardin Public, and leads to the fish-market. Parallel with the quay runs the *Rue St-François-de-Paule* (Pl. E, 4), in which, on the N. side, are the *Mairie* (Pl. 34; with a marble group of Orestes and Athena in the court) and the church of *St-François-de-Paule* (Pl. 16; 18th cent.). On the S. side are the *Théâtre de l'Opéra* (Pl. 39), and the *Library* (Pl. 6; open Tues.-Sat. 10-12 and 2-5, except in Aug.), with 60,000 vols. and a few Roman antiquities. In line with the Rue St-François-de-Paule runs the *Cours Saleya* (Pl. F, 4), where the flower and vegetable market is held in winter. To the left are the *Préfecture* (Pl. 38), built in 1611-13, and restored in 1907, once the royal palace, and the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 33). In the old town, a little N., rises the *Cathedral of Ste-Réparate* (Pl. 15; F, 4), of the 17th cent.; to the E., in the Rue Droite, is the *Palais Lascaris*, of the same period, once owned by the Counts of Castellar (p. 594).

To the E. of the old town rises the **Château**, or castle-hill (Pl. F, G, 4; 305 ft.), formerly crowned with a castle, which was destroyed by the Duke of Berwick in 1706. Almost the only relic of it is the *Tour Bellanda* (Pl. 42; F, 5), near the foot of the hill, next the quay. Since 1827 the plateau at the top of the hill has been planted with trees and contains a small zoological garden. The easiest way up (20 min.) is by the Rue Ségurane from the Place Garibaldi (p. 570); other roads ascend on the N.W. and S.E. sides, and on the S.W. side, near the tower, is the Montée Lesage (198 steps). On the S. side of the plateau is a battery (no adm.). At the highest point, above an artificial cascade, is a terrace commanding a superb *View (indicator). On the N. side is the old *Cemetery*, with a monument (1909) to Léon Gambetta (1838-82) and the tombs of Garibaldi's mother, sister, and first wife.

On the E. side of the castle-hill lies the **Harbour** (Pl. G, H, 4, 5; tramways, see p. 567), called *Port Lympia* (limpida) from a brook

whose mouth is farther E. It may be reached from the Quai du Midi by the road rounding the S. slope of the castle-hill, the windy corner of which is known as the *Rauba-Capéu* ('hat-robber'). In the Place Bellevue (Pl. G, 5) is a statue of *King Charles Felix*, who made Nice a free port. At the N. end of the harbour is the Place Cassini, with a bust of *Carnot*.

The beautiful villa-gardens of Nice are accessible only by leave of the owners. In the Brancolar quarter, to the N., are the *Villas Liserb* and *Valrose*. The *Villa Kirchner* (Pl. H, 5), to the E., on the Boul. de l'Impératrice-de-Russie, and the *Villa des Palmiers*, on the Chemin de Fabron, to the W., may likewise be mentioned.

To the N. of the main station is the Place Gambetta (Pl. D, 1) with a large statue of *Gambetta*, by L. Maubert (1909). — Beyond the railway embankment to the N.W. of the town lies the *Parc Impérial* (Pl. B, 2; formerly Villa Bermond), with the Hotel Impérial (p. 565) and the *Chapelle Russe*, built on the site of the house where the Tsarevitch Nicholas died in 1865, and in front of it rises the large *Russian Cathedral*, the only one existing outside Russia, a fine building completed in 1912.

Environs of Nice.

On a hill to the W. of the Paillon lies **Cimiez,** Ital. *Cimella* (hotels, see p. 565; tramway No. 9, see p. 567), a favourite residential suburb with numerous villas. We ascend to it from the Av. Désambrois (Pl. E, 2) by the fine Boul. de Cimiez. It lies on the site of the Roman *Cemenelum*, the only relics of which are the *Arènes*, or amphitheatre (which the road passes), a square building called a *Temple of Apollo*, and baths. The first road to the right beyond the Arènes leads to the old *Monastery of Cimiez*, erected in 1543 on the site of a temple of Diana. The church contains two paintings by Lod. Brea of Nice, a Crucifixion and a Descent from the Cross (1512). In front of the garden of the Hôtel Regina (p. 565) is a monument to Queen Victoria, who often stayed there. Road to St-Pons, see below.

From Nice to Levens, 13 M., electric railway from the Place Masséna (p. 570) four times daily in $1^1/_4$ hr. (1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 10 c.); to St-André every $1^1/_2$ hr. (40 or 25 c.).

The line crosses the Paillon twice and follows tramway-line No. 6 (p. 567). We pass under the two railway embankments. To the left is a prison. — Farther on ($2^1/_2$ M.) a fine road, with huge olive-trees, ascends to the left to the monastery of Cimiez (see above). Farther N. we pass the old *Abbey of St-Pons*, now the Pasteur Hospital. Fine view. Farther on, to the left, are quarries and a lunatic-asylum. The car ascends the pretty dale of the *Paillon de St-André*. — $3^1/_2$ M. **St-André** (195 ft.; aub.), a village with a picturesque château of 1687, now a school. A eucalyptus avenue leads thence to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Grotte de St-André* (adm. 50 c.), a natural bridge across the Paillon. — We next pass through a wild ravine, cross the stream by the natural bridge, and then (5 M.) another bridge, beyond which the Falicon road diverges to the left (p. 573)

St Pancrace
Aspremont
Falicon
Cascade
Gairaut
Fuon-Santa
Vallon Obscur
Châteauneuf
la Bauma
Asile d'Aliénés
Pailon
les Mourailles
Vallon des Fleurs
Cap de Croix
las Planas
St Sylvestre
le Ray
Parc
Chambrun
St Maurice
Brancolar
Hôt. de Cimiez
Arènes
St Pons
Vallon de la Mantega
Vallon de la Madeleine
St Pierre de Féric
Castou
St Barthélemy
Parc de l'Arose
Cimiez
l'Aubre
Vallon de St Philippe
la Madeleine
Gare du Sud
St Etienne
Carabacel
Place d'Armes
le Piol
Hôt. Impérial
Gare R.L.M.
Hôt. de Nice
Rau des Etoiles
St Lambert
St Philippe
Magnan
Vallon de la Bournata
Archet
Cité Robiony
les Beaumettes
Boul. Victor Hugo
Av. F. Faure
Château
Quai du Midi
Jetée-Promenade
Promenade des Anglais
Rauba Capeu
Barrimasson
Baie des Anges
Ste Hélène
Carras
MER MÉDIT
0
½
1
2
Kilom. 1:50.000

Coni Bendejuin
Vallon de l'Escarène
R. de la Nuec
322
Col d'Eze
510
586
Mt Bastide
567
Mont Gros
Observ
375
Ravin de l'Oli
Ravin de Pâtas et Leuze
Plateau de la Justice
568
Voie Romaine
570
Mt Fourche
559
Ancienne
577
Mt Pacanaglia
Col des Quatre Chemins
327
Mont Vinaigrier
370
Condamine
St Michel
Libac
Vallon de la Murtha
Col de Caire
Moyenne
Petite Afrique
Sophie
Rade de Beaulieu
Col de Villefranche
Gare
Pte de Beaulieu
Hôt Bristol
Beaulieu
Villefranche
Grasseuil
Pte des Fourmis
Fort
222
Citadelle
Montalban
Pont St Jean
Anse des Fourmis
Pte du Rubel
Anse de Grasseuil
Restaur
Rade de Villefranche
Pte de Rompe-Talon
Anse de Passaire
Pte des Fontettes
Montboron
Pte Madame
Batie
St Francois
St Jean-Cap Ferrat
Montboron Palace
Batie
178
Hôp Anglais
Anse de la Scaletta
Restaur
Pte de la Gavinette
Chap
St Hospice
Pte de la Rascasse
Pte des Sans-Culottes
Anse des Fosses
Anse des Fossettes
Pte du Colombier
Pte de la Cuisse
Sémaphore
138
Batterie
Pte de Crau de Nac
RRANÉE
Gd Hôt du Cap Ferrat
Phare
½
1 Engl. Miles
Cap Ferrat
Pte Causinière
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

—$7^1/_2$ M. **Tourette-Levens,** a picturesque village on a rocky hill (1455 ft.), with a 14th cent. castle (view). Bridle-path W. to (1 hr.) Aspremont (see below), E. to Châteauneuf and Contes (p. 582). —The line returns to the Paillon valley, passes ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Le Colombier* and (11 M.) *Ste-Claire,* and crosses the pastures on the watershed between the Paillon and the Var to (13 M.) *Les Traverses* (Hôt. Beau-Séjour; Café-Rest. Terminus), the present terminus. The village of **Levens** lies on a rocky hill (1915 ft.), $^1/_4$ M. to the W., crowned with a ruined castle. The Place Borriglione at the S. end of the village affords a fine view towards the sea; from the Chemin de la Colline near the cemetery, on the N., we survey the wild gorge of the Vésubie and the peaks of the Alpes Maritimes.

To the E. of Les Traverses a bridle-path, turning later to the N., ascends to the *Castellard* (3700 ft.). Toilsome ascent thence, through woods, to (3 hrs.) **Mont Férion** (4635 ft.; fine panorama). We may then descend S.E. to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Coaraze* (p. 582). — A fine route leads W. from Les Traverses, past the remains of a Roman aqueduct and rounding the picturesque village of *La Roquette-sur-Var* (1150 ft.), to (5 M.) *St-Martin-du-Var* (p. 578). — Another attractive route, more to the S., descends over a suspension-bridge, 260 ft., high, to *St-Blaise* (1010 ft.; aub.), and ascends gradually to (3 hrs.) *Aspremont* (1575 ft.; aub.).

Beyond Les Traverses the high-road runs high above the gorge of the Vésubie, passes the hamlet of *Duranus,* pierces the *Saut-des-Français* (1670 ft.) by a tunnel, and lastly descends to ($21^1/_2$ M.) *St-Jean-la-Rivière* (p. 581).

From the Place Gambetta (p. 572) the Av. Borriglione leads N. viâ *St-Barthélemy* to *St-Maurice* (tramway No. 2, p. 567). From the former of these suburbs the Av. Cyrille-Besset leads to the old convent-church (with a 16th cent. altar-piece) and the Hôtel du Parc (p. 565), the grounds of which deserve a visit. From the hotel we may go on to St-Sylvestre (see below). At St-Maurice is the pretty ***Parc Chambrun** (adm. 1 fr.), containing the Palais de Glace (p. 568). From St-Maurice we may turn to the right viâ the Av. des Acacias into the pretty *Vallon des Fleurs,* or we may ascend by the Chemin de Brancolar to Cimiez (p. 572). The tramway goes on to ($1^1/_2$ M. from the Place Gambetta) *St-Sylvestre* (aub.), short of which, at the *Chapelle du Ray,* diverges the road to **Gairaut** ($2^1/_2$ M. from the tramway; motor-omn., see p. 567). The *Canal de la Vésubie* (p. 581), 20 M. long, supplying Nice with water, has a reservoir and waterfall here. The road goes on N. to the *Chapelle St-Sébastien,* where a military road diverges to the left for the fortified *Mont Chauve d'Aspremont* (2780 ft.). To the right the road leads to the picturesque village of **Falicon** (1005 ft.; aub.), 2 M. from Gairaut. We may return viâ St-André (p. 572).

Stout shoes are needed in exploring the wild valleys among the hills to the W. and N.W., such as the **Vallon Obscur,** a dark

and damp ravine 1/4 hr. from St-Sylvestre (p. 573; a child with a plank should be engaged at the entrance), the *Vallon de la Mantéga,* reached by the Chemin de Pessicart (see below), and the lateral ravines of the **Vallon de Magnan,** on whose left bank runs a tramway (No. 4; p. 567). Beyond the Pont Magnan is (1 1/2 M.) *La Madeleine* (railway station, see p. 576), a favourite Sunday resort. At the 'Vallon des Etoiles' halt, 1/2 M. short of the village, opens a narrow cleft to the W. (fine heather in Oct.-Dec.) leading to the (10 min.) *Puits aux Etoiles,* an abyss 115 ft. deep. Beyond La Madeleine is a high bridge on the right leading to St-Pancrace (see below), while the road ascends to the left in windings to (2 hrs. from Nice) *St-Roman* (aub.; motor-omn., see p. 567; view).

These hills are intersected by a network of good roads, affording beautiful views. The **Chemin de Pessicart,** diverging to the left from the Boul. Gambetta (Pl. C, 1), ascends in 1 1/2 hr. to *St-Pancrace* (aub.). The **Chemin de Fabron,** diverging to the N. from the Rue de France, 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the Pont Magnan (Pl. A, 5; tramway No. 4, p. 567), leads past charming villas (soon joining the pretty *Chemin de la Lanterne,* which comes up from La Californie) to (1 1/2 hr.) *St-Antoine* (aub.; motor-omn., see p. 567; view), from which a road leads to *St-Isidore* (p. 576). We may return direct to Nice in 1 hr. by a road past the Villa de Repos (p. 565); or we may go farther N. to the *Chemin de Ginestières,* and descend by it to the right (1/2 hr. longer).

On **Mont Gros** (1230 ft.; *View), 1 1/2 hr. N.E., reached by the Grande-Corniche (p. 575; shorter path from the Villa La Tour, 3/4 hr.) is the well-equipped *Observatory,* founded by Raphaël Bischoffsheim, and constructed in 1881-7 by Ch. Garnier (adm. Thurs. afternoon, 1 fr.). The Pavillon du Grand-Equatorial contains the largest refractor in Europe (60 ft. long, with a 30-inch lens), which alone cost 100,000 fr. The dome, 80 ft. in diameter, floating in a bath of chloride of magnesium, and weighing 95 tons, moves with perfect ease.

77. Excursions from Nice.

I. From Nice to Mentone.

a. **By the Grande-Corniche,** 19 1/2 M. (carr., motor-cars, and brakes, see pp. 566, 567). As the drivers prefer the less picturesque coast-road, it is well to stipulate expressly for the upper Grande-Corniche route. Walkers should take train to Monte Carlo, and then to La Turbie (p. 589), whence they may walk back to Nice or descend to Mentone. The ascent to the Col des Quatre-Chemins by the Corniche with descent to the Col de Villefranche (p. 575), Villefranche, or Beaulieu, is a beautiful half-day's excursion, but the pleasure of walking is sadly marred by motor-cars and dust.

The famous ***Route de la Grande-Corniche*, between Nice and Mentone, a part of the Genoa road constructed under Napoleon I., is one of the most beautiful roads in Europe. Starting from the Place Risso (Pl. G, 1; tramway No. 3, p. 567), it ascends past the pretty *Villa La Tour* and round Mont Gros, through rich vegetation. Superb views of the Paillon valley and the Alps. Beyond the gateway on the right, leading to the observatory (p. 574), we reach the (4½ M.) *Col des Quatre-Chemins* (1075 ft.; aub.), whence a picturesque road descends, branching right and left to Villefranche and Beaulieu (p. 544; 50 min., or ½ hr. by short-cuts).

The crest of **Mont Vinaigrier** (1215 ft.), 5 min. S., affords splendid *Views. Near it passes the old Corniche, a good bridle-path, by which we may descend to the *Col de Villefranche* and Nice (see p. 574). Another road, diverging to the left (N.) from the Grande-Corniche, and affording still finer views of the mountains, rejoins it at the Col d'Eze (see below). — *Mont Pacanaglia* or *Leuse* (1895 ft.), N.E., ascended by a path in 1 hr., has remains of prehistoric fortifications.

The road next ascends through a bleaker region. Fine view of the peninsula of St-Jean (p. 545) on the right. The highest point of the road (about 1740 ft.) affords another view of the snow-clad Alps. — 8 M. *Col d'Eze* (1675 ft.; Aub. de la Drette), with a fort on the left. A road on the right descends to (1 M.) the picturesque old village of *Eze* (aub.), on a rock (1400 ft.) crowned with a castle-ruin. (To La Turbie by the direct road, 2½ M.; to the station, see p. 545.) We next skirt the fortified *Mont Camps de l'Allé* (2310 ft.), and pass, on the left, the road to Le Laghet (p. 589).

11 M. *La Turbie* (p. 589). The road now descends, in full view of the little principality of Monaco and the coast as far as Bordighera. We pass 'Ye Corniche Hotel' (small American inn; fine view). To the left diverges the road to Mont Agel (Monte Carlo golf-course, p. 589), to the right the new road to Monte Carlo. Farther on, above us to the left, is *Cabbé-Roquebrune* (pop. 3000; Hôt. de la Terrasse; stations, see pp. 546, 576), curiously situated among broken conglomerate rocks, with an interesting ruined castle (adm. 25 c.; fine view). Lastly we leave on the right the road to Monaco and Cap Martin (p. 593). — 19½ M. *Mentone* (p. 589).

b. **By the Petite-Corniche,** 18 M. (carr., see p. 566). Tramway from Nice to *Monte Carlo* (No. 10; p. 567) every ½ hr., in 1¼ hr. (1 fr. 90 or 1 fr. 20 c., return 2 fr. 85 or 1 fr. 80 c.); from Monte Carlo to *Menton-Garavan*, every ½ hr., in 1 hr. 5 min. (1 fr. 20 or 70 c., return 1 fr. 80 or 1 fr. 5 c.).

The **Petite-Corniche*, or coast-road, completed in 1881, is also more interesting than the railway. The tramway starts from the Place Masséna, runs through the Rue Gioffredo, through the Square Garibaldi, and past the harbour, and ascends the Boul. Carnot (Pl. H, 4), which is bordered with fine villas and affords a splendid view of Nice on the right. Beyond the *Château de Montboron* we stop at the station of (2 M.) *Montboron* (aub.; octroi).

The Boul. de Montboron leads to the left to the Gare de Riquier (p. 563). From it, near the Hôtel Montboron Palace (p. 565), the **Route Forestière*, to the right, ascends the wooded **Montboron.** It leads between a modern battery (585 ft.) and the *Fort de Montalban* (730 ft.; 16th cent.) to (3/4 hr. from the tramway) the *Col de Villefranche*, whence we may descend to the Place Saluzzo (Pl. H, 3) or to Villefranche (p. 544). Splendid views all the way.

We next round the Cap de Montboron, with the Victoria Memorial Hospital (p. 569) on the left, and enjoy a beautiful view of the bay of Villefranche, Cap Ferrat, Beaulieu, and Bordighera. — 3 1/2 M. *Villefranche* (p. 544) lies on our right. — 5 M. *Pont-St-Jean* (p. 545). — 5 1/2 M. *Beaulieu* (p. 544). A tunnel under the *Baus-Rous*, or *Cap Roux*, brings us to the fine bay of Eze. — 7 1/2 M. *Eze-sur-Mer*. To the right is the station (p. 545). — 9 1/2 M. *St-Laurent* (aub.), on the bay of Mala. A road to the left ascends to (3 1/2 M.) the village of Eze (p. 575). — To the left is the Monaco reservoir. Our road leads past the Tête de Chien (p. 589) and through two tunnels (view on the right). — 10 M. *Cap-d'Ail*. On the right is the Eden Hotel (p. 545). A road to the right descends to the station (p. 545). Below, on the right, appears the Cap d'Ail. Then, on the left, the sumptuous *Villa Mallet*, near the hamlet of St-Antoine. — We pass the cemetery, the W. boundary of the principality, and then descend, leaving on the left the station, on the right the town and harbour of *Monaco* (p. 584). — 12 M. *La Condamine* (p. 585). — Then a steep ascent to (13 M.) *Monte Carlo* (station near the Casino, p. 586; change cars).

Beyond Monte Carlo the car crosses the bridge of St-Roman and re-enters France. To the right is the *Parc St-Roman* (adm. free). We pass between the *Villa Varavilla*, on a rock to the left, and the *Villa Vigie* or *Veglia*, on the *Pointe de la Veille*, on the right. — 15 M. *Cabbé-Roquebrune*. To the right is the station, to the left the village (p. 575). The high-road now ascends to the left to join the Grande-Corniche (p. 575); we follow the Boul. du Cap-Martin. To the left are the Hôtel Riva-Bella (p. 593) and a small Roman monument, the only relic of the military station of *Lumone*. The tramway quits the road (fine view to the left), forms a long bend, and passes through a curved tunnel. We pass the station for the *Hôtel du Cap-Martin* (p. 593) and enter the Promenade du Midi. — 18 M. *Mentone* (p. 589).

II. From Nice to Grasse.

Viâ Cannes, 31 1/2 M., see pp. 544-542 and 561. — By the Ligne du Sud, 30 1/2 M., in 2 1/2-3 1/4 hrs. (4 fr. 10 c., 3 fr.). Return-tickets (6 fr., 4 fr. 50 c.) are available for 2 days, on either line.

The narrow-gauge Ligne du Sud runs through an interesting hill-country. Numerous viaducts and tunnels. — 2 1/2 M. *La Madeleine* (p. 574). — 4 1/2 M. *St-Isidore* (p. 574). We descend into the

valley of the *Var*. To the left, on the other bank, is the castle of La Gaude (see below).

8 M. *Colomars* (205 ft.; buffet; aub.), junction for Digne (see p. 578). We cross the Var by the *Pont de Manda*, 400 yds. long, in two stories. — 13 M. *St-Jeannet-la-Gaude* (855 ft.). *St-Jeannet* (about 1500 ft.), lies $1^1/_4$ M. to the N., at the foot of the huge *Baou de St-Jeannet* (2630 ft.; ascent in $1^1/_2$ hr.). *La Gaude* is 2 M. to the S.; to the N.E. rises a ruined castle of the Templars. — Beyond a tunnel we cross the curious *Gorge de la Cagne*. View to the left.

16 M. **Vence** (1065 ft.; Nouvel-Hôtel Auzias, good, R. 2-4, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, P. 7-9 fr.; Anglican church service; pop. 3498), the ancient Vintium, has some remains of old ramparts and Roman buildings. The old *Cathedral*, mainly of the 10th, 12th, and 15th cent., contains fine stalls and a lectern of the 15th cent., and a sarcophagus of the 4th, used as an altar. On the old Evêché, now a school, are Merovingian sculptures. Pretty walk along the Grasse road to the (20 min.) ruined castle of *St-Martin*. Electric railway to Cagnes, see p. 543. — $19^1/_2$ M. *Tourrettes-sur-Loup* (1040 ft.), a village on a rock to the right, with old ramparts, has a curious 'lapiaz' (p. 376), called the *Mer des Rochers*. The *Mont de Courmettes* (4095 ft.) may be ascended thence ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.). — We descend into the valley of the *Loup* and cross it by a lofty viaduct. — 24 M. *Le Loup* (760 ft.), a station at the W. end of the viaduct, 5 min. from the hamlet of *Pont-du-Loup* (Gr.-Hôt. de la Cascade, Hôt.-Rest. de la Cascade; trout).

The picturesque ***Gorges du Loup** (motor-omn., see below), $2^1/_2$ M. long, with curious rocks and waterfalls, lie below the viaduct. A new road, beginning at the bridge on the main road, leads high above the torrent (to the left, below, the pilgrimage-chapel of *St-Arnoux*) to the (1 hr.) fine *Cascade de Courmes*, 230 ft. high. On the W. bank, high up, runs the *Canal du Foulon*, hewn in the rock, supplying the electric works under the viaduct and the town of Grasse; a little lower down is the new *Canal du Loup*, which supplies Cannes. Beyond the cascade ($1^1/_4$ hr.) is the *Saut du Loup*, a fall 80 ft. high (two rest.).

During the season a motor-omn. plies 2-4 times daily (8 fr.) from Pont-du-Loup to the Saut du Loup, and thence to a bridge where four roads meet. Then S.W. to *Gourdon* (2485 ft.; aub.), a village situated on a steep rock, with remains of fortifications and a well-preserved castle of the 12th and 17th cent. (visitors usually admitted; beautiful view). We return by the beautiful road to the S., viâ Châteauneuf-Pré-du-Lac (see below).

The line again ascends. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Le Bar-sur-Loup* (Hôt. du Commerce), in a picturesque site, with an old castle and a church containing interesting sculptures and paintings (incl. a 'danse macabre', or dance of death, of the 15th cent.). — 28 M. *Magagnosc-Châteauneuf* (1235 ft.). To the right, above, is *Châteauneuf-Pré-du-Lac* (p. 544). — The train descends rapidly and crosses two viaducts. View of Cannes to the left. — $30^1/_2$ M. *Grasse* (Gare du Sud; p. 561).

III. From Nice to Annot and Digne.

94 M. Narrow-Gauge Railway (*Ligne du Sud;* station, see p. 563) in 6-7¼ hrs. (12 fr. 70, 9 fr. 30 c.); to *Annot*, 48½ M., in 3-3½ hrs. (6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 45 c.). The motor-omn. of the Route des Alpes (p. 341) may be used as far as *Annot* (3¾ hrs.; 25½ fr.). — For excursions on the frontier between France and Italy a passport is essential; cameras are forbidden.

To (8 M.) *Colomars*, see pp. 576, 577. The line and the high-road (Route des Alpes, p. 341) continue to ascend the valley of the *Var*. — 13 M. *St-Martin-du-Var* (385 ft.), with factories, opposite the confluence of the Var and the *Estéron*, in a fertile basin between steep cliffs. Road to Levens, see p. 573.

14½ M. *Pont-Charles-Albert* (405 ft.; aub.), near a long bridge. Omnibus (electric railway under construction) to (3½ M.) *Gilette* (aub.), with picturesque ruins, and (18 M.) *Roquestéron-Puget* (Hôt. Passeron, good) in the beautiful valley of the Estéron. Roads thence to *St-Auban* (p. 562) viâ (7½ M.) *Aiglun*, grandly situated, and to *Puget-Théniers* (p. 579) viâ *Sigale*, *La Penne*, and the *Pas de St-Raphaël*. An excursion may be made from Gilette to *Le Revest* (1 hr.; 2800 ft.) and by a rough path to (2½ hrs.) the top of **Mont Vial** (5090 ft.; superb view); ascent also from *Malaussène* (see below), in 4 hrs., viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Col du Vial* (4045 ft.).

15½ M. *La Vésubie* (455 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Drogoul, good). Road to St-Martin-Vésubie, see p. 581. — We cross the *Vésubie*. The Var valley contracts to a gorge, the **Clus du Ciaudan* or *Chaudan*, where there is scarcely room for road and railway between the sheer cliffs (650-1300 ft. high). — 18 M. *La Tinée* (525 ft.; buffet).

From La Tinée to St-Sauveur-sur-Tinée, 17 M., electric railway thrice daily in 2-2¼ hrs. (2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 70 c.). — We follow the Digne line to La Mescla (see below), cross the Var, and ascend the gorge of the *Tinée* to the *Fusilière de Baumanegra*, a fortified bridge. We then mostly follow the high-road, which is protected against landslides by galleries. — 5½ M. *Tournefort*, a little beyond which *Roussillon* is seen above on the right; opposite, to the left, is *Bairols* (2820 ft.), on a narrow arête. — 8 M. *Pont-de-Clans*. Road to the right (motor-omn. in summer from La Tinée) to (2½ M.) the summer resort of **Clans** (2245 ft.; Hôt. de la Tinée, very fair), a village surrounded by forests. — 14½ M. *Valdeblore-Rimplas*, station for (4½ M.) *La Bolline* (3420 ft.), a summer resort. — 17 M. **St-Sauveur-sur-Tinée** (1630 ft.; Hôt. Richier, Wiart), with an old church, in a narrow gorge.

From St-Sauveur a motor-omn. ascends the narrow valley of the Tinée, which here forms the frontier, to (9½ M.) *Isola* and (17½ M.) **St-Etienne-de-Tinée** (3745 ft.; Hôt. de Rabuons, R. 1½, L. or D. 3 fr.; Hôt. des Voyageurs; guides, Ch. Galéan and J. Gibellin), a large village in a fine Alpine site. Path to the E., passing a fine waterfall, to the *Grand Lac de Rabuons*. A little above the lake is the *Refuge de Rabuons* of the C.A.F. (about 8335 ft.; open July-Sept.; bed 1 fr.), in a grand site. Ascents (guide 10 fr.) of the *Ténibres* (9945 ft.) and the *Grand Cimon de Rabuons* (9845 ft.). Splendid panoramas. — From St-Etienne-de-Tinée to *Larche*, see p. 444.

We cross the Var and pass through a curved tunnel. — 20 M. *La Mescla* (610 ft.), near the confluence of the Var and Tinée. — 24½ M. *Malaussène-Massoins* (770 ft.). Ascent of Mont Vial, see above. — The Var is recrossed, near a government fish-breeding

establishment. — 30½ M. *Touët-de-Beuil* (1065 ft.; Hôt. Latty, good), a picturesque village, backed by abrupt rocks. Waterfall below the church. — We cross the *Cians*. — 31 M. *Rigaud-le-Cians* (1100 ft.).

Omn. daily (motor-omn. in summer in 2¾ hrs.) through the ***Gorges du Cians** to (14½ M.) Beuil. We pass Rigaud-le-Cians and then enter the *Gorges Inférieures*, flanked with walls of cretaceous limestone, 1480 ft. high. — 3½ M. *Moulin de Rigaud* (hôt.-rest.). To the left, above, is the village of *Rigaud*. — 5½ M. *Pradastié*. Then the still wilder *Gorges Supérieures*, with huge walls of red schist. — 14½ M. **Beuil** (4770 ft.; Hôt. de Beuil, good; 1st cl. guide, M. Robion, skieur), prettily situated on a wooded plateau, also visited for winter-sports. Road to Guillaumes, see below. To the S. is the *Monnier*, or *Mounier*, with its two peaks. On the first (8995 ft.), easily ascended in 3 hrs., is an observatory connected with that of Nice (p. 574); the other (9245 ft.), ¼ hr. E., is not so easy.

Right and left are seen traces of the havoc wrought by torrents, caused by the reckless felling of the woods.

36½ M. **Puget-Théniers** (1340 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Laugier, L. or D. 3 fr.; 2nd cl. guide, J. Baret; pop. 1166) lies in a fertile little plain on the Var. Ruined castle and old ramparts, now laid out as gardens. In front of the church is a monument to *Aug. Blanqui* (1805-81), the socialist, a native of the town. Road to Roquestéron, see p. 578.

Curious rocks on the right. — 40½ M. *Entrevaux* (1570 ft.; Hôt. Chauvin, Raybaud), a little town with picturesque ramparts (17th cent.), is entered by a drawbridge. On a rock rises the citadel (2165 ft.). — We cross the Chalvagne. — 42 M. *Plan-d'Entrevaux*. We then cross the *Vaïre*. — 44 M. *Haut-Var-Pont-de-Gueydan* (1755 ft.; buffet).

From Pont-de-Gueydan to Guillaumes, 13 M., omn. in 3 hrs. (2 fr.). Electric railway under construction. — We follow the Puget-Théniers road to (25 min.) the ***Pont de Gueydan**, and then turn to the left. — 5 M. *Daluis* (aub.). To the W. (1 hr.) is the fine *Grotte du Chat* (guide at the inn). We now enter the ***Gorges de Daluis**, 3½ M. long. The walls of red schist rise some 1300 ft. above the Var. On one side, halfway up, the road is hewn in the rock, passing through nine tunnels. 13 M. **Guillaumes** (2685 ft.; Hôt. Monay, well spoken of, L. 3. D. 3½ fr.; guide, Ferd. Robert), a little town dominated by a ruined castle.

A road runs E. through the Tuébi valley, past (4½ M.) *Péone* (aub.), whence we may scale the *Monnier* (see above; 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr.), and over the (13 M.) *Col de Vasson* (5740 ft.), to (17 M.) *Beuil* (see above). Just beyond the col is *Le Quartier*, with a club-house and restaurant belonging to the Club des Sports d'Hiver (Cercle de la Méditerranée, p. 568). Hotel being built. Motor-omn. from Haut-Var-Pont-de-Gueydan daily in winter (12 fr.).

From Guillaumes another road ascends the Var valley, passing through several tunnels in the dolomite rocks. After 2 M. we have a view, N.W., of the three *Aiguilles de Pélens* (8290 ft.). — 7 M. *St-Martin-d'Entraunes* (3460 ft.; Hôt. de Pélens, good), in a pretty site. Road over the *Col des Champs* (6770 ft.) to *Colmars* (17½ M.; p. 580). — 11 M. *Entraunes* (4200 ft.; Hôt. Liautaud). The road ceases about 2 hrs. farther on, at *Esteng* (2nd cl. guide, César Blanc, skieur), a hamlet near the source of the Var (5905 ft.). Paths lead from Esteng to the Lac d'Allos (p. 443), and over the *Col de Jalorgues* (8295 ft.) to St-Etienne-de Tinée (p. 578). Good path (road now

making) from Esteng to the *Col de la Cayolle* (7715 ft.); then a new road down the fine valley of the Bachelard to Barcelonnette (p. 442; about 7 hrs. from Entraunes).

The train ascends the Vaïre valley. — 46 M. *St-Benoît.* We cross the *Coulomp* by a high viaduct.

48½ M. **Annot** (2315 ft.; Hôt. Philipp, Grac, both good, R. 2-3 fr.; guide, Mar. Roccas; pop. 1109), a picturesque old town and summer resort. Church and Hôtel-Dieu of the 17th century. To the E. are the old chapel of Veireville and remains of fortifications.

Turning to the left short of the station and passing under the embankment, we may ascend a path S.E. (blue marks) to (1 hr.) the *Chambre du Roi*, a ravine with fine chestnut-trees. To the E. a footpath leads to the plateau of the *Baou de Moulières* (view). Thence N. along the crest, through chestnut-woods, to a rock-arch, then back to Veireville and Annot (3-4 hrs. in all).

Road to (17½ M.) *St-André* (see below), over the *Col de Toutes-Aures* (3685 ft.); omn. daily in 3½ hrs. (4 fr.).

The line crosses the Beïte and ascends on the rocky slopes, high above the Vaïre. Numerous tunnels, cuttings, and bridges. — 52 M. *Le Fugeret* (2750 ft.). The line ascends in a great loop and passes through a curved tunnel. — 54½ M. *Méailles* (3105 ft.). The village lies high above the railway-line, on the edge of the plateau. We cross the Vaïre. — 56½ M. *Peyresq.* The line reaches its highest point (3330 ft.) in the tunnel by which it penetrates the watershed between the Rhone and Var valleys. We cross the *Verdon.*

61 M. *Thorame-Haute*, near the pilgrimage-chapel of Notre-Dame-de-la-Fleur. The village (Hôt. des Alpes) lies about 3 M. to the N., in the Verdon valley.

From Thorame-Haute to Allos, 12½ M., by road (Route des Alpes; motor-omn. in summer, see p. 341). — 3¾ M. (from the village) *Beauvezer* (3775 ft.; Alp-Hôtel, Hôt. de Belvédère, both open in summer only; Hôt. de la Poste; Syndicat d'Initiative), visited in summer for the freshness of its air. — 7½ M. *Colmars* (4130 ft.; Hôt. de France), with old ramparts, lies on the left bank of the Verdon, near the site of a temple of Mars. Of late it has been frequented as a summer resort. — 12½ M. *Allos* (p. 443).

62 M. *Allons-Argens* (3135 ft.). The line crosses the Verdon and beyond (65 M.) *La Mure* the *Issole.* — 66½ M. *St-André-des-Alpes* or *de-Méouilles* (2980 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Trotabas), in a broad basin. Branch-line to Castellane (p. 538) under construction.

74 M. *Barrême* (2245 ft.; Hôt. Abbès), on the *Asse.*

An omnibus plies hence S.E. to (15½ M.) *Castellane* (p. 538), viâ (3½ M.) *Senez*, the Sanitium of the Romans, now a village, with an ancient Romanesque cathedral (tapestries).

77 M. *Poil-Majastre.* On the right are curious rocks. — 82 M. *Chabrières*, in the superb gorge of the Asse. — 86 M. *Mézel* (2010 ft.). We then pass by a tunnel under the *Montagne de St-Michel-de-Cousson* (4975 ft.) to (89 M.) *St-Jurson.* We cross the Bléone.

94 M. *Digne* (Gare du Sud; p. 473).

IV. From Nice to St-Martin-Vésubie.

37½ M. Railway to (15½ M.) *La Vésubie* in 1-1¼ hr. (2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 55 c.); then Electric Railway to (22 M.) *St-Martin* in 2½ hrs. (3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 20 c.). — Passport and cameras, see p. 578.

To (15½ M.) *La Vésubie*, see p. 578. The electric railway soon diverges to the right from the road and ascends the **Gorge de la Vésubie*, 6 M. long, flanked with rocks 650-1650 ft. high. — 22 M. *St-Jean-la-Rivière* (Hôt. du Midi), where the Levens road diverges (p. 573). At a reservoir near St-Jean the Canal de la Vésubie (p. 573) begins.

To the left lies (1½ hr.) the old town of *Utelle* (2625 ft.; Hôt. Passeron), whence *Mont Brec* (5260 ft.; view) may be scaled in 3 hrs. viâ the (1 hr.) *Col du Ginesté*. Descent to (3 hrs.) Roquebillière (see below). To the W. of Utelle (¾ hr.) is the pilgrim-shrine of *Notre-Dame-des-Miracles* (3850 ft.).

24 M. *Le Suchet*. The car leaves the road, crosses the Vésubie, and ascends to (27½ M.) *Lantosque* (1570 ft.; aub.); it then recrosses the stream. — 29½ M. *La Bollène-Vésubie*. The village (1635 ft.; Grand-Hôtel, with grounds, R. 3-4, P. 7-9 fr.), a summer resort, lies 3½ M. to the right (omn. in summer), on a hill affording fine views. — We cross the Gordolasque. — 31 M. *Roquebillière* (1896 ft.; Hôt. des Alpes, des Etrangers).

On the hill to the E. (1¼ M.; omn. twice daily) lies *Belvédère* (2740 ft.; Hôt. Continental, Guigonis & Beau-Séjour; 2nd cl. guide, César Gasiglia), a little summer resort dominating the mouth of the Gordolasque valley. A bridle-path leads up the valley to the (3 hrs.) hamlet of *San Grato*, in Italian territory. Opposite is the pretty little *Lac de la Cabane*, with the Hôtel de St-Grat (5040 ft.; plain but good). Ascents thence of the *Cime du Diable* (4 hrs. S.E.; 8815 ft.; guide 7 fr.) and the *Cime de la Valette* (3 hrs. N.W.; 8195 ft.). From St-Grat the path goes on to (3 hrs.) the *Refuge Nice* of the C.A.F. (7435 ft.; keys at the Hôt. de St-Grat). From the refuge we may ascend (3 hrs.) the *Mont Clapier* (9990 ft.; superb view; guide from Belvédère 18 fr.). We may visit also the (1 hr.) *Lac Long* (8380 ft.), with floating ice even in summer; and we may ascend the *Pointe de la Malédia* (3 hrs.; 10,045 ft.; guide 18 fr.) and the *Cima dei Gelas* (p. 582; guide 19 fr.).

32½ M. *Berthemont*. To the E. (2½ M.; omn. in summer) is *Berthemont-les-Bains* (2725 ft.; Hôt. des Bains, well spoken of, P. 7½-12 fr.; Hôt. Beau-Séjour), which has six springs (three of them warm), containing sulphur and soda (63-90°). — Farther on, to the left, lies Venanson (see below).

37½ M. **St-Martin-Vésubie.** — Hotels. **Gr.-Hôt. Regina*, R. 2-4, B. 1, L. 2, D. 3½, P. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria*, P. 8-9 fr.; *Hôt. Terminus*, P. 6-7 fr.; *Hôt. des Anglais; Hôt. de Londres; Hôt. Bellevue, Hôt. des Alpes*, both open the whole year; *Pension Anglo-Américaine. — Café-Rest. de la Régence.*

St-Martin-Vésubie (3135 ft.; pop. 1909), on a hill at the confluence of the Madone-de-Fenestre and the Boréon, is a favourite summer resort. There is a cold sulphur-spring, 1¼ M. to the N.

Excursions (guides, 1st cl., L. Barel, J. B. Plent, M. Nafta, Jean Plent (skieur); 2nd cl., P. Guigo, Dom. Martin, H. J. Bernart). Beyond the Boréon a road ascends to (2 M.) *Venanson* (3775 ft.; aub.), where we obtain a fine

view. — From a second bridge, higher up, a bridle-path to the W. (road being made) crosses the (1½ hr.) *Col de St-Martin* (4950 ft.) to (½ hr.) *St-Dalmas-le-Plan* and (2 hrs.) *Valdeblore-Rimplas* (p. 578). — Up the valley of the Boréon a road leads to (1½ hr.) **La Cerise,** or *Ciriegia* (4825 ft.; Boréon Cascade Hotel, burned down in 1913), in Italy, where the Boréon forms a fine fall, 115 ft. high. We may go on, up the fine wooded valley, E., by a bridle-path, passing the (¾ hr.) waterfall of *Peirestreccia*, a small lake, and the *Pas des Ladres* (8020 ft.), to the (4 hrs.) *Col de Fenestre;* or we may ascend N.W. through the (20 min.) *Forêt de Salèses* to the *Col de Salèses* (6625 ft.), and descend to the *Pont de l'Ingolf* and (3 hrs.) the Italian village of *Mollières* (5175 ft.; aub.), in a side-valley of the Tinée, about 5 hrs. from St-Sauveur (p. 578). From the Pont de l'Ingolf a path ascends to the right to the pretty *Lac Noir* (7695 ft.; 2½ hrs. from La Cerise). From La Cerise we may reach the *Baths of Valdieri* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*), either N., in 5 hrs., over the *Col di Ciriegia* (8370 ft.), or across the Col de Salèses and the *Col de Fremamorta* (8690 ft.), a longer, but finer route. Lastly, many grand ascents may be made from La Cerise, incl. the *Piagà* (7665 ft.; 2 hrs. S.E., easy; splendid view; descent to St-Martin or to the Madone-de-Fenestre), the *Punta dell' Argentera* (about 10,800 ft.; 10 hrs. N., toilsome and fit for experts only; immense horizon; guide 20 fr.), the highest of the Maritime Alps, and the *Cime de Ghilié* (9845 ft.; 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). — To the E. of St-Martin, 3 hrs., is the *Madone-de-Fenestre* (6245 ft.; hotel), a pilgrim-resort beyond the frontier. We may ascend thence by a good path to (1¾ hr.) the *Col de Fenestre* (8105 ft.; refuge-hut; admirable view), and descend to *Cuneo* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*); or ascend the (4½–5 hrs.) *Cima dei Gelas* (10,310 ft.; guide 15 fr.), toilsome but highly interesting. *View embracing Corsica, Monte Rosa, and the plains of Piedmont.

V. From Nice to Tenda *(Cuneo).*

53½ M. Motor Omnibus once or twice daily from the Place St-François (Pl. F, 3) in 4½ hrs. (10-12 fr.). Railway now being made. — Tramways run part of the way, starting from the Place Garibaldi (Pl. F, G, 3): to Pointe-de-Contes every 1½ hr. (1 fr. 5, 60 c.); to Drap every ¾ hr. (70, 45 c.); to Contes 1 fr. 25, 80 c.; to Bendejun four times daily in 1¼ hr. (1 fr. 50, 95 c.); to La Grave-de-Peille four times daily in 1¼ hr. (1 fr. 50, 95 c.). — Passport and cameras, see p. 578.

The road and tramway ascend on the left bank of the Paillon. 3½ M. *La Trinité-Victor,* 1¾ hr. from Le Laghet (p. 589). — 5 M. *Drap.* — 6 M. *Pont-de-Peille.* A road (tramway, see above) ascends the main valley to the right, passing on the right *Peillon* (1235 ft.), a picturesque village, and the old village of *Peille* (2065 ft.), and leading through (10 M.) *La Grave-de-Peille* (aub.) and a grand gorge to (15 M.) L'Escarène (see below). — Our road goes on to (7½ M.) *Pointe-de-Contes* (aub.). We leave the tramway here and ascend the *Vallon de Blausasc* to the *Col de Nice* (1235 ft.).

The tramway goes to the left from Pointe-de-Contes to **Contes** (Hôt. Moderne, de France), a picturesque village, 10 M. from Nice. To the E. (1 hr.; bridle-path) lies the village of *Berre-des-Alpes* (2230 ft.; splendid view). To the W. (¾ hr. by short-cuts) is *Châteauneuf-de-Contes* (1650 ft.; Hôt. des Ruines), 20 min. below the ruins of the old village (2295 ft.; superb view). — Beyond Contes the tramway runs through a wooded ravine to the (2 M.) *Pont de Bendejun* (855 ft.), 10 min. below the hamlet of *Bendejun.* The road goes on to *Coaraze* (p. 573), 5 M. to the N. of Contes.

12½ M. **L'Escarène** (1170 ft.; Hôt. de Paris), an old village,

with Gothic houses and a curious old bridge utilized in part for dwellings.

To the N., 4½ M., lies *Lucéram* (2185 ft.; aub.), a quaint old village with well-preserved fortifications and an old church. A military road, often very dusty, leads thence in 4 hrs. across the *Col de St-Roch* (3250 ft.) to (10½ M.) **Peira-Cava** (4865 ft.; Hôt. Bellevue & Victoria, P. 6½-8 fr.; Hôt. Faraut, Truchi, des Alpes), a summer resort, offering winter-sports also, and affording a splendid view. All around lie beautiful pine-forests. Brake from Pointe-de-Contes (p. 582) twice daily, in connection with the tramway (from Nice 5, back 4 fr.; motor-omn. from Nice 7, back 6 fr.). — The road goes on to (2 hrs.) *Turini* (5290 ft.; Hôt. Barraya) and (1 hr.) the top of the fortified *Aution* (6825 ft.; immense view). The French were defeated here by the Austrians and Sardinians in 1793. Road to Le Moulinet, see below.

13½ M. *Touët-de-l'Escarène.* The scenery is now bleak. We cross the (18½ M.) *Col de Braus* (3290 ft.; aub.), and descend in windings (fine view). From the *Col St-Jean* (1930 ft.), beneath the fortified *Mont Barbonnet* (2775 ft.), a road diverges to the right to Castillon (p. 594).

26 M. **Sospel,** Ital. *Sospello* (1140 ft.; Hôt. de France, Touring-Club; pop. 3529), in the pretty valley of the *Bévéra,* with its dense olive-groves. The Mentone golf-course is situated here. Electric railway to Mentone, see p. 594.

Road (omn. three times daily in 2 hrs., fare 1 fr.; motor-omn. in summer) up the valley, through a grand gorge and across a small col (where a curious bridge leads to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Menoura*), to (7½ M.) *Le Moulinet* (2565 ft.; Hôt. Beau-Séjour, des Alpes, good), surrounded by chestnut-woods. The road is being continued to (2½ hrs.) Turini (see above).

The road now ascends to the *Col de Brouis* (about 2870 ft.; aub.; fine view), then descends, leaving on the right *Breil,* Ital. *Breglio* (Hôt. de France), on the *Roia.* We next ascend the picturesque valley of the Roia. — A little short of (39 M.) *La Giandola* (985 ft.) the road to Ventimiglia (p. 546) diverges on the right. — On the steep rocks to the right lies the old village of *Saorge* (1830 ft.), with a castle-ruin and an old monastery. — 43½ M. *Fontan* (1425 ft.; Hôt. des Etrangers), with the French douane. — Near the (46 M.) Italian frontier we enter the narrow and imposing **Gola di Gaudarena,* or *Clus de Bergue.*

48 M. **San Dalmazzo di Tenda,** Fr. *St-Dalmas-de-Tende* (2285 ft.; Hôt. de St-Dalmas, P. 6-10 fr.), with the Italian dogana, is situated amidst dense chestnut-groves, and has several country-houses and a large convent-school for girls.

To the E., 2 M., lies *Briga* (2510 ft.; Hôt. de la Source), in the valley of the *Levenza,* with a 16th cent. church. — About 2½ M. up the valley is the pilgrimage-church of *Madonna del Fontan,* with 15th cent. frescoes. — A road to the W. leads through the *Vallone della Miniera* to (2½ hrs.) the lead and zinc mine of *La Miniera,* or *Vallauria* (4950 ft.; aub.), which has been worked since ancient times. Farther up the valley are the wild *Valle dell'Inferno,* with its fourteen lakelets, and (3 hrs.) the *Meraviglie* (7220 ft.), rocks of schist, on which are scratched rude drawings of prehistoric origin.

51 M. **Tenda** (2675 ft.; Alb. Nazionale, R. 2-5 fr., good; Alb. Savoia), a picturesque little town at the foot of bold rocks, has a ruined castle and an interesting church (16th cent.). At Tenda we reach the railway to Cuneo and Turin (87½ M.; in 4-5 hrs.). The railway and road pass through tunnels (5 M. and 2 M. long respectively) beneath the *Col di Tenda*, which separates the Maritime from the Ligurian Alps. The col itself (6145 ft.) is fortified and inaccessible. Details, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

78. Monaco and Monte Carlo. Mentone.

I. Monaco.

Station (Pl. A, 5) at La Condamine. Line to Marseilles, Nice, and Ventimiglia, see R. 72. To Nice 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 20, 80 c.; to Mentone 1 fr. 10, 75, 50 c.

Hotels (at La Condamine; mostly open the whole year). *Bristol & Majestic Hotels* (Pl. p d & b; B, 4, 5), Boul. de la Condamine, R. 4½-12, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½ (wine extra), P. 12-20, omn. 1½ fr.; **Hôt. Beau-Séjour* (Pl. b s; B, 5), 13bis Rue St-Louis, R. from 3½, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; **Hôt. de la Condamine* (Pl. c; B, 5), 1 Rue des Princes, open Oct.-May, R. from 3½, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. des Etrangers* (Pl. e; B, 5), Rue Florestine, open Sept. to mid-June, German, well spoken of, R. 3½-5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de la Paix* (Pl. d; B, 5), Rue des Princes, well spoken of; *Hôt. Bellevue & Rives-d'Or* (Pl. b r; B, 5), Rue Albert, German, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. d'Orient* (Pl. o; B, 5), Boul. de la Condamine, R. 3½-4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 9-12 fr.; *Hôt. Beau-Site* (Pl. b e; B, 6), 3 Rue du Port; *Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. a; B, 5), 10 Rue Florestine, well spoken of, R. 3-6, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 8-9 fr.; *Hôt. de Milan*, 17 Rue Florestine, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de Nice & Terminus* (Pl. n t; A, 6), Av. de la Gare, R. 3-5, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Négociants* (Pl. n; B, 6), Av. de la Gare.

Pensions. *Anglaise*, 3 Rue Albert, open Sept.-June, P. from 9 fr.; *Suisse*, 19 Rue Grimaldi, P. 9-12 fr.

Restaurants. *Bristol & Majestic*, see above; *Critérion*, Boul. de la Condamine (with rooms), L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Méditerranée*, Boul. de la Condamine; *Siècle*, Av. de la Gare; *Brass. de la Régence*, Av. de la Gare.

Cabs. Within the principality, per drive 1½, hour 3 fr.; at night (12.30-7), 2½ or 5 fr. For excursions outside the principality, ask for tariff. To Nice and back, with stay of 3 hrs., 25 fr.

Tramways. 1. From the *Casino* (Pl. D, 3, 4) viâ the Boul. de la Condamine to the *Gare de Monaco* (Pl. A, 5, 6; 10-20 c.); 2. From the *Gare de Monaco* to the *Place de la Visitation* (Pl. C, 6; 10-15 c.); 3. From the *Casino* to *St-Roman* (beyond Pl. D. 1), on the E. boundary (10 c.). — To *Mentone*, from the Av. des Beaux-Arts, and to *Nice*, from the Casino, see p. 575. — From the Place Fontaine-St-Michel, above the Casino gardens, to *Beausoleil* (Riviera Palace; see p. 587), every ½ hr. (50 c.).

Steamer to *San Remo* and *Genoa*, see p. 567; agency, 2 Boul. des Moulins, Monte Carlo.

Post & Telegraph Office, Av. St-Martin (Pl. B, C, 6); at La Condamine, Rue Grimaldi, near the Place d'Armes. Postage to France the same as within France, but Monaco stamps must be used.

Chemists. *Glimmann*, 22 Rue Grimaldi; *Jouard*, 3 Rue Grimaldi; *Marsan*, 1 Place d'Armes.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Palais du Gouvernement (p. 586). — Motor Boat exhibition and races in April.

PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Torrent des Moulins
Cimetière
Larvoto
Crête des Mules
284
Chap.
Réservoir
La Turbie
Halte de la Bordina
Bordina
BEAU SOLEIL
Mairie
Casino Municip.
Réservoir
Les Moulins
Halt. de Riviera Pal.
Usine électrique
Pal. du Soleil
St Charles
Gare de la Turbie
Crédit Lyonnais
Vallon des Gaumates
Rue Bellevue
Rue Basse
Rue Suppo
St Michel
MONTE-CARLO
Jardin
Gare de Paris
Gare
Palais
Casino
Ascens.
Peirera
Boulevard Peirera
Rue des Roses
Rue Princesse Caroline
Monchetti
Eg. St Dévote
La Costa
Avenue de la Costa
Tir aux Pigeons
Pointe Focinana
Castelleretto
Quai de Monte-Carlo (en constr.)
Future Darse des Yachts Brise-lames
Réyoires
PORT DE MONACO
LA CONDAMINE
Rue Grimaldi
Rue Comte de Gaigne
Rue Caroline
Darse du Commerce
Fort Antoine
La Colle
Gare
Marché couvert
Quai de Monaco
Av. de la Quarantaine
Canton
Boulevard Charles III
Avenue de la Porte Neuve
Hôt. Dieu
Hôt. du Couvent
Palais du Prince
Pl. du Palais
Rue Basse
Rue des Remparts
Rue Bibliothèque
Rue St Martin
Chappaïra
Musée Océanogr.
Cathédr.
Mus. d'Anthrop.
Postes et Télégr.
Jard. St Martin
MONACO
Av. St Martin
Rue St Martin
Rue du Canton
Rue de la Grille
Boulevard du Tribunal
Boulevard de Pontevès
Avenue de la Madone
Chemin des Moneghetti
Avenue Prince Pierre
Rue Princesse Antoinette
Rue Princesse Florestine
Rue Princesse Marie de Lorraine
Rue Princesse Caroline
Rue Princesse Alice
Rue Princesse Florestine
Rue Princesse Marie de Lorraine

For a stay of over a fortnight at Monaco a 'permis de séjour' must be obtained from the police (50 c.).

British Vice-Consul, Physicians, and Anglican Church, see p. 588.

Monaco is the capital of the diminutive principality of that name (pop. 22,956), which included Roquebrune (p. 575) and Mentone down to 1848. The name is derived from a temple of Melkarth (Greek, Heracles Monoikos), founded here by the Phœnicians. This little enclave in French territory, only 8 sq. M. in area, was founded in 1348 by Charles I., of the Genoese family of Grimaldi, to which belongs the reigning prince, Albert I. (b. 1848), who succeeded in 1889. A bishopric was founded here in 1878. There are no taxes, the whole cost of government being defrayed by the 'Société des Bains de Mer' (p. 588).

Monaco proper (pop. 2247) is most picturesquely situated on a bold rock (195 ft.) at the foot of the Tête de Chien (p. 589). *La Condamine* (pop. 11,082), the new part of the town, an agreeable health-resort in winter, lies on the bay below. The chief thoroughfare is the *Boulevard de la Condamine*, leading along the shore to Monte Carlo. The *Harbour*, about 42 acres in area, is well sheltered and is much frequented by yachts during the season. To the N.W. opens the *Vallon des Gaumates*, a deep gorge, at the entrance to which is the little church of *Ste-Dévote*, the patron-saint of Monaco.

The Av. de la Porte-Neuve (Pl. B, C, 6), affording fine views, leads to the old town. Walkers ascend direct by steps from the Place d'Armes (Pl. D, 6, 5) to the *Place du Palais* (Pl. B, 6), which is adorned with old French cannons and a bust of Prince Charles III. (d. 1889) and affords a superb *View of the coast (finest in the evening).

The **Palace** (Pl. B, 6), once a Genoese castle of the 13th cent., was enlarged by the Grimaldi about 1630 and decorated in the Renaissance style. The sumptuous apartments, with their interesting paintings, are shown (2-5 p.m.) in the prince's absence. Beautiful garden.

The **Cathedral of St-Nicholas** (Pl. B, C, 6), to which the Rue du Tribunal leads from the Place du Palais, is a grand Romanesque-Byzantine edifice, designed by Lenormand and completed in 1897. The burial-chapel of the princes contains an ancient wooden crucifix and a Descent from the Cross by L. Brea (ca. 1520).

Opposite the Cathedral, to the W., is the **Musée d'Anthropologie** (Pl. B, 6; adm. week-days, 10-12 and 1-4; 50 c.).

This museum contains a systematically arranged collection of important prehistoric relics belonging to different periods of the stone age. These were found in caves in the neighbourhood and include the palæolithic finds from the well-known Grottes de Grimaldi near Mentone (comp. p. 593). The latter consist of animal remains and human skeletons of different races, including the most primitive negroid race yet known ('l'Homme de Grimaldi') and a giant race (skeleton 6¼ ft. long). Among

the other exhibits are Roman antiquities from La Turbie (p. 589), such as the gold ornaments of a lady of the 3rd century.

Adjoining the museum is the *Tribunal*, with a bust of Prince Honorius II. (1609).

To the E. of the Cathedral lie the delightful *Jardins de St-Martin*, overlooking the sea. Here, in the Av. St-Martin, rises the imposing ***Musée Océanographique** (Pl. C, 6), founded by Prince Albert in 1910, which has cost over 8 million francs. It is open Nov.-Jan. 10-1 and 2-4, Feb.-May 10-1 and 2-5, and June-Oct. 10-12 and 2-5 (adm. 1 fr.). The collections are chiefly the yield of the prince's explorations. The interesting aquarium in the basement should be visited.

To the N., in the Place de la Visitation, are the *Palais du Gouvernement* and the *Institut International de la Paix*.

II. Monte Carlo and Beausoleil.

Comp. the Plan, p. 585.

Station (Pl. D, 4; buffet) near the Casino (lift 25, up and down 35 c.). Gare de La Turbie, see p. 589.

Hotels, open in winter only, except the houses mentioned on p. 587. Unless the contrary is stated, charges are exclusive of wine. — At Monte Carlo (expensive, especially from Jan. to March): **Hôt. Métropole* (Pl. m; D, 3), on a terrace, N.E. of the Casino gardens, R. from 10, B. 2, L. 7, D. 8½-10, P. from 25, omn. 2 fr.; **Hôt de Paris* (Pl. p; C, D, 4), Place du Casino; **Hermitage Hotel* (Pl. h; C, 4), Av. de la Costa; **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. g; C, 4), Rue de la Scala, R. from 10, B. 2, L. 7, D. 9, P. from 22 fr.; **Hôt. des Anglais & St-James* (Pl. aj; C, 3), Sq. du Casino, German, R. from 5, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 15, omn. 2 fr.; *Hôt. Harter & de la Méditerranée* (Pl. hm; D, 3), 120 Av. des Spélugues, German, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 16, omn. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. du Prince-de-Galles* (Pl. pg; B, 3), Boul. du Nord, R. from 8, B. 1¾, L. 6, D. 8, P. from 16 fr.; *Hôt. Victoria* (Pl. v; B, 3), Boul. du Nord, R. from 8, B. 2, L. 5, D. 8, P. from 20 fr.; *Royal Hotel & Hôt. de Rome* (Pl. rr; B, 4), 11 Boul. Peirera, R. from 4, B. 1¾, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 14 fr.; *Hôt. Windsor* (Pl. w; B, 4), Boul. du Nord and Boul. Peirera, English, R. from 8, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 18, omn. 2 fr.; **Balmoral Palace* (Pl. bp; C, 4), Av. de la Costa, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14, omn. 2 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres* (Pl. l; C, 3), Boul. des Moulins, German, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 14, omn. 1 fr.; *Monte-Carlo Palace*, Boul. des Moulins, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 16, omn. 2 fr.; *Alexandra Hotel* (Pl. ah; C, D, 3), Place de la Madone; *Hôt.-Rest. du Helder* (Pl. f; D, 3), Av. de la Madone, R. from 6, B. 1½, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14, omn. 1 fr.; *Savoy Hotel* (Pl. x; C, 3), Av. du Château-d'Eau, R. from 6, B. 2, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; *Hôt. Régina*, Boul. des Moulins, German, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, D. 6, P. from 12, omn. 2 fr.; *Rheinischer Hof & Sun Palace*, Boul. des Moulins, German, well spoken of, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. 12-18, omn. 2 fr.; *Splendid Hotel* (Pl. s; B, 3), 4 Av. de Roqueville, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9, omn. 1 fr. — Plainer: *Hôt. des Colonies* (Pl. i; C, 4), Av. de la Costa, well spoken of, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½ (incl. wine), P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. de Russie* (Pl. k; C, 3), Av. de la Costa, German, well spoken of, R. 4-7, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4½, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. des Palmiers* (Pl. q; C, 4), B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (incl. wine), P. from 12 fr.; *Nouvel-Hôtel du Louvre* (Pl. nl; D, 2), 16 Boul. des Moulins, well spoken of, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 14, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. d'Albion & du Littoral* (Pl. al; D, 2), Boul. des Moulins, well spoken of, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10, omn. 1¼ fr.; *Hôt. Britannia*, Boul. des Moulins, R. from 3, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 10,

omn. 1½ fr.; *Hôt. de la Terrasse* (Pl. t; D, 2), Boul. des Moulins. R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 11, omn. 1½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Lucie*, 1 Rue des Lilas, in the St-Michel quarter (Pl. C, 3). R. from 2½, B. 1¼, L. 2½, D. 3 (incl. wine), P. from 8 fr.; *Pens. Crystal-Palace*, Boul. des Moulins, P. 10-15 fr. — Near the station: *Hôt.-Rest. Terminus & Cosmopolitain* (Pl. tc; D, 3), R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. d'Europe* (Pl. u; D, 3), L. 3, D. 4 fr., *Hôt. National* (Pl. na; D, 2), R. from 4, B. 1¼, L. 3, D. 3½, P. from 9, omn. 1½ fr., *Hôt. des Gourmets* (Pl. go; D, 2), R. 2-6, B. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 (incl. wine), P. 7-10 fr., all three in the Rue du Portier. — In the Av. de Monte-Carlo: *Hôt. Becu-Rivage* (Pl. z; B, 4), R. from 8, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 18 fr.; *Hôt. des Princes* (Pl. y; B, 4), German, well spoken of. R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 13, omn. 2 fr.

At Beausoleil, reached by the La Turbie railway (p. 589) and by electric tramway (p. 584): **Riviera Palace* (Pl. rp; C, 2), luxurious, with superb view, R. from 15, B. 2, L. 6, D. 10, board 15, omn. 2½ fr.; *Hôt. Gallia*, next to the Crédit Lyonnais (Pl. C, 3), R. from 5, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Suisse*, Boul. du Midi, well spoken of, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.

Open the whole year: Hôt. de Paris, Londres, Colonies, Louvre, Albion & Littoral, Lucie, Terminus, National, Europe, Gourmets, Gallia, and Suisse.

Flats and Lodgings abound. House Agents: *Roustan*, 2 Boul. des Moulins; *Brémond*, at the Hôt. de Londres.

Restaurants. **Hermitage* (p. 586), L. 7, D. 15 fr., **Ciro's*, Galerie Charles III. **Rest. de Paris*, **Français*, at the Grand-Hôtel (p. 586), all with high charges; **Ré*, Boul. des Moulins; *Frères-Provençaux*, at the Hôt. de Russie (p. 586); *Alexandra* (p. 586); *Rest. du Commerce*, *Princess*, *Rest. du Littoral* (hotel, see p. 586), *Victoria*, all in the Boul. des Moulins; *Rocher-de-Cancale*, Boul. du Nord.

Cafés. *Riche*, Galerie Charles III; *Paris*, Place du Casino; etc.

Confectioners: *H. Eckenberg*, behind the Hôt. de Paris (p. 586); *Rumpelmayer*, Av. des Fleurs; *Scapini*, 21 Boul. des Moulins; *Pasquier*, Av. St-Michel; *Haug*, Villa Lamartine, Boul. du Nord.

Casino. The gaming-rooms are open the whole year (10 a.m. till midnight; in summer till 11). Tickets are obtained gratis at the office, to the left in the vestibule, on showing one's credentials. On Sun. and holidays a passport is usually necessary. Minors are not admitted. Adm. during the season to the new gaming-rooms, where also concerts are held every afternoon and evening, by special ticket only (100 fr., per month 50 fr.). Plays in the evenings from Nov. to April, and matinées on Sun. in Feb. and March (5-20 fr.). — Concerts and entertainments in the *Casino Municipal*, at Beausoleil (Pl. C, 2; 2-5 fr.).

Art Exhibition at the Palais des Beaux-Arts (p. 588; open 9-5, from 15th Jan. to 15th April; 1 fr.); also concerts and plays.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Av. de Monte-Carlo; also at the Casino Municipal. Comp. p. 584.

Rack-and-Pinion Railway to La Turbie (p. 589), 9 times daily, or 15-16 times during season, in 21 min.; to Beausoleil 40 or 30 c. (down 20 or 15 c.); to La Turbie 3 fr. 10 or 2 fr. 30 c. (down 1 fr. 55 or 1 fr. 15 c.).

Motor Cabs (stand in the Av. des Beaux-Arts). Up to 1 km. 3 fr., then 1 fr. per km.; if the cab be dismissed outside the principality, a return-fee of 1 fr. per km. is charged. — **Garages.** *Garage-Palace*, Boul. des Moulins; *Sporting-Garage*, Boul. de France, Beausoleil; *Jaquin*, Av. des Citronniers.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais* (Pl. C, 3), 2 Av. des Beaux-Arts (Cook's agent), and at Beausoleil, near the Gare de la Turbie; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, Galerie Charles III (agent for Sleeping Car Co. and North German Lloyd); *Société Générale*, Boul. du Midi, and *Banque Populaire de Menton*, at Beausoleil.

Baths. **Nouvel Etablissement Thermal* (Pl. D, 4), below the Casino, with sea-water and medicinal baths, luxuriously fitted up. — Sea Bathing at *Larvotto*, E. of Les Moulins.

Anglican Church *(St. Cyprian's)*, Rue de la Source (Pl. B, 3); services (Nov.-May) at 8.30, 11, and 3; chaplain, *Rev. R. Jamblin.*

British Vice-Consul, *C. J. Sim*, Hôt. Métropole. — ENGLISH LIBRARY, 26 Boul. du Nord.

English Physicians. *Dr. Andrews*, Boul. Peirera; *Dr. Blackwell*, Boul. du Nord; *Dr. R. Pryce-Mitchell*, 7 Boul. Peirera; *Dr. Rolla Rouse*, Winter Palace. — DENTIST. *J. Ash*, Boul. du Nord. — CHEMISTS. *Grab*, at the Grand-Hôtel; *Cruzel*, 11 Boul. des Moulins; *Delay*, 2 Boul. d'Italie; *Stahl*, 27 Boul. des Moulins.

Golf Course (18 holes) on Mont Agel (see p. 589).

Cabs and Tramways, see p. 587; Permis de Séjour, see p. 585; Newspaper, see p. 591.

Monte Carlo (pop. 9627), beautifully situated in a sheltered bay to the N. of Monaco, has a charming climate, but the chief attraction is the Casino, with its gaming facilities and admirable concerts, the property of the 'Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer'.

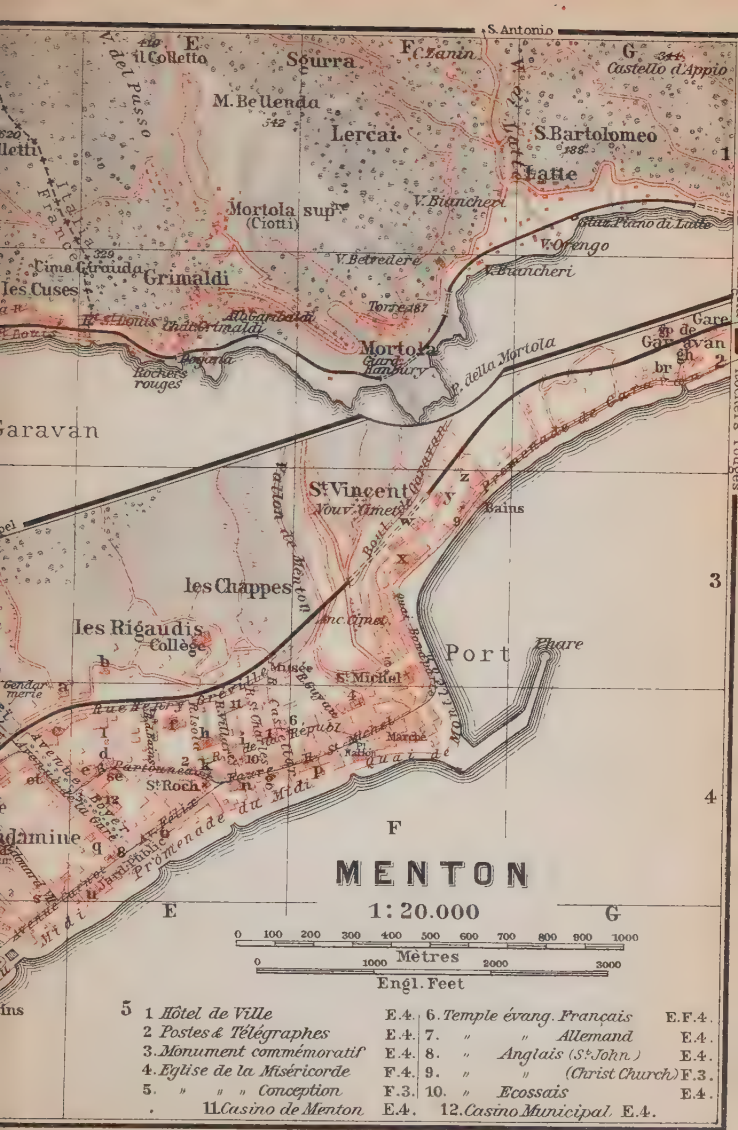
The *Casino (Pl. D, 3, 4), built in 1878 after the designs of Charles Garnier, stands on a hill overlooking the station and the sea. The chief façade looks inland; the sea-front was rebuilt in 1903 and 1910. Above is a bronze figure of the 'Côte d'Azur', and at the angles Day and Night. At the sides are statues of Music, by Sarah Bernhardt, and Dancing, by Gustave Doré. The vestibule (buffet) is adorned with landscapes by Jundt. The *Salles de Jeu* are on the left. Adjacent is the large *Salon de Conversation*, with a mural painting by Gervais (Florentine Graces). The *Salle du Théâtre*, opposite, is richly decorated with paintings by Feyen-Perrin, G. Boulanger, Clairin, and Lix. New gaming-rooms, splendidly fitted up, are on the lower floor (adm., see p. 587). To the left of the vestibule is the staircase leading to the *Salles de Lecture* on the first floor.

The games played at the Casino are *Roulette* and *Trente-et-Quarante*, the minimum and maximum stakes being 5 and 6000, 20 and 12,000 fr. respectively.

The terrace behind the Casino, with its band-stand for summer use and a bust of *Hector Berlioz* (1803-69), commands a splendid *View. It is adjoined by the *Tir aux Pigeons* (Pl. D, 4), beyond the railway, famous for its competitions ('grand prix' of 20,000 fr. in Jan.). To the W. of the Casino, opposite the post office, is the *Sporting-Club* (Pl. S.C.), in the beautiful Av. de Monte-Carlo, which descends to the Boul. de la Condamine (p. 585).

Charming *Gardens, with palms and exotic plants, surround the Casino and extend to the *Palais des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. C, 3; exhibition of pictures, etc., see p. 587). The grounds are prolonged to the Boul. du Nord (Pl. B, C, 3), where a villa-quarter has sprung up on the frontier of the principality. From the Boul. des Moulins (Pl. C, 3, D, 3-1), just beyond the frontier-bridge, a road diverges to the left for the stalactite *Grotte de St-Roman* (adm. 50 c.) and a chalet-restaurant. The Boul. des Bas-Moulins (Pl. D, 3, 2) follows the coast to *Larvotto*, whence a path leads to the Pointe de la Veille

1 : 50.000
Kilometres
Engl. Miles
Sospel
Ste Agnès
Castellar
Col de Garde
Sanatorium de Gorbio
Torrent des Chataigniers
Torrent de Gorbio
Torrent de les Barmes
Cabbé-Roquebrune
Balastron
St Joseph
Casernes
St Roch
Gare
Ruines
Villa Carlos
Cap Martin
Torrent de Carnolès
Carnolès
St Ambroise
Pigautier la Madone
Gare la Condamine
MENTON
Baie de l'Ouest
Baie
St Michel
Phare
les Vignas
Torrent de Borrigo
Pigautier
la Colle
le Pian
St Vincent
les Rigaudis
les Champes
les Vignasses
Hôtel
Usine
Collège
Cimetière
Chemin de fer
Route de Castellar
Torrent de Castellar
Torrent de Borrigo
Chemin de la Colle
Chemin de la Corniche
Chemin de fer du Midi
Tramway
Poste
Télégraphe
Douane
Octroi
Gendarmerie
Mairie
Hôtel de Ville
Eglise
Cimetière
Usine à Gaz
Hôt. Victoria
Hôtel du Cap Martin
Hôtel du Prince
Cour de l'Annonciade
Villa des Fleurs
Villa des Palmiers
Villa Alexandra
Villa Victoria
Villa Lorraine
Villa Marie
Villa Mauresque
Villa Montfleuri
Villa Monplaisir
Villa Monte Carlo
Villa Monte Cristo
Villa Monte Rosa
Villa Monte Verde
Villa Monte Vista
Villa Monte Vista
Villa Monte Vista



1	*Hôtel de Ville*	E.4.	6.	*Temple évang. Français*	E.F.4.
2	*Postes & Télégraphes*	E.4.	7.	„ „ *Allemand*	E.4.
3	*Monument commémoratif*	E.4.	8.	„ „ *Anglais (St John)*	E.4.
4	*Eglise de la Miséricorde*	F.4.	9.	„ „ *(Christ Church)*	F.3.
5	„ „ „ *Conception*	F.3.	10.	„ *Ecossais*	E.4.
	11. *Casino de Menton*	E.4.	12.	*Casino Municipal*	E.4.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

(p. 576). The Boul. de l'Ouest (Pl. B, 4, A, 5), diverging to the S. from the Boul. du Nord, crosses the Vallon des Gaumates (p. 585) by a viaduct 150 ft. high, and leads to Monaco station.

Higher up, beyond the Boul. du Nord, lies the new French town of **Beausoleil** (195-655 ft.; pop. 8231; hotels and casino, see p. 587), with the Gare de la Turbie. From the Riviera Palace Hotel (Pl. rp; C, 2) a winding road, with fine views, ascends past the foot of the *Mont des Mules* or *Muras* (930 ft.; remains of prehistoric walls) to the Grande-Corniche (p. 575; to La Turbie 2 hrs.). The steep old road, which starts from the Boul. de l'Ouest, is shorter (1 hr.).

Rack-and-Pinion Railway to La Turbie, $1^1/_2$ M. (see p. 587). The *Gare de la Turbie* (Pl. C, 3), the lower terminus, is situated near the Boul. du Nord, in French territory. Three stations: *Beausoleil* (230 ft.; see above), *La Bordina* (720 ft.; Pl. A, 2), and *La Cornîche*. The upper terminus (1540 ft.) is a few min. from the village. **La Turbie** (1595 ft.; Hôt.-Rest. du Righi-d'Hiver, above the station, high-class; Savoy Hotel, higher up; Hôt. de France, de Paris, in the village, plainer; pop. 1434), a very old village on the Grande-Corniche (p. 575), in the pass between the Tête de Chien and the *Mont de la Bataille* (2060 ft.), enjoys a splendid *View of Monaco and the coast, from Montboron to Bordighera. The *Tour d'Auguste* is a relic of the trophy *(Tropæa Augusti)* erected here by the Roman senate in token of the subjection of the Alpine tribes and completed in 6 B.C. The tower, fortified in the 16th-17th cent., was restored in 1905-9. The best view is from the terrace near the tower, at the end of the Av. St-Bernard. To the S. rises the *Tête de Chien* (1885 ft.), to the N. the *Mont Agel* (3770 ft.), both fortified.

From Monte Carlo to the Golf Course, motor-omn. every morning in 1 hr., starting from the Casino (5 fr.). We diverge from the Grande-Corniche a little E. of La Turbie (see p. 575) and ascend between rocks (short-cuts) to the *Col de l'Arme* (2475 ft.) and reach the grassy plateau (2660 ft.) of the *Monte Carlo Golf Course* (good café-rest.). Extensive view. The ascent hence of the road up Mont Agel is prohibited. From the col we may mount E. (fine views), bearing to the left, until the Mentone hills are sighted. We may then descend, either to the left to Gorbio (p. 594), or to the right to Roquebrune (p. 575), $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. in all. — About 500 yds. W. of La Turbie a road diverges to the right from the Grande-Corniche to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Notre-Dame-de-Laghet* (1115 ft.), once a Carmelite convent and now a pilgrims' resort, especially on Trinity Sunday. — Descent from La Turbie S. to Cap-d'Ail station, see p. 545.

III. Mentone and Environs.

Stations. *Gare Principale* (Pl. D, 4; hotel-omn. 1, luggage $^1/_2$ fr.); *Menton-Garavan* (Pl. G, 2), for the E. bay.

Hotels and Pensions, many of them German, and mostly open in winter only, except the houses mentioned on p. 591. Charges are exclusive of wine. — On the W. Bay. To the N. of the Rue Partouneaux and Av. Félix-Faure, in an open site, but some way from the sea: **Gr.-Hôt. des Iles-Britanniques* (Pl. a; D, 4), on the slope above the Careï valley, R. from 5 or 6, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. National* (Pl. b; E, 3), a little higher up, very sheltered, R. from 10, B. 2, L. 4-5, D. 6-8, P. from 15 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. du Louvre* (Pl. c; D, 4), R. from 5, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 6, board 9 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Ambassadeurs* (Pl. d; E, 4), German, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Leubner's Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. e; E, 4), with dépendance *Gr.-Hôt. Victoria & des Princes*, good, R. from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt.*

d'Orient & d'Angleterre (Pl. f; E, 4), R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4-6, D. 6, P. from $12^1/_2$ fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. de Russie & Allemagne* (Pl. h; E, 4), German, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt. de Malte* (Pl. k; E, 4), R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt. de Turin* (Pl. i; E, 4), R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. de Venise & Continental* (Pl. l; E, 4), English, well spoken of, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. des Etrangers* (Pl. se; E, 4), Rue Partouneaux, German, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, L. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ (incl. wine), P. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. de Genève & d'Angleterre*, Rue des Bains (Pl. E, 4); *Pens. Magali*, 10 Rue Villarey, P. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. de la Poste*, 16 Rue de la République, plain, R. from 2, B. 1, L. $2^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$-3 (incl. wine), P. 6-7 fr. — To the N. of the station, in open, elevated sites (omn. during the season from the Jardin Public 30 c.): **Riviera Palace* (Pl. rp; D, 3), R. from 4, B. $1^3/_4$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; **Winter Palace* (Pl. wp; D, 3), R. from 6, B. 2, L. 5, D. 7, P. from 20 fr.; **Hôt. Mont-Fleuri* (Pl. m; D, 4), R. from 8, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 15 fr.; **Hôt. Wagner* (Pl. r; D, 4), Av. de Sospel, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. d'Albion*, opposite the Winter Palace, English, R. 4-6, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. 9-15, omn. $1^1/_2$ fr. — In the Av. Félix-Faure and Rue St-Michel, in the centre of the town, but mostly with S. rooms facing the sea: **Hôt. Royal Westminster* (Pl. n; E, 4), R. from $4^1/_2$, B. $1^3/_4$, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 6 fr.; *Hôt. de Paris & Métropole* (Pl. o; E, 4), frequented by French visitors, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Regina Palace & Balmoral Hotel* (Pl. g; E, 4), R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. des Colonies*, opposite the Paris & Métropole, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. de Menton & du Midi* (Pl. p; F, 4), R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Riviera Pension*, Promenade du Midi, P. $8^1/_2$-13 fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. de Florence*, Promenade du Midi, R. 3-4 fr. - In the Av. de la Gare, for passing travellers: *Hôt. du Parc* (Pl. q; E, 4), well spoken of, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. d'Europe & Terminus* (Pl. et; D, 4), with rest., R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 3, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.; *Hôt. St-Pétersbourg; Hôt.-Pens. Suisse & de la Gare*, plain, R. $2^1/_2$-4 fr.; *Hôt. de Berne*, opposite the station; No. 19, *Romano's Hotel*. — Beyond the Jardin Public, in the Av. Carnot and Av. de la Madone: **Imperial Palace* (Pl. ip; D, 5), with large garden, R. from 8, with bath from 16, B. 2, L. 6, D. 8, P. (at beginning and end of season only) from 16 fr.; **Hôt. Bristol* (Pl. u; E, 4), R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Astoria*, corner of Av. Carnot and Av. Edouard VII (Pl. D, 4, 5), German, to be opened early in 1914, R. $3^1/_2$-10, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, P. 10-18 fr.; *Hôt. de Londres* (Pl. s; D, 4, 5), German; *Savoy Hotel & St-Georges* (Pl. t; D, 5), R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. du Prince-de-Galles*, Promenade du Midi, frequented by English visitors, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. Rives-d'Azur*, Promenade du Midi, P. from $10^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Carlton Palace*, Promenade du Midi, R. 5-15, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 7, P. 12-25 fr.; *Hôt. Excelsior*, Av. Carnot, now being built; *Villa Floréal*, in the Borigo valley, P. 10-16 fr.; *Pens. Villa Paradis*, Boul. de la Madone, P. 6-$8^1/_2$ fr. — In the Gorbio valley, sheltered: **Alexandra Hotel* (Pl. v; C, 5), on the hill-slope, with park, 20 min. from the town, German, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, P. $12^1/_2$-20, omn. $2^1/_2$ fr.; **Sanatorium de Gorbio* (about 650 ft.; Pl. A, 2), $1^1/_4$ hr. from the town, no consumptives received, P. and medical attendance 20-28 fr. — On the Annonciade hill (720 ft.; funicular, but no road; comp. p. 594): *Hôt.-Pens. Annonciata* (Pl. B, 2), P. 11-20 fr. — By the sea, near the Cap Martin: *Hôt. Victoria & de la Plage* (Pl. B, 4), German, R. $3^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, P. 9-12 fr. — On the Cap Martin, beautifully situated: **Gr.-Hôt. du Cap-Martin* (Pl. B, 5), a high-class English hotel, with a fine park, R. from 10, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 6-7, D. 8, P. (Nov.-Jan. only) from 16, omn. 2 fr.; *Hôt. Riva-Bella* (Pl. A, 4; p. 593), $2^1/_2$ M. from Mentone, good, P. from 10, omn. 5 fr.; *Pens. Roc-Fleuri*, P. 10-12 fr.

On the E. Bay, 10-25 min. from the town, a favourite English quarter: **Hôtels Bellevue, d'Italie & Grande-Bretagne* (Pl. y, w, x; F, 3), in an

open site, with a beautiful garden, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from $12^1/_2$, omn. 2 fr.; **Gr.-Hôt. des Anglais* (Pl. z; F, 3), by the sea, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from $12^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. Garavan-Palace* (Pl. gp; G, 2), R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 6, P. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. St-Louis*, under construction. — Plainer: **Hôt. Beau-Rivage* (Pl. br; G, 2), R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 10 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. gh; G, 2), R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 10 fr.; **Hôt. Santa-Maria*, Promenade de Garavan, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. from 9 fr.; **Hôt. Beau-Site & Britannia*, Promenade de Garavan. English. R. from 3, L. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 fr.; *Pens. Wiener Heim*, Promenade de Garavan, P. 8-12 fr.

Open the whole year: Hôtels des Deux-Mondes, Florence, Londres, Menton, Poste, Regina, Riviera Pension, and Suisse & de la Gare.

Villas to let (about 300). Rents for the season 1000-15,000 fr. or more. House Agents: *Mentone British Agency*, Villa Les Grottes, Garavan; *Gust. Amarante*, 27 Place St-Roch; *Tonin Amarante*, 19 Av. Félix-Faure; *Boglio* (Anglo-American Estate Agency), 18 Av. Félix-Faure; *Ad. Gintz* 15 Av. Félix-Faure; *Biasca*, 25 Av. de la Gare. — **Apartments** (see p. xix) in the Av. Félix-Faure, Rue de la République, etc.

Restaurants. **Iles-Britanniques* p. 589). L. 5, D. 8 fr., **Riviera Palace* (p. 590), L. 6, D. 8 fr., **Winter Palace* (p. 590), L. 6, D. 9 fr., all high-class; **Amirauté*, Promenade de Garavan; *Pavillon de la Pointe-du-Cap-Martin* (p. 593); *Grill-Room*, 13 Av. Félix-Faure; *Cercle*, Rue Honorine, plain. — **Confectioners.** *Perrimond-Rumpelmayer*, *Eckenberg*, both near the Jardin Public; *Giovanoli* and *Reich*, Av. Félix-Faure; *Ronzi frères*, Rue Honorine; *British & American Tea Rooms*, 1 Av. Félix-Faure.

Cabs. Per drive within the town (1st zone) 1, with two horses $1^1/_2$, at night $1^1/_2$ or 2 fr.; within the commune (2nd zone) $1^1/_2$ or 2 (at night 2 or $2^1/_2$) fr.; per hour $2^1/_2$ or $3^1/_2$ (at night $2^1/_4$ or $3^1/_4$) fr. To the Gr.-Hôt. du Cap-Martin 3-4, villas at the Cap 4-5. Cap Martin and back 8-10, Boul. de Garavan 4-6 fr. There and back, with stay of $1^1/_2$-2 hrs.: Roquebrune or Gorbio sanatorium 10-15, La Mortola 12-20, Castellar 14-20, Gorbio 15-20, Monte Carlo 15-20 fr. — Donkeys. Per day 5, half-day $2^1/_2$ fr.

Tramways. From the *Gare de Menton* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Place St-Roch* (Pl. E, 4; 10 c.); from *Garavan* (Pl. D, 2) to the *Place St-Roch* (10-20 c.), and thence to *La Plage* (Hôt. Victoria; Pl. B, 4; 15-30 c.). To *Monte Carlo*, *Beaulieu*, and *Nice*, see p. 575. To *Sospel*, see p. 594. — **Omnibuses** from the *Place Nationale* to the valley of the *Borigo*, hourly (10 c.); from the *Place du Cap* to *Ventimiglia*, six times daily (1 fr.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 2; E, 4), 8 Rue Partouneaux. The telegraph office is open day and night from Nov. to April. Branch-offices, Promenade de Garavan and Av. de la Madone.

Casinos. *Casino Municipal* (Pl. 12; E, 4), Av. Boyer (theatre, concerts, etc.; adm. 1, day-ticket 2 fr.); *Casino de Menton* (Pl. 11; E, 4), Rue Villarey (2-3 fr.). — Carnival with processions, battle of flowers, etc.; regattas in spring.

Tourist Agents. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 22 Av. Félix-Faure (excursions to Nice, San Remo, Sospel, etc.); *Sleeping Car Co.*, Montée de la Gare; *P.L.M.*, 1 Rue St-Michel; *Hamburg-American Line*, 22 Av. Félix-Faure.

Banks. *Crédit Lyonnais*, 27 Av. Félix-Faure; *Banque Populaire de Menton* and *Société Générale*, 40 and 11 Rue Partouneaux; *Comp. Algérienne*, Av. Félix-Faure; *Mentone British Agency*, Villa Les Grottes, Garavan.

Booksellers. *Diemer*, 29 Av. Carnot; *Librairie Internationale*, 11bis Av. de la Gare. - Newspapers. *The Mentone & Monte Carlo News* (30 c. weekly); *The Riviera Post* (10 c.).

Baths. *Lambert*, on the E. bay (Pl. F, 3); *Hugou*, Rue Partouneaux, corner of the Rue des Bains (1 fr. 40 c.; hot sea-water $2^1/_2$ fr.); *André*, Promenade du Midi (Pl. D, 5); *Méditerranée*, Rue du Castellar; at the *Hôt. Victoria & de la Plage* (p. 590).

Syndicat d'Initiative, at the Casino Municipal.

Anglican Churches. *St. John's* (Pl. 8; E, 4), Av. Carnot; services (Oct.-May) at 8, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, and 3; chaplain, *Rev. G. H. Sissons.* — *Christ Church* (Pl. 9; F, 3), Promenade de Garavan; services (Oct.-May) at 8, 10.30, and 3; chaplain, *Canon Allison.* — Scottish Presbyterian Church (Pl. 10; E, 4), Rue de la République; services (Nov.-May) at 10.30 and 3; minister, *Rev. J. E. Somerville.*

British Vice-Consul. *H. H. Hill*, Villa Les Grottes, Garavan.

Physicians. *Dr. Campbell*, Casa Rossa, Garavan; *Dr. Rendall*, Villa Les Palmiers, Av. Félix-Faure; *Dr. Samways*, Villa Flavie; *Dr. Siordet*, Villa des Cabrolles. — Nurses' Institute, Rue St-Michel. — Dentists. *Kerr*, Av. de la Gare; *Mount*, 27 Av. Félix-Faure. — Chemists. *Lavergne*, Av. Félix-Faure; *Bezos*, Rue St-Michel; *Oddo*, Rue Partouneaux; *Saucet*, 20 Av. Carnot.

Clubs. *Golf Club* at Sospel (p. 583; motor-omn.); *Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club*, Av. Carnot; *Anglo-American Club*, 17 Av. Félix-Faure.

Climate. Mentone is sheltered from the N. by a girdle of mountains; the E. bay in particular is protected by a wall of rocks stretching down to the sea. A cool breeze, however, generally springs up about noon. Between 1st Nov. and 30th April the rainy days average 43; snow rarely falls. The W. bay is less sheltered than the E., but has a greater choice of good quarters at some distance from the sea and of pleasant walks.

Mentone, Fr. *Menton* (pop. 18,001), once in the principality of Monaco, but bought by France in 1861, is charmingly situated on the *Golfe de la Paix*. The gulf comprises the *Baie de l'Est* or *de Garavan*, with the harbour, and the *Baie de l'Ouest*, separated by a promontory, on which the older quarters are built. The luxuriant vegetation consists of orange and lemon groves (yielding about 45 million lemons annually), interspersed with carob-trees, figs, olives, etc. As a winter resort Mentone vies with Nice and Cannes, offering quieter quarters, and specially suitable for persons with delicate lungs. The visitors (chiefly English and German) average 15,000 annually.

From the station (Pl. D, 4) we soon reach the pretty *Jardins du Careï*, laid out on the bed of a torrent which has been covered in down to the sea. The gardens contain a *Monument* (Pl. 3; E, 4) recalling the union of Mentone with France. In the Av. Boyer, close by, is the **Casino Municipal** (Pl. 12; E, 4), with a winter-garden, restaurant, skating-rink, theatre, etc.

To the E. of the monument begins the Rue Partouneaux, in which are the *Post Office* (Pl. 2; E, 4) and a bust of *Dr. Bennet* (d. 1891), who did much to bring Mentone into favour. This street leads to the *Avenue Félix-Faure* (Pl. E, 4), which, with the Rue St-Michel (see below), forms the main street of the new town. To the E. of the post office the Rue de la République leads to the Place des Carmes. On the N. side of the latter is the *Musée* (Pl. E, F, 3; open daily, except Mon., 10-4), containing engravings, a natural history collection, and objects found in the Grottes de Grimaldi (p. 593).

The *Rue St-Michel* (Pl. F, 4) leads through the lower part of the old town to the harbour. Narrow streets to the left ascend to the church of *St-Michel* (Pl. F, 3), of the 17th cent., largely rebuilt since the earthquake of 1887.

The ***Promenade du Midi** (Pl. F-D, 4, 3), skirting the W. bay, and affording many fine views, is a favourite walk in winter from 11 to 4 o' clock (motor-cars prohibited). It passes the *Jardin Public*, partly laid out on the covered bed of the Careï (p. 592). Farther W. is (3/4 M.) the *Pont Elisabeth* (Pl. B, 3), across the Gorbio, bearing an inscription in memory of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria (d. 1898).

Along the E. bay runs the *Promenade de Garavan* (Pl. F, G, 3-2, and C, D, 2), connected with the Promenade du Midi by the Quai de Montléon. It ends at the tramway terminus (p. 591), near a fountain erected by Sir Thos. Hanbury (d. 1907; see below). The *Promenade St-Louis* (Pl. D, 2), to the right, leads across the torrent of St-Louis to (1/4 hr.) the Rest. des Rochers-Rouges, adjoining a small *Museum* (adm. 1 fr.), with a few prehistoric remains found in the grottoes of the *Rochers-Rouges* (Pl. E, 2), better known as the *Grottes de Grimaldi*, the chief finds being in the Anthropological Museum at Monaco (p. 585). — The Ventimiglia road, to the left near the fountain, ascends to the (1/2 M.) *Pont St-Louis* (Pl. E, 2), 215 ft. above the little torrent of St-Louis, the boundary between France and Italy. About 3/4 M. farther, beyond the Italian dogana, is the *Hôtel Garibaldi* (Pl. E, 2; fine view). The road next passes (3/4 M.) *La Mortola* (Pl. F, 2), where we visit the **Giardino Hanbury* (Mon. and Fri. afternoons; adm. 1 fr.), the late Sir Thomas Hanbury's superb gardens, the most luxuriant on the Côte d'Azur, containing about 5000 species of plants. Near the village-church, above the gardens, a monument has been erected in memory of Sir Thomas Hanbury's philanthropy.

Near the Pont St-Louis ends the ***Boulevard de Garavan** (Pl. C, D, 2), a delightful way back to the town, leading above the E. bay to the old cemetery, and overlooking the beautiful coast.

A favourite drive from Mentone is to (2 M.) ***Cap Martin** (Pl. B, 4, 5; 1 hr. there and back; carr., see p. 591; tramway, see p. 576). Walkers follow the Promenade du Midi and the road skirting the E. side of the cape and passing through an artificial ruin. The cape is still partly covered with pine-forest, with luxurious undergrowth; at the S. end is the *Grand-Hôtel du Cap-Martin* (p. 590). The tramway station is to the N.W. of the hotel. On the road-side is a monument recalling the visits of the Empress Elizabeth. Near it is the *Pavillon de la Pointe-du-Cap-Martin* (café-rest.; view). On the top of the cape (225 ft.) are a *Sémaphore* and the scanty ruins of a convent (11th cent.). To the W. is the *Villa Cyrnos* (Pl. B, 4), belonging to the ex-Empress Eugénie. A little N.W. are the *Hôtel Riva-Bella* (p. 590) and a small Roman monument (p. 576), with splendid olive-trees around. Higher up runs the Grande-Corniche (p. 575).

Excursions.

The old *Couvent de l'Annonciade* (Pl. B, 2; 720 ft.; fine view) is reached by a funicular (50, return 70 c.), which starts from the Sospel road, near the electric works. Hôtel Annonciata, see p. 590. Walkers mount in $^1/_2$ hr. by a path to the left, just beyond the funicular, or by another, less steep, starting from the Winter Palace.

Beautiful excursion to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Ste-Agnès* (2200 ft.; Hôt.-Rest. Righi de Ste-Agnès, P. from 10 fr.; Hôt. Victoria & Suisse, R. $1^1/_2$, P. 6-7 fr.), a picturesque village overlooked by a ruin (2510 ft.; view). The road ascends on the right bank of the Borigo (Pl. B, 3, 2). About 300 yds. beyond the railway a steep bridle-path to the left mounts to the *Col de Garde* (1000 ft.) and thence to Ste-Agnès. Descent viâ *Gorbio* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; 1425 ft.; cafés) and its picturesque valley ($4^1/_2$ M. more to Mentone), passing the Sanatorium (p. 590), or to ($1^1/_2$ hr. from Gorbio) Cabbé-Roquebrune station (p. 576).

From Ste-Agnès we may ascend the *Pic de Baudon*, or *Aiguille* (4145 ft.; $2^1/_2$ hrs.; stiff; guide useful), viâ the *Collet de Bausson* (2430 ft.). Superb *View from the top. Descent viâ Gorbio (see above) to Mentone, or to Peille and La Grave-de-Peille (p. 582), and thence by tramway to Nice.

To *Castellar* (1230 ft.; cafés; guide B. Palmaro), $1^3/_4$ hr., by a road winding up the pretty valley of the Fossan, or *Vallon de Menton* (short-cuts), or in $1^1/_4$ hr. by a bridle-path passing under the railway at the back of the museum and offering fine views.

To the N. of Castellar a path diverges to the left, and after 20 min. ascends to the right to ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) the *Berceau*, with its two peaks, the *Roc d'Orméa* (3705 ft.; W.) and the *Cime de Restaud*, or *Longoira* (3755 ft.; E.). Glorious view of the sea, the coast, Corsica, and the Alpes Maritimes. Still vaster is the panorama from the *Grammont*, or *Granmondo* (4520 ft.; $4^1/_2$ hrs. from Castellar; guide useful), beyond the frontier, crowned with a large marble cross. We follow the above-mentioned path straight on, leaving the Berceau path on the right, or we may ascend from the Berceau in 2 hrs. (fatiguing).

Viâ the Hôtel Garibaldi (p. 593), and to the left viâ *Ciotti*, or *Mortola Superiore* (1090 ft.), to *Monte Bellenda* (1780 ft.; 3 hrs.; view).

From Mentone to Sospel, 11 M., electric railway four times daily in $1^1/_2$ hr. (1 fr. 40 c.). — We start from the *Place St-Roch* (Pl. E, 4), and, passing under the railway, follow the right bank of the Careï. We pass the electric works and the *Moulin du Prince*. — $1^1/_2$ M. *Villa Caserta* (Pl. C, 2; 1610 ft.; rest.). We ascend rapidly, in view of Castellar and the Berceau (see above). 3 M. *Monti* (610 ft.). Farther on, to the right, is the *Gourg de l'Ora*, a whirlpool with a small waterfall. We cross the horseshoe-shaped *Viaduc du Caramel*. Fine view behind us. — 7 M. *Castillon* (1855 ft.). The village (2315 ft.) lies $^1/_2$ hr. to the left, on the *Col de la Gare* (fine views). To the W., on a rock (2525 ft.), lies the old village, deserted since the earthquake of 1887. To the Col St-Jean, see p. 583. — We pass through a tunnel $^1/_2$ M. long, and descend the pretty Merlanson valley to (11 M.) *Sospel* (p. 583).

To *Monte Carlo* and *Nice*, see pp. 576-574, 546-544. Those driving to Nice by the Grande-Corniche should see that the driver diverges to the right a little short of the Hôtel Bella-Riva (the road to the left being the Petite-Corniche). — To *Ventimiglia* by railway, see p. 546; by road (6 M.; carr. 12-20 fr.; omn., see p. 591), less interesting beyond La Mortola.

VI. CORSICA.

Route		Page
79.	Ajaccio and Environs	598
80.	From Ajaccio to Evisa viâ Cargèse and Piana, and back viâ the Col de Sevi Porto, 605. — Forêt d'Aïtone, 606. — From Evisa to Corte, 606. — Monte Cinto, 606. — Bains de Guagno, 607.	604
81.	From Ajaccio to Bonifacio Bastelica, 607. — From Santa-Maria-Siché to Zicavo, 608. — Mont l'Incudine, 608.	607
82.	From Ajaccio to Bastia Col de Vizzavona, 610. — Monte Rotondo, 611. — From Ponte Leccia to Orezza, 611.	609
83.	From Bastia to L'Ile-Rousse and Calvi	613
	a. Viâ Ponte Leccia	613
	b. Viâ St-Florent	613
84.	From Bastia to Rogliano and back, round the Cap Corse Peninsula From Santa Severa to Pino, 615.	614
85.	From Bastia to Bonifacio From Folelli to Piedicroce-Orezza, 615. — From Ghisonaccia to Ghisoni, 616.	615

Steamboats. The various steamship services are in the hands of the *Comp. Fraissinet* (Marseilles office, see p. 527; agents at Nice, see p. 568; at Leghorn, 9 Scali d'Azeglio). The *Società Marittima Italiana* (agent at Leghorn, 2 Piazza Micheli) also sends boats from Leghorn to Bastia (see p. 596). As the time-tables are often altered, the traveller should consult the 'Indicateur Officiel & Guide Général de la Corse' (50 c.) or the steamboat and tourist agents. The Comp. Fraissinet issues return-tickets available for 90 days. Cabin-passengers are allowed 75 kg. (165 lbs.) of luggage, 2nd cl. passengers 60 kg. (132 lbs.); bicycle $2^1/_2$, motor-cycle 15 fr. On the coasting lines the fares do not include food.

I. From the Mainland to Corsica.

a. From Marseilles to Ajaccio, 205 M., on Tues. afternoon (fast boat) and Fri. noon; back on Wed. afternoon and Sat. evening (fast); passage $12^3/_4$-17 hrs. (fare 30 or 20 fr., incl. food).

b. From Marseilles to Bastia, 240 M., on Sun. morning and Wed. afternoon (fast); back on Mon. afternoon (fast) and Thurs. afternoon; passage 15-20 hrs. ($29^1/_2$ or $19^1/_2$ fr., incl. food).

c. From Marseilles viâ Toulon to Calvi or L'Ile-Rousse (alternately), 191 or 184 M., on Thurs. morning (from Toulon same afternoon), in $19\text{-}19^1/_4$ hrs. (from Toulon $12\text{-}12^3/_4$ hrs.); back on Mon. afternoon, in $20^3/_4$ hrs. (to Toulon $12\text{-}12^3/_4$ hrs.). Fare (incl. food) to Calvi 38 or 26, from Toulon 30 or 20 fr.; to L'Ile-Rousse 37 or 25 fr., from Toulon 29 or 19 fr.

d. From Nice to Ajaccio, 150 M., on Mon. evening (fast), back on Thurs. evening (fast), in $9^1/_4$ hrs. (26 or 17 fr., without food).

e. From Nice to Calvi or L'Ile-Rousse (alternately), 109 or 112 M., on Wed. morning (fast) and Sun. morning; back on Tues. evening (fast) and Sun. evening; passage in $6^3/_4$-9, or $7\text{-}9^3/_4$ hrs.; fare (incl. food) to Calvi 30 or 20, to L'Ile-Rousse 29 or 19 fr.

f. From Nice to Bastia, 142 M., Sat. evening (fast); back on Fri. evening (fast); passage in $8^3/_4$ hrs. ($25^1/_2$ or $16^1/_2$ fr., without food).

g. From Leghorn to Bastia, 73 M. *Comp. Fraissinet*, Mon. morning (fast), Wed. noon, and Fri. noon (fast); back on Sun. morning (fast), Tues. morning, and Fri. morning (fast); passage in $4^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ hrs. (17 or 14 fr., without food). — *Società Marittima Italiana*. Sun. morning (by steamer leaving Genoa at Fri. midnight); passage in $7^1/_2$ hrs. (15 fr. 85 or 11 fr. 40 c., without food). Return, see p. 612.

II. Coasting Steamers.

a. From Ajaccio to Propriano, Wed. afternoon (fortnightly), Thurs. noon (fast), and Sat. afternoon; back on Wed. morning, Thurs. morning (fortnightly), and Sat. morning (fast); passage in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (6 or 5 fr.).

b. From Propriano to Bonifacio, Sun. noon; back on Tues. noon; passage in 3 hrs. ($5^1/_2$ or $4^1/_2$ fr.).

c. From Ajaccio to Calvi or L'Ile-Rousse (alternately), Tues. noon (fast); superb views; back on Wed. evening (fast); passage in 4 hrs. 10 to 4 hrs. 45 min. ($8^1/_2$ or $6^1/_2$ fr.).

d. From Ajaccio to Bastia, viâ *Propriano*, *Bonifacio*, and *Porto Vecchio*, Sat. afternoon (fortnightly), in 32 hrs.; back on Mon. morning in 48 hrs.; 22 or 17 fr.

e. From Calvi to Bastia, viâ *L'Ile-Rousse*, *St-Florent*, and *Macinaggio*, or From L'Ile-Rousse to Ajaccio, viâ *Calvi* and *Sagone* (alternately), Fri. noon or afternoon, in $27^1/_2$ or $23^1/_2$ hrs.; back on Sun. morning in 27 hrs.; 21 or 17 fr., $15^1/_2$ or $12^1/_2$ fr.

Passport desirable for excursions in the interior. Sketching or photographing should be eschewed near any fortified place. A week may suffice for Ajaccio, Vizzavona, Corte, and Bastia.

Corsica (French *La Corse*, Greek *Kyrnos*), lies between 43° and 41° 21′ N. latitude, and between 6° 12′ and 7° 13′ E. longitude, 52 M. distant from Italy and 112 M. from France, and separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, $7^1/_2$ M. in width. Its area is 3367 sq. M., and its population 288,820. A broad mountain-chain, composed chiefly of granite, occupies almost the entire island. On the W. it rises abruptly from the sea, forming bold promontories and deeply indented bays. On the E. side a flat coast has been formed by alluvial deposits, especially between Bastia and Solenzara, where it is studded with small lagoons. The great height to which the mountains rise within a limited space (Monte d'Oro 7845 ft., Monte Rotondo 8610 ft., Monte Cinto 8890 ft.) imparts a wild and imposing character to the scenery. The greater part of the island is uncultivated. It still has superb forests of pine, beech, and evergreen oak, but these, which once occupied nearly half of its area, are now to be found among the mountains only. Chestnut-trees, yielding chestnut-flour, the staple food of the mountaineers, and olive-groves are still abundant. Many of the forests having been burned down, their place has been taken by pastures and *macchie* (Fr. *maquis*), or jungles of arbutus, cistus, lentisk, and heath, affording pasture to the cattle and shelter to brigands. The flora of the island shows no great variety, but includes many species found nowhere else. In mineral wealth Corsica is far inferior to Sardinia, but it possesses many mineral springs, such as those of *Orezza* (p. 615), *Guagno* (p. 607), and *Guitera* (p. 608). Good wines (chiefly red, stronger and rougher than the French) are yielded by the vineyards of *Sari d'Orcino*, *Cargèse*, *Chiavari*, and other places on the W. coast, and by those of *Cap Corse;* and honey, an article of export, is produced by the bees which abound in the macchia; but the cereals are quite inadequate for the wants of the population, while the indolent character of the natives makes them averse to every kind of industry. Corsica is one of the poorest departments of France, costing about 19 million fr. per annum, but only yielding 6 millions in taxes.

In spite of advancing civilization, the islanders still retain many of

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

the characteristics described by ancient writers. Their insatiable thirst for revenge (*vendetta*), formerly one of the chief causes of the depopulation of the island, has never been quite eradicated; but, as it exists only among the Corsicans themselves, visitors to the island are as safe as in any part of Europe. The Corsican is always armed, and he loves to take the law into his own hands. Those who have slain an enemy flee to the macchia, where they sometimes live for years, in fear of retaliation, as *banditi* (proscribed). The Corsican woman is much more industrious than her husband, and the men look with disdain on the Italians from Tuscany ('Lucchesi' or 'Lucquois') who now do most of the field-work. On the other hand the Corsicans are noted for their bravery, love of freedom, and hospitality. Their ballads, and especially their dirges (*vóceri*), which are of very ancient origin, but falling into disuse, are full of poetical pathos. Native hospitality, which should be accepted when offered, is entirely gratuitous, though often irksome.

The situation and climate of the island are Italian, as was also its history down to 1769. Its later union with France was still more closely cemented by its connection with Napoleon. It now forms the 86th department, the capital being Ajaccio, and is divided into 5 arrondissements: Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Sartène. The natives still speak an Italian dialect, but French is generally understood.

The attractions of Corsica are its beautiful scenery and its interesting historical associations, but it contains few antiquities or treasures of art. The best seasons for visiting it are the spring, from about the end of April, and the month of October. In summer the coast is malarious. Ajaccio has of late become a winter resort.

The Railways afford access to some of the most interesting places, while others are reached by good roads. The old diligences, often dirty and uncomfortable, are now being displaced by Motor Omnibuses (see the 'Indicateur'; seats should be secured the day before). For a party a private motor-car had better be hired. Carriages with three or four seats cost 10-15 fr. a day, but are generally dearer at Ajaccio (fee 2-3 fr.). Few people walk; the Corsicans, like the Italians, ride whenever possible. A Horse or Mule, with attendant, costs 6-10 fr. a day. The charge should be carefully ascertained beforehand. Cyclists will find many of the roads good and dustless, but mostly very sunny.

The Hotels (except at Ajaccio) are inexpensive, but often lack comfort and cleanliness. The charges are apt to rise where tourists abound. Wine, for instance, formerly always included in the charge for a meal, is now apt to be counted an extra, and drivers are entertained at the hirer's expense. When a party intends to put up at a small inn, it is advisable to order meals and engage rooms by telegraph.

History. Corsica, like its sister-island Sardinia, peopled by the same race, never attained to high civilization. It is described by ancient authors as being covered with a wild and impenetrable forest, of very evil reputation. Its possession, however, was keenly contested by the naval powers. The Phocæans, driven out of Asia by the Persians, founded the town of Alalia (afterwards Aleria) on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Tavignano, in 556 B.C. After a great naval battle in 536 they were compelled by the allied Etruscans and Carthaginians to abandon their colony and migrate to Italy, where they founded the town of Elea, or Velia. The island then became subject to the Etruscans, and next to the Carthaginians. It was occupied by the Romans in 238, but not finally subdued till 162. Under Marius and Sulla the colonies of Mariana and Aleria were founded on the E. coast, but both were destroyed later. The island was frequently used as a place of banishment, as in the case of the philosopher Seneca, who spent eight years here (41-49 A.D.). His account of the people is far from flattering, and the Corsicans declare that 'Seneca era un birbone'. According to him: 'Prima est ulcisci lex, altera vivere raptu, Tertia mentiri, quarta negare deos'. Strabo describes the Corsicans as vindictive and untamable, while Diodorus praises their honesty.

After the fall of the Western Empire, Corsica frequently changed masters: Vandals, Ostrogoths, Byzantines, Franks, and Saracens rapidly succeeded one another. In 1070 the Pisans, and in 1300 the Genoese gained possession of the island. The latter retained it till the 18th cent., but their oppressive sway gave rise to a long series of conspiracies and revolts, headed by bold and powerful adventurers, such as Arrigo della Rocca, Vincentello d'Istria, and Giampolo da Leca in the 14th and 15th cent., and Renuccio della Rocca and Sampiero di Bastelica in the 16th. At length, in 1729, the disaffection to Genoa became more serious, though the republic tried to crush it out with the aid of German troops. The last of these adventurers was Theodor von Neuhoff, a Westphalian baron, who landed on 12th March, 1736, at Aleria, with a number of followers and munitions of war. He was soon proclaimed King of Corsica as Theodore I.; but his success was short-lived, and he was forced to quit the island, as the Genoese were now assisted by the French. Theodore returned twice to Corsica, but was ultimately compelled to seek an asylum in London, where he died in obscurity in 1755. Meanwhile the Corsicans, under the heroic Giampietro Gaffori (d. 1753), and, after 1755, under Pasquale Paoli (pp. 610, 611; died at London in 1807), continued the struggle so successfully that the Genoese lost the whole island except Bastia. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1768 Genoa ceded Corsica to the French, who, however, were still stoutly opposed by Paoli and other leaders, and only became masters of the island in 1774. After the French Revolution Paoli returned from England to Corsica, after an exile of 20 years, and became president of the island. Internal dissensions having again sprung up, Paoli invoked the aid of the British, who in 1794, under Hood, conquered the island. In 1796 they were compelled to abandon it, and since then Corsica has belonged to France.

79. Ajaccio and Environs.

Arrival. As we steam into the blue bay of Ajaccio we obtain a beautiful view of the town, backed by the Monte d'Oro and other lofty peaks, often capped with snow. Weather permitting, the steamers berth at the quay; otherwise they anchor outside. (Landing or embarkation in small boat 1 fr., incl. luggage.) The best way to get rid of importunate boatmen and touts is to ask for the porter of the hotel selected. Luggage is examined at the custom-house, Place des Palmiers, opposite the Hôtel de Ville. — The *Station* lies to the N. of the town, 1/4 hr. from the Place du Diamant (p. 601), and 20 min. from the chief hotels.

Hotels. In the Quartier des Etrangers, facing S., with baths and gardens: **Grand-Hôtel d'Ajaccio & Continental* (Pl. a), Cours Grandval, open Oct.-May, finely situated, with extensive grounds, R. from 5, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10, omn. 1½ fr. — **Schweizerhof* (Pl. c), Boul. des Etrangers, near the sea, R. from 4, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4 (wine extra), P. 9-12, omn. 1½ fr.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Etrangers*, 26 Cours Grandval, rather out of the way, well spoken of, P. 7-10, omn. 1 fr.; *Pens. Stalder*, Boul. des Etrangers, P. from 8 fr.; *Highland Hotel*, a family pension, Route du Salario, P. from 7 fr. — In the town, frequented by French visitors and commercial travellers: *Gr.-Hôt. de France* (Pl. d), Place du Diamant, good cuisine, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. 2½, D. 3, P. from 8 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Solférino*, 8 Cours Napoléon, R. 2-5, L. 2-2½, D. 2½-3, P. 7½-10 fr.; *Hôt. des Gourmets*, 4 Cours Napoléon. — Apartments from about 50 fr. per month, service extra (3-5 fr.). A few Villas to let (1200-4000 fr. for the winter).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl.12), Rue Sergent-Casalonga.

Syndicat d'Initiative, 2 Cours Napoléon. — Tourist's Office, Place des Palmiers.

Cabs (stand in the Place du Diamant). Per drive 1½, at night (5-7) 2 fr.; per hour 2 fr.; per day 20 fr. — **Carriages** (at *Lucchini's*, 5 Place du Diamant, etc.). To La Carrosaccia and back 3 fr.; La Barbicaia 3,

Saliccia
Casa Sopranze
Pataricella
Villanova
Pte de Pozzo di Borgo
Cap de Feno
Tour
Paglinaggioli
Stroppiella
la Botte
Pte de Lisa
790
Pisinude
Chap. St Antoine
Col de Canapericia
Fred. Trifogliolicia
339
529
Vignola
Barbicaja
Scudo
Pte du Scudo
Cimetière
la Botte
Cap de la Parata
Iles Sanguinaires
Sémaphore
Anc. Lazaret
Ferme de Prima
Chât de Matoni
Col de Faccia
Campo Pte
S. Simeone
Aqua Longa
Tomb.
Jardin des Prêtres
Fontaine des Mineurs
Mezzavia
Suarella
Bains de Calcatoccia
Casa delle Torre
Il Casile
S. Michele
Bastelicaccia
Torra d'Arraccia
Campo di Loro
Supratta
Torra d'Aspretto
Piccio tella
Tour Capitello
Prunelli R.
Gravone R.
Pénitencier de Castellaccio
Carrosaccia
Pietra Alba
Chap. St Joseph
Chap. d'Olmeto
Port
Gare
Tour d'Aspreto
St Sulpice
Finosa
Chap. Grec
AJACCIO
Citadelle
les Scoglietti
Mt Coculo
205
Chap. des Grecs
Mt S. Angelo
241
Mt Neuf
Mt de Padula
Col de Vaccaja
Col de Campo
Aja
Ajaccio
Route de Corvalle Morta
GOLFE
D'AJACCIO
Pte de Porticcio
Busetica
Plage d'Agosta
Molini
Pointe de Sette Nave
Pt dell'Isolella
la Pietra
Pietrosella
Gare
Mouillage des Capucins
Bains et Lavoirs
Mouillage de la Citadelle
Ville Pugliese
Cours Napoléon
Quartier des Etrangers
Grotte de Napoléon
Casone
Chap. Pérald
Ecole Normale
Hospice Eugénie
Batt. du
1 Cathédrale
2 Eglise Anglicane
3 " des Martins
4 " St Roch
5 Hôpital Militaire
6 Hôtel de Ville
7 " Sebastiani
8 Maison de Napoléon
9 Evêché
10 Palais de Justice
11 " Fesch
12 Poste & Télégr.
13 Préfecture
14 Séminaire, Grand
15 " Petit
16 Théâtre
AJACCIO
1:38.000
0 200 400 600 800 1000

Scudo 4, Fontaine du Salario 5, Vignola or Castelluccio 6, Tour de la Parata 10 (with stay of ½ hr.) or 20 (whole day), Château de la Punta 15, San Sebastiano or Calcatoggio 20, Cauro 20 (with return viâ Eccica and Suarella 25), Chiavari 25 fr.

Garages. *P. Persoglio*, Cours Grandval; *L. Serra*, 19 Cours Napoléon. Motor-cars for hire also at the *Société Corse-Automobiles*, 2 Cours Napoléon, and at the Tourist's Office (p. 598).

Omnibus from the Place du Diamant to the Abattoirs 10. to the Chapelle St-Joseph 15 c. — MOTOR OMNIBUSES, see pp. 597, 604, 607.

Steamers to Marseilles, Nice, Propriano (Bonifacio, Porto Vecchio, Bastia), Calvi, and L'Ile-Rousse (direct, or viâ Sagone), see pp. 595, 596. Agents of Comp. Fraissinet, *Costa frères*, 5 Boul. du Roi-Jérôme. — ROWING BOAT. First hour 3, each hour more 2 fr.

Banks. *Lanzi frères*, 5 Boul. du Roi-Jérôme; *Société de Banque & de Commerce*, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme. **Baths** at the hotels; *Bains Publics*, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme (60 c.). PHOTOGRAPHER, *L. Cardinali*, 6 Cours Grandval; photographic materials at the chemists' shops. — ETABLISSEMENT HORTICOLE at La Carrosaccia (p. 603); fine grounds open in the afternoon.

Clubs. *Cercle Littéraire*, 6 Rue Cardinale; *Cercle du Sport*, Rue de la Préfecture.

Festivals. On 17th Jan., festival at the Chapelle St-Antoine. During the Carnival, processions, masquerades, and battles of flowers and confetti. On 17th March, religious festival in the evening at the statue of Notre-Dame-de-la-Miséricorde (p. 600). On 18th March, procession. On 19th March, festival at the Chapelle St-Joseph. On 12th-14th May, Foire de St-Pancrace (horses and mules). THEATRE (Pl. 16), Cours Napoléon (open in winter only). HORSE RACES in Feb. and April, at the *Hippodrome de Vignetta*.

British Consul, *Hon. H. Dundas*, 7 Cours Grandval (office-hours 9-3).

Anglican Church (Pl. 2; *Holy Trinity*), Cours Grandval; services (15th Nov. to 15th April) at 8, 10.30 and 3.

Climate. Ajaccio is admirably sheltered by lofty hills on the N.E. and S.E., but it is somewhat exposed on the W. and S.W. sides. The mean winter-temperature (52°) is about 3° higher than that of the Riviera, and more equable, and the air is drier. Ajaccio has the further advantage of being less dusty, owing to the granitic nature of the soil.

Ajaccio (pop. 19,227) was founded by the Genoese in 1492, and made the capital of the island in 1811 by Napoleon, at the request of his mother Letitia. It is superbly situated on a broad bay, which extends N. to the *Cap de la Parata*, near the Iles Sanguinaires, and S. to the *Capo di Muro*, while the background is formed by imposing mountains. It is a quiet place, offering few amusements, and its sole industry is the reception of visitors in winter. The number of English residents has increased of late years.

From the *Harbour*, and especially from the end of the pier near the citadel, we obtain a charming view of the bay, the valley of the Gravone, and the Monte d'Oro.

The *Place des Palmiers*, with its double rows of beautiful palms and plane-trees, adjoins the quay, and with its continuation, the *Avenue du Premier-Consul*, separates the old town from the N. quarter. It is adorned with a fountain, on which rises a marble statue of *Napoleon I.*, as Consul. To the N., at the corner of Boul. du Roi-Jérôme, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 6), containing a small 'Musée Napoléonien' (adm. on application). The large room on the first floor contains portraits of the Bonaparte family, busts of

Napoleon I., his mother, and Card. Fesch, by Canova, and a statue of King Jerome by Bosio. Another room contains two large pictures: the Battle of the Alma, by H. Vernet (1854), and the Landing of the Allies in the Crimea, by Pils.

The Rue Fesch (see below) diverges to the right; to the left is the Rue Napoléon, at the corner of which is a house (No. 7; on the left), with a niche (above) containing a figure of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Miséricorde* (Corsican 'Madunuccia'), tutelary saint of the town (comp. p. 599). No. 17, Rue Napoléon, is the modest mansion of the *Pozzo di Borgo*, one of the great Corsican families.

Carlo Andrea Pozzo di Borgo (1768-1842), an early friend of Napoleon, became an adherent of Paoli, and the Emperor's bitter enemy. He was afterwards a Russian councillor of state and ambassador.

The Rue St-Charles, the third to the right, leads from the Rue Napoléon to the small Place Letizia, containing the **Maison de Napoléon** (Pl. 8), with an inscription recording that the Emperor was born there on 15th Aug., 1769. The house contains a few reminiscences of Napoleon and his mother. Adm. on application to the concierge, who lives opposite (fee).

The family of Buonaparte appears to have emigrated in the 16th cent. from Sarzana in Tuscany, perhaps with the powerful Malaspinas, to Corsica. Francesco Buonaparte, the first of the family who resided in Corsica, died at Ajaccio in 1567. Napoleon's father, Carlo Maria Buonaparte (1746-85), became an advocate at Ajaccio, his native town, but was soon appointed by Paoli his secretary at Corte. After the battle of Ponte Nuovo (p. 611), Carlo fled with his young wife Letitia Ramolino to the Monte Rotondo. He afterwards returned, under French protection, to Ajaccio, where Napoleon was born. In 1777 Carlo was appointed deputy for the noblesse of Corsica. At his father's death at Montpellier in 1785 Napoleon was 16 years of age. He had left school at Brienne in 1783, and was then studying at the École Militaire at Paris; but he often returned to Corsica, residing chiefly at Les Milelli (p. 603). After the crisis of 1789, Napoleon with his elder brother Joseph warmly espoused the popular cause at Ajaccio. He repaired to Marseilles to welcome Paoli on his return from exile, when the latter predicted that a great destiny was in store for the youth. In 1791 Napoleon obtained command of one of the new Corsican battalions; but in 1792, Paoli, dissatisfied with his proceedings, sent him to Bonifacio to join the expedition against Sardinia. This, however, proved a failure, and in 1793 he narrowly escaped being slain by insurgents. He then broke off his connection with Paoli and was compelled to quit Corsica with his family. He revisited his native island for the last time on 29th Sept., 1799, on his return from Egypt. Antommarchi, his physician, and the priest Vignale, his two faithful attendants during his exile in St. Helena, were both Corsicans.

A little farther S. we come to the Rue du Collège, in which is the *Cathedral of St-Euphrase* (Pl. 1), of 1592-1603, where Napoleon was baptized in 1771 (font on the right of the entrance). The street ends at the Place du Diamant (p. 601).

Near the middle of the Rue Fesch, which runs N.W. from the Place des Palmiers, is the **Palais Fesch** (Pl. 11), containing a chapel, museum, and library. In the court rises a bronze statue of Card. Fesch (half-brother of Napoleon's mother), who bequeathed the collections to the town. In the right wing is the *Chapelle Fesch*

(open daily 8-9 a.m., also Thurs. and Sun. 12-4), built in 1855, containing the tombs of Napoleon's mother (d. at Rome, 1836), Card. Fesch (d. 1839), and other members of the Bonaparte family.

The *Library*, on the ground-floor of the left wing, contains 39,510 vols. and 206 MSS. (adm. daily 12-4, except Sun. and Fri. and in Aug. and Sept.). The **Musée** on the first floor consists chiefly of pictures collected by the Cardinal (open Sun. and Thurs. 12-4; at other times, fee; catalogue 60 c.).

Large Hall. Right to left: 68. *Fr. Guardi (?)*, Architectural design. — 269, 270. *Italian School of 17th Cent.*, Portraits; 95. *Bassano*, Rustic breakfast (copy); 159. *School of Caracci*, St. Jerome; 285. *Italian School of 18th Cent.*, Still-life; 688. *Phil. Roos*, Landscape; 545. *A. Leleux*, Ravelled skein; 547. *P. Leroy*, Guitar-player (Egypt); *5. *Caravaggio*, Young sculptor; 649. *A. Pereda*, Still-life; 542. *Jollivet*, Virgin enthroned, with SS. Joseph and Simeon. — 612, 613. *French School of 18th Cent.*, Spoils of the chase; 640. *Winterhalter*, Marshal Sebastiani; 88. *Pasqualini*, Card. Fesch. — 650. *Pereda*, Still-life; 651. *Ribera (?)*, Still-life; 646. *Maxado*, Portrait; 556. *Rigo*, Prince Napoleon Bonaparte entering Constantinople (Crimean war); 86bis. *Pannini*, Court of an Italian palace; 614. *French School of 17th Cent.*, Cavalry charge; 309. *Italian School of 18th Cent.*, Portrait; 526. *Clouet*, Portr. of a lady; 313. *Italian School of 17th Cent.*, Portrait. — 37. *L. Caracci*, St. Stephen. — In the centre, 820. *Iselin*, Bust of Mérimée. Glass case with memorials of Napoleon.

Cabinet I, on the left. Engravings. Cabinet II. Italian and Spanish masters. Bronze mask of the features of Napoleon. — Cabinet III. On the left, 732. *Flinck*, Portr. of a woman (1646); *Ziem*, 565. Constantinople, 566. Venice. — Cabinet VII. Old Italian School. — Cabinets VIII-X, beyond the corridor, contain works of less value.

The Rue Fesch leads into the *Cours Napoléon*, with its avenues of orange-trees. On the right, before we come to the station, we pass the Place Abbatucci, with a fine statue of *Gen. Abbatucci*, who fell in the defence of Hüningen in 1796. At the end of a short street opposite is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 10). Towards the S. end of the Cours, on the W. side, are the church of *St-Roch* (Pl. 4), the *Villa Sebastiani* (Pl. 7), with a fine park (fee), the *Theatre* (Pl. 16), and the handsome *Préfecture* (Pl. 13).

In the *Place du Diamant* or *Bonaparte*, the centre of traffic, is an equestrian statue of *Napoleon I.*, with his four brothers, in bronze, by Barye (1865). The monument is popularly known as the inkstand. On the W. side of the square is the *Military Hospital* (Pl. 5), on the S. the old *Grand-Séminaire* (Pl. 14).

From the W. side of the square run the two main streets of the **Quartier des Etrangers**, the *Cours Grandval*, planted with plane-trees, and the Boul. Lantivy (p. 602). In the Cours, on the left, are the old *Petit-Séminaire* (Pl. 15) and *Evêché* (Pl. 9); on the right are the Grand-Hôtel (p. 598), the *Château Conti*, the *Anglican Church* (Pl. 2), and an *Ecole Normale* for women. At the end of the Cours, 10 min. from the Place du Diamant, is the large *Place du Casone*, used as a drilling-ground. On the W. side is the so-called *Grotte de Napoléon*, where it is said that Napoleon loved to sit when a child.

The *Boulevard Lantivy,* skirting the sea, and affording fine views, is much frequented of an afternoon. To the right diverges the short Boul. des Etrangers. Farther on are the *Hospice Eugénie,* the Place Miot, the old *Fort Miot,* or *Batterie du Maëstrello,* and on the right the *Ecole Normale.* This boulevard is continued by the Route de la Parata (see below).

Environs of Ajaccio.

One of the finest walks or drives (carr., see p. 599) is the ***Route du Salario,** which begins at the Place du Casone (p. 601) and winds up the olive-clad S. slope of *Monte Salario.* It passes, on the left, the *Chapelle Péraldi* (view), rounds the E. side of the hill, past the Villa Belvédère, and ends near the (2½ M.) *Fontaine du Salario,* on the N. side. Delightful views all the way.

Some 70 yds. short of the Fontaine a steep path ascends in 20 min. to the crest of the hill, whence we may either go E. to (15 min.) the flat summit of **Monte Salario** (1020 ft.), which commands an extensive view, from the Capo Tafonato to Monte Renoso; or we may go W., through dense macchia, partly burned down, and then through pine-woods, skirting the S. slope of the **Finosa** (1735 ft.), and enjoying a splendid view of the bay and the Iles Sanguinaires. Paths then descend (one after ¼ hr., another 10 min. beyond) past *Monte Cacalo* (675 ft.) to the gas-works (1 hr.; see below). Or, passing a sheepfold, N.E. of Monte Cacalo, we may descend to the Promenade des Pins (1¼ hr.; see below). It is preferable, however, to follow the main path W., and to descend by a good winding path S.E. to the Route de la Parata (1 hr.; see below).

A path W. of the last bend of the Route du Salario leads down the N. slope of the Finosa to the *Pénitencier St-Antoine* (½ hr.; p. 603).

Two gates at the first bend of the Route du Salario, close to the Chapelle Péraldi (see above), lead into the sheltered **Promenade des Pins,** where paths ascend half-way up the Salario, through pretty macchia, affording fine views.

The ***Route de la Parata,** prolonging the Boul. Lantivy (see above) beyond the Place Miot, is shadeless, but affords a charming walk by the sea for 8½ M. (carr., see p. 599). It passes the *Gas Works* and (½ M.) the *Chapelle des Grecs,* dating from 1632. The gardens on the right contain many burial chapels, and the macchia a number of humbler tombs, as the Corsicans have a preference for private interment. Just beyond the path ascending to the Finosa (see above) is the *Cemetery,* 1½ M. from the town. We next pass the *Restaurant Beau-Rivage* and (2½ M.) the garden of *Barbicaia* on the hillside, amidst beautiful pines, and noted for its orange-trees. On the left, farther on, is the *Pavillon Ariadne* (café). We next pass (4½ M.) *Scudo,* belonging to Count Pozzo di Borgo, with its pretty, but neglected garden by the sea. The road then leads through a barren region to (5½ M.) *Vignola,* a lonely cottage. The road ends at a narrow isthmus leading to the (8½ M.) ******Tour de la Parata,* an old Genoese fort on a wave-beaten rock 150 ft. high, commanding a splendid sea-view.

The **Iles Sanguinaires** or *Sagonaires* (a name probably derived from the ancient Sagone, p. 604), opposite La Parata, are of little interest. A boat (ordered in advance from the lighthouse-keeper) may be taken to the (3/4 hr.) large island. To go by boat from Ajaccio (6 hrs.) is hardly advisable.

The ***Pointe de Pozzo-di-Borgo** (2560 ft.), a hill to the N.W. of Ajaccio, is a favourite goal of excursionists. The road to it (7 1/2 M.; short-cuts: horse 5 fr.; carr., see p. 599) is at first the Bastia road, passing the station and the abattoirs (omn., see p. 599). We diverge to the left just before the *Station des Torpilleurs*, pass the *Haras*, and ascend charming hills covered with fruit-trees. A little to the left is the beautiful *Parc de la Carrosaccia* (p. 599). We pass under an aqueduct, over macchia and through an olive-grove. Behind us lies the beautiful bay of Ajaccio. We next pass the *Jardin des Prêtres* and soon reach (3 M.) the *Col de Faccia-di-Campo* (710 ft.), where we turn to the left. We pass the *Chapelle Funéraire* of the Pozzo di Borgo family (the 'Tombeau') and the *Tours de Monticchi*, the remains of a 14th cent. château, and lastly ascend in windings to (7 1/2 M.) the ***Château de la Punta** (about 2135 ft.), which was built in 1886-94 by Duc Jérôme de Pozzo di Borgo and his son Count Charles (d. 1902), with remains brought from the Tuileries at Paris. One of the pavilions of Jean Bullant has been copied exactly. Visitors admitted (fee; rfmts.).

The Grand Salon on the ground-floor contains a Renaissance chimney-piece and portraits of Clement VII. (?) by *Seb. del Piombo (?)*, of P. Paoli (painter unknown), of C. A. Pozzo di Borgo (p. 600) by *Gérard*, and of Napoleon by *David* (1815). — The Dining Room contains another Renaissance chimney-piece, four pieces of tapestry, and paintings by *Pordenone* (Faith, Hope, and Charity). — On the first floor, in a dark gallery, are pictures by *Giulio Romano* (Adam und Eve), *Padovanino*, *Salvator Rosa*, etc.

Splendid view from the terrace, but much more extensive from the top of the mountain (1 hr.; good bridle-path). Superb *Panorama: N.E., the chief peaks of Corsica, as far as Monte Cinto and the Capo Tafonato; N., the gulfs of Lava and Sagone; S., Ajaccio and its gulf; S.W., the Iles Sanguinaires. To the W. the Pointe de Pozzo-di-Borgo is prolonged by the *Pointe de Lisa* (2590 ft.).

On the S. slope of the Pointe de Pozzo-di-Borgo is the old *Pénitencier de Castelluccio* (about 590 ft.), now an agricultural school. Walkers had better descend this way (fine views; shade in the afternoon). From the château we reach the road by going straight across the park; then, near a reservoir, we descend by the old road (and conduit), to the right, to the Ajaccio road, which leads to the right to the Pénitencier. — This point is reached from the town by the road (4 1/2 M.; carr., see p. 599) to the left beyond the station, passing (3 1/2 M.) the old *Pénitencier St-Antoine*. Or, more attractive, we may ascend to Castelluccio direct in 3/4 hr., past the *Chapelle de Loreto*, and by a path up the valley of St-Antoine. From Castelluccio a path leads to (10 min.) *Les Milelli*, a country-seat delightfully situated, once owned by the Bonaparte family (p. 600).

To *Cauro*, 12 1/2 M. to the E. of Ajaccio, a charming excursion, see p. 607 (carr., see p. 599). — Another interesting point is the *Col de Vizzavona* (p. 610). We take the first train to Vizzavona,

and ascend thence to the col in $^3/_4$ hr.; then descend to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Bocognano* (p. 610), and return to Ajaccio by the evening train.

From Ajaccio to *Calcatoggio, Cargèse, Piana, Evisa*, and *Vico*, see R. 80; to *Bonifacio*, see R. 81; to *Bastia*, see R. 82; to *Guitera* and *Zicavo*, see pp. 607, 608.

80. From Ajaccio to Evisa viâ Cargèse and Piana, and back viâ the Col de Sevi.

This superb excursion is most pleasantly made by motor-car (see pp. 597, 599) or by carriage (80 fr.; bargain necessary). A motor-omn. plies in the season to (32 M.) *Vico* (4 hrs.; 7 fr. 50 or 5 fr. 80 c.); to *Sagone* in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (5 fr. 50 or 4 fr. 30 c.), whence another motor-omn. runs to *Piana* (2 hrs. 20 min.; 5 fr. or 4 fr. 20 c.). Omn. from Vico to *Evisa*, in connection with the motor-omn. (3 hrs. 20 min.; $2^1/_2$ fr.). Preferable to telegraph to the Hôt. Gigli at Evisa for carr. (15 fr.) to meet the party at Vico. The excursion will repay walkers also. Horse or mule 6-8 fr. per day.

1st day. To the *Col de San Sebastiano*, a drive of $2^1/_2$ hrs.; to *Sagone* $1^1/_2$ hr. (luncheon), *Cargèse* $1^1/_2$ hr., *Piana* $2^3/_4$ hrs. (start very early, and try to reach Piana before sunset).—2nd day. To *Evisa* 4-$4^1/_2$ hrs.; visit the *Forêt d'Aïtone* in the afternoon.—3rd day. To *Cristinacce* and the *Col de Sevi* $1^1/_2$ hr., *Sagone* 2 hrs. (luncheon), *Col de San Sebastiano* and Ajaccio 4 hrs.—If four days are available, sleep the first day at Cargèse, the second at Piana, and reach Evisa on the third. In summer, instead of returning viâ the Col de Sevi, choose the much finer route from Evisa to *Corte* over the *Col de Vergio* (p. 606).

Ajaccio, see p. 598. We follow the Bastia road, past the torpedo-station (p. 603) and the *Château Baciocchi*, leaving on the right the Sartène and Bonifacio road (R. 81). Scenery monotonous, but a fine view of Monte d'Oro.—4 M. *Mezzavia*. We soon leave the Bastia road (R. 82) on the right, pass under the Ajaccio aqueduct, and ascend N., among hills of red granite. On a hill to the right lies *Appietto*.—8 M. *Col de Listincone* (785 ft.). The road crosses the *Lava* and sweeps round to the E. Beautiful view of the Pointe de Pozzo-di-Borgo, the bay of Lava, and the Cap de Feno.

12 M. **Col de San Sebastiano** (1360 ft.; chapel and tavern). Superb *View, extending N. as far as the Capo Tafonato; grander still from the *Punta Vida* (1520 ft.; 10 min. W.), whence we see the bays of Ajaccio, Lava, and Sagone.—$13^1/_2$ M. *La Marignaninca* (inn.).—About $^1/_4$ M. farther on, at the Hôt. des Touristes (R. 2, L. $2^1/_2$ fr.), a road ascends to the right to (10 min.) *Calcatoggio* (1075 ft.).

From Calcatoggio a road (omn. to Sari d'Orcino in $1^1/_2$ hr.; 50 c.) crosses the *Cinarca*, one of the most beautiful and fertile regions in Corsica, viâ *Sari d'Orcino* (8 M.; inn), famed for its wine, to (40 M.) *Vico* (p. 607).

We descend in windings to (17 M.) a bridge across the *Liscia*, which falls into the beautiful *Golfe de Sagone*. To the right rises the Genoese tower of *Capigliolo*. Passing behind the low dunes, we come to the ($20^1/_2$ M.) mouth of the *Liamone*, which we cross.

$23^1/_2$ M. *Sagone* (Hôt. des Messageries), in an unhealthy plain,

with a fine beach and a small harbour, was once the seat of a bishop. To Vico and the Col de Sevi, see pp. 606, 607. Steamer, see p. 596.

The road rounds the bay, crossing several hills covered with vines, olives, and fruit-trees. In the distance rises the Pointe de Pozzo-di-Borgo.

32 M. **Cargèse** (Hôt. de France, well spoken of, R. 2, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. Cyrnos, same charges; Syndicat d'Initiative), prettily situated between the bays of Sagone and Pero, was founded in 1774 by the descendants of Greek refugees who had come from the Morea to Corsica in 1676.

After a slight descent the road ascends in windings to the *Col de la Croix* or *de Lava* (1635 ft.), beyond which we enjoy a splendid view of the narrow **Golfe de Porto*, flanked with bold red granite rocks. To the N.E., beyond the Calanche, peeps the top of the Capo Tafonato (p. 606).

44 M. **Piana** (1435 ft.; Piana Hotel, R. 3, L. or D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. des Etrangers, P. $7^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. des Calanches, R. 2, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.) is a superbly situated village, 10 min. below the col. — We next round a ravine, at the mouth of which lies *Ficaiola*, a fishing-village; then for about 1 M. pass through the famous ***Calanche di Piana**, a group of granite rocks, some of them 1300 ft. high, which are especially fine at sunset. Among the rocks are remains of a pine-forest, and at several points we obtain charming glimpses of the sea. — We descend in windings (short-cuts) through a fine macchia. Below, on the left, lies Porto (see below). The road turns E. and ascends on the left bank of the stream.

50 M. *Maison de Cantonniers.* Our road goes to the right.

The road to the left returns to the coast and follows it to (50 M.) Calvi, a fine route, especially in the reverse direction; but there are no public conveyances, as the omnibuses from Sagone do not go beyond ($1^1/_4$ M.) **Porto** (two inns), a small seaport at the mouth of the Porto, which exports timber. Good river and sea fishing. At the harbour is an old Genoese watch-tower. The road then ascends; farther on, it passes through a small rocky gorge. – $9^1/_2$ M. *Partinello* (inn), a prettily situated village. We next traverse a hilly region, picturesque, but almost uninhabited. — $14^1/_2$ M. **Col de la Croix* (1220 ft.). Looking back, we have a fine view of the bay of Porto; in front of us lies the *Golfe de Girolata*. – 22 M. **Col de Parma* or *de Palmarello*, another splendid point of view. Then another descent towards the *Golfe de Galeria* and the valley of the *Fango*. — *Galeria* (inn, quite good), a small seaport, lies $3^1/_2$ M. to the left of the road. We may visit thence the *Forêt de Filosorma*. — 30 M. *Pont du Fango*. The road becomes still more lonely, running at places near the deeply indented and picturesque coast. – 50 M. *Calvi* (p. 613).

The Evisa road ascends and runs high above the stream. It then enters a narrow part of the valley enclosed by the granite rocks of the *Capo d'Orto* (4285 ft.), *Capo Magennole* (4035 ft.), and *Capo alla Polmonaccia* (5630 ft.). Fine olive and chestnut-trees. On the N. slope, to the left, lies *Ota* (inn).

The valley of the Porto soon contracts to form a wonderful cirque of rocks known as the **Spelunca*, or *Gorge de Porto*, which

the road rounds. To the right branches off a road to *Chidazzo* and *Marignana*. We cross the *Pont de Tavoletta* (2005 ft.) and ascend by a great loop (short-cut not recommended) to the *Chapelle St-Cyprien* (2610 ft.), a superb point of view.

62½ M. **Evisa** (2763 ft.; Hôt. Gigli, good, R. 1½-2, D. 3 fr.), an admirable centre for painters and botanists, is situated near a beautiful chestnut-forest, in view of superb mountains.

The ***Forêt d'Aïtone,** 4250 acres in area, one of the finest forests in Corsica, lies 1¾ M. to the N.E. Interesting excursion through the forest, with its huge Corsican pines, to the (7½ M.) *Col de Vergio* (4805 ft.; carr. 12, horse 5 fr.). Thence to Corte, see below.

From Evisa to Corte, 40 M.; diligence only from Calacuccia onwards (3½ hrs.; 2½ fr.); provisions should be taken. We traverse the forest of Aïtone and cross the Col de Vergio (see above) to the ***Forêt de Valdoniello** (10,500 acres), likewise containing some enormous trees. We next come to the valley of the *Golo*, with the pastures of *Niolo*. — 20½ M. *Albertacce* (2855 ft.).

22½ M. **Calacuccia** (2780 ft.; Hôt. des Touristes, good, R. 1½-3, L. or D. 3, P. 6-7 fr.; Hôt. de France, R. 2, L. or D. 2½ fr.). Ascent of **Monte Cinto** (8890 ft.; 7½ hrs., with guide; splendid view, but often clouded), the highest peak in Corsica, toilsome, but not difficult. We may spend the night at the (3 hrs.) chalets of *Ascia* (rugs should be brought), or ascend from the Grotte des Anges (see below), N.E., over the *Col de la Crocetta*. To the S.W. of Monte Cinto, W. of the Vers valley, lie a magnificent group of peaks, which, owing to the lack of good guides, can be ascended by first-rate climbers only. The best head-quarters for ascents in this region is the (1¼ hrs.) *Grotte des Anges*, reached viâ Albertacce (see above) and *Calasima* (3610 ft.). A supply of rugs and provisions and a rope should be sent thither. The **Paglia Orba** (8530 ft.), a bold dark-red peak N.E. of the Capo Tafonato (see below), is ascended from the cave in 6 hrs. viâ the *Col de Foggiale* (6440 ft.), over débris to the S.W. precipices, and then to the left past large boulders to the arête and the summit. The curious *Capo Tafonato* (7685 ft.) is pierced by a huge natural doorway. To the N. of the Paglia Orba rise the *Capo Uccello* (7530 ft.), the proud *Capo Larghia* (8270 ft.), and the *Punta Minuta* (8355 ft.; interesting panorama).

Beyond Calacuccia we pass through the **Scala di Santa Regina*, a grand gorge of the Golo. About half-way down, near the *Pont de Santa Regina*, is a monument to the victims of a landslide in 1888. — At the (31½ M.) *Ponte de Castirla*, the road on the right bank descends to Francardo station (p. 611); we turn to the right (S.), ascend through a grove of evergreen-oaks, and pass below *Castirla*. — 33 M. *Col d'Ominanda* (2155 ft.). — 40 M. *Corte* (p. 610).

The Vico road ascends E. to the (63½ M.) *Fontaine de Caracuto*, near which the road to Corte through the forest of Aïtone diverges (see above); it then turns abruptly S.W., and descends the S. slope of *Monte Suariccione* (4680 ft.; short-cuts) to (65 M.) *Cristinacce* (inn). — We cross the Porto and ascend in windings (short-cuts) to the (69½ M.) **Col de Sevi** (3610 ft.; splendid view). Farther on we sight Guagno (p. 607) and Monte Rotondo; then, beyond the *Chapelle St-Roch*, appears Vico. — 74½ M. *Col de St-Antoine-de-Vico* (1625 ft.). The road descends W. into the valley of *Balogna*, then into the Sagone valley, amidst macchia and marshes to (82 M.) *Sagone* (p. 604).

From the col a road descends E. into a deep valley, in which lies (1 M.) **Vico** (about 1310 ft.; Hôt. des Gourmets & de France, R. 2, L. or D. 3 fr.), a little old town, prettily situated. To the S. (1/4 hr.) is the old *Convent of St-François* (fine view).

Omn. (2 fr.), in connection with the motor-omn. from Ajaccio (p. 604), to the (7 M.) **Bains de Guagno** (1430 ft.; Hôt. de l'Etablissement; Hôt. Continental, P. 6 fr.), one of the chief watering-places in Corsica, with sulphur-springs (98-125°). The village of *Guagno* (inn) lies 3 1/2 M. to the E. To the Monte Rotondo, see p. 611.

From Vico to *Sari d'Orcino* and *Calcatoggio*, better in the reverse direction, see p. 604.

81. From Ajaccio to Bonifacio.

87 M. From Ajaccio to *Sartène* (where the night is spent), 53 M., motor-omn. daily in 6 hrs. (13 or 10 1/2 fr.; to Cauro 3 fr. 10 or 2 fr. 50 c., to Santa-Maria-Siché 5 or 4 fr., to Propriano 11 fr. or 8 fr. 90 c.). Another motor-omn. plies to Santa-Maria-Siché only, in 2 hrs. (4 or 3 fr.). — From Sartène to *Bonifacio*, 34 M., motor-omn. in 2 3/4 hrs. (9 or 7 1/2 fr.); carr. 18 fr. — Steamboats, see p. 596.

Ajaccio, see p. 598. The road, mostly inland, is interesting in part only. It diverges, 2 M. from Ajaccio, to the right from the Bastia road and at first skirts the railway (R. 82; fine views). — Farther on, it crosses the line at Campo di Loro station, and then the *Gravone*, whose two arms enclose the *Campo di Loro* (p. 609). — We next cross the *Prunelli* at (7 M.) *Pisciatella* (two taverns; good wine). A road to the right leads to (14 1/2 M.) *Port de Chiavari*, 2 M. from which is an old *Pénitencier*, now an agricultural institution. — Our road now enters (E.) the valley of the *Mutoleggio*. Looking back, we soon have a splendid view of the bay of Ajaccio. Beautiful macchia. — Beyond (11 M.) *Barracone* the road to *Suarella* diverges to the left.

12 1/2 M. **Cauro** (1235 ft.; Hôt. de France, R. 2, L. 2 1/2, D. 2 3/4 fr.), a village amidst grand mountains, often visited from Ajaccio (carr., see p. 599). Fine view from the (10 min.) cross above the *Chapelle St-Joseph*.

Omn., in connection with the motor-omn. from Ajaccio, through fine forest, in 3 hrs. (1 1/2 fr.), to (12 M.) **Bastelica** (2380 ft.; Hôt. des Etrangers, de France; pop. 3938), prettily situated, birthplace of *Sampiero* (p. 598), the patriotic foe of the Genoese, who caused him to be assassinated in 1567 (fine statue in the Place de l'Église, by Vital-Dubray, 1890). Easy ascent, in summer, of *Monte Renoso* (7735 ft.; 5 hrs., with guide), S. of the Col de Vizzavona (p. 610).

17 1/2 M. *Col de St-Georges* (2550 ft.). A height 10 min. to the E. commands a vast panorama. The road descends (view). — At the (20 M.) *Moulin d'Apa* (1995 ft.) the road to Zicavo diverges to the left. The Sartène motor-omn. follows it as far as (1 1/4 M.) *Santa-Maria-Siché* (1590 ft.; Hôtel Continental, fair, D. 2 fr.), a village near the ruined château of Sampiero (see above), and then returns to the main road. Higher up is the ruined castle of the Ornano family.

From Santa-Maria-Siché to Zicavo, $17^1/_2$ M., omn. daily in 5 hrs. (3 fr.), meeting the motor-omn. from Ajaccio. — The road crosses the (7 M.) *Col de Granace* (2715 ft.; splendid view). $13^1/_2$ M. **Bains de Guitera** (1435 ft.; Hôt. de l'Etablissement), on the *Taravo*, with springs containing sulphur and soda (122°). — $17^1/_2$ M. **Zicavo** (2295 ft.; Hôt. Morazzani, R. $1^1/_2$-2, L. or D. $2^1/_2$, P. $5\text{-}5^1/_2$ fr.; pop. 1633), charmingly situated.

The **Mont l'Incudine** ('anvil'; 7010 ft.) is easily ascended from Zicavo in 5-6 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; bridle-path to within $^1/_2$ hr. of the top). Half-way up there are chalets where the night may be spent by those who wish to see the sunrise from the top. The *View is considered the finest in Corsica. Descent in $4^1/_2$ hrs.

Instead of returning from Zicavo the same way, we may follow the road either S. to ($37^1/_2$ M.) *Sartène* (see below), or N. to (50 M.) *Corte* (p. 610; no omn.). The latter passes *Ghisoni* (p. 616), crosses the *Col de Sorba* (4310 ft.), and reaches the railway at (36 M.) *Vivario* (p. 610).

21 M. *Grosseto-Prugna* (1445 ft.; aub.). The road descends to the *Taravo*, crosses it, and ascends rapidly. — 30 M. *Petreto-Bicchisano* (1350 ft.; inn), prettily situated. — $36^1/_2$ M. *Col* or *Bocca Celaccia* (1950 ft.; fine view). We now descend S.W. to the Gulf of Valinco. — 39 M. *Olmeto* (1065 ft.; inn), the home of Colomba, the heroine of Mérimée's novel.

$44^1/_2$ M. **Propriano** (Hôt. Dupont, good, R. 2, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. du Louvre, same charges; Hôt. de France, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Syndicat d'Initiative; pop. 2105) is a thriving little seaport on the beautiful *Gulf of Valinco*. Steamers, see p. 596. To the E., 2 M., are the small baths of *Baracci*. — The road leaves the coast and again ascends. On the left are two menhirs ('le Moine and la Religieuse'), and farther on is a dolmen, well preserved.

53 M. **Sartène** (980 ft.; Hôt. de Provence, good, R. 2, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. César & de l'Univers, good, R. 2, L. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Syndicat d'Initiative; pop. 4746), in a very picturesque site. To Zicavo, see above. — The road now ascends and descends in a fertile region, ravaged, however, in summer by drought and malaria. — About $5^1/_2$ M. from Sartène a road to the left leads to (2 M.) *Giuncheto*. — As we near (67 M.) *Roccapina* we have an admirable view of the gulf and of a rock known from its shape as the 'Lion of Roccapina'. — $73^1/_2$ M. *Pianottoli* (inn). — $82^1/_2$ M. *Col d'Arbia* (420 ft.).

87 M. **Bonifacio** (Hôt. de France, R. 2, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. des Etrangers, R. 3, L. or D. 3 fr.; pop. 3660), an old town, seaport, and fortress, in a most picturesque site, on a bold rocky peninsula, 210 ft. high and nearly 1 M. long, crowned with the citadel, but with very narrow and dirty streets. It was founded in the 9th cent. by Bonifacio, a Tuscan noble, after a naval victory over the Saracens. It then came into the possession of the Pisans, and next into that of the Genoese, who treated it with favour. In return, Bonifacio, like Calvi, remained staunchly faithful to Genoa, as was proved in 1420 by its memorable defence against Alphonso I. of Aragon. Charles V. visited Bonifacio after his unsuccessful attack on Algiers in 1541. An interesting procession takes place here in Holy Week.

From the harbour, at the foot of the promontory, we ascend to the town, either by a flight of steps or by a street at the end of the quay. The church of *Ste-Marie-Majeure*, in the centre of the town, once a cathedral, is in the Pisan style. Farther on is the old *Citadel*. The Torrione, a massive tower which once rose here, was demolished in 1900. From its site the *Escalier du Roi-d'Aragon* (142 steps) descends to the sea. It is said to have been hewn in the rock during the siege of 1420, without the knowledge of the besieged (adm. by leave of the commandant). Not far off, to the right, rises *St-Dominique*, a fine Gothic church built by the Templars, with an unfinished octagonal tower in the Pisan style. Near the large barracks and the residence of the commandant is a *Well*, 210 ft. deep and 10 ft. in diameter, with a spiral staircase of 337 steps. Nearly opposite is the church of *Ste-Marie-Madeleine*. Near the end of the peninsula, on the left, are a cemetery and the church of *St-François*. Behind these, lower down, is *St-Antoine*.

Charming view of the straits and of Sardinia, $6^1/_2$ M. distant. Opposite us are the houses of Santa Teresa di Gallura and the lighthouse on Cape Testa. To the left lies the island of La Maddalena, with its Italian naval station. Near Corsica are the reefs of *Lavezzi*, with a lighthouse, where in 1855 the French frigate La Sémillante foundered with 773 men on board.

On the N. side of the entrance to the harbour is the *Punta della Madonetta*, behind which are several *Grottoes* ('le Camere'), accessible only by boat in calm weather (4-5 fr.; 2-$2^1/_2$ fr. for the Dragonetta only). Best light in the afternoon. The **Dragonetta*, the finest grotto, near the *Punta di Dragonato*, is not unlike the famous Blue Grotto at Capri. The entrance is 16 ft. wide and 10 ft. high. The interior, 100 ft. high, with stalactites, has an opening at the top. The beautiful blue water is 10-13 ft. deep.

From Bonifacio to *Bastia*, see R. 85. Steamers, see p. 596.

82. From Ajaccio to Bastia.

98 M. Railway (narrow-gauge) in 6-8 hrs. (17 fr. 80, 13 fr. 35, 9 fr. 75 c.). Views to the left. The first morning-train stops for luncheon at Corte (p. 610). Luggage up to 30 kg. (66 lb.), 60 kg., and 75 kg. free according as tickets are 3rd, 2nd, or 1st class. No break of journey allowed.—Those who have already seen the interesting gorge through which the line passes between Vizzavona and Vivario (p. 610) may alight at Bocognano and walk to Vivario (no carr.; horses at Bocognano only).

Ajaccio, see p. 598. At the start we have a fine view of the Pointe de Pozzo-di-Borgo (left) and of the bay and town (right). The line is bordered by hedges of eucalyptus and cactus. On the left is the *Chapelle St-Joseph*, on the right the *Fort d'Aspreto*. We cross the marshy and malarious *Campo di Loro* or *dell'Oro*, lying between the two arms of the *Gravone*.—$3^1/_2$ M. *Campo di Loro*.—$5^1/_2$ M. *Caldaniccia*, with warm sulphur-springs, in a

broad and barren valley.—8 M. *Mezzana* (185 ft.). We cross the Gravone, and the scenery improves.—13½ M. *Carbuccia* (680 ft.), with chestnuts and evergreen oaks, and a fine view.—22 M. *Tavera.* The train runs high above the Gravone. Bridges, tunnels, and cuttings, partly through chestnut-forests.

26 M. *Bocognano* (2205 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, good, R. 2-3, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 6-7 fr.; Hôt. de l'Univers, plain, R. 2, L. or D. 2½ fr.), backed on the N.E. by the steep slopes of Monte d'Oro. The famous bandits Antonio and Jacomo Bonelli ('Bellacoscia') lived in a den in the *Pentica*, 2½ hrs. from here, from 1848 to 1893.

From Bocognano the High Road to (13 M.) Vivario ascends the shadeless valley of the Gravone to (5½ M.; 3 hrs.) the **Col de Vizzavona**, or *La Foce* (3810 ft.; Gr.-Hôt. du Monte-d'Oro, closed in 1913), amidst wooded mountains, 2 M. above Vizzavona station (omn. 1 fr.; walk of ½ hr. by a shady path). Beyond the col the road descends, high above the valley of the Vecchio (see below) and through the great **Forêt de Vizzavona* (Corsican pines and fine beeches), to *Vivario* (see below).

The *Belvédère* (4765 ft.), ¾ hr. from the pass, affords a striking view of *Monte d'Oro* (7845 ft.; refuge projected). The ascent of the latter (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) is fatiguing, but fairly easy in summer (rope and rugs should be taken).—*Monte Renoso* (7735 ft.) is best climbed from Bastelica (p. 607).—From the col to *Ghisoni*, see p. 616.

The train ascends in loops, skirting bare rocky hills, recrosses the Gravone, and passes through a tunnel of 2½ M. under the Col de Vizzavona.

31½ M. **Vizzavona** (2970 ft.; Buffet; Grand-Hôtel, well situated near the woods, R. from 3, B. 1¼, L. 3½, D. 4, P. from 9 fr.), a summer resort, ¾ hr. below the col.

The train now descends the valley of the *Vecchio.*—34 M. *Tattone* (2630 ft.). To the left rises Monte Rotondo (p. 611). Grand *Gorge to the left; striking view beyond the third tunnel.

38½ M. *Vivario*, or *Gatti di Vivario* (2025 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. des Voyageurs, rustic, L. 2 fr.; pop. 1010). In the village square is a bronze copy of the famous statue of Diana with the hind (in the Louvre). Road to Zicavo, see p. 608.—We cross the Vecchio by a viaduct, 245 ft. high.—42½ M. *Vecchio* (1560 ft.).—45½ M. *Venaco* (1855 ft.), 2 M. to the S.E. of the small summer resort of *St-Pierre-de-Venaco* (Hôt. du Torrent, P. 5-7 fr.).—47 M. *Poggio-Riventosa* (1790 ft.).

52 M. **Corte** (1290 ft.; Buffet, L. 2½ fr.; Hôt. Paoli, well spoken of, R. 3-5, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôt. du Nord & d'Europe, R. 2-4, B. ¾, L. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Moderne, R. 1, L. 1½, D. 2 fr.; omn. into the town 50 c.; Syndicat d'Initiative; pop. 5211), an unassuming old town, in a picturesque site, on the *Tavignano*, with a citadel crowning a rock at a height of 350 ft. above the stream, was a keenly contested place in former wars. It was the centre of the democratic government of *Pasquale Paoli* (pp. 598, 611), who founded a university, a printing-office, and a newspaper here in 1764. A bronze statue of the patriot (1854) adorns the

Place Paoli; and his bedroom and study, with strong shutters, are still shown at the old *Palazzo di Corte* (now a school). A statue of *Gaffori* (p. 598) stands in front of his house (in a side-street to the W.), which was heroically defended by the general's wife against the Genoese in 1750. In the Place du Duc-de-Padoue, to the N., rises a statue of *Gen. Arrighi de Casanova*, Duke of Padua (1779-1853). Fine view of the Tavignano, with its tributary the Restonica, a few min. S. of the Palazzo di Corte. Other views from the heights to the N. of the town.

Environs (carr. 2 fr. per hour). Road for $1^1/_4$ M. up the picturesque valley of the *Restonica* (trout-stream), with its cascades and chestnut-woods, flanked with lofty granite mountains. At the head of the valley rises the snow-clad Monte Rotondo. — To the *Ponte di Castirla* and the *Scala di Santa Regina* (see p. 606), returning to *Francardo* station (see below), 3 hrs., carr. 15 fr. — To *Evisa* viâ Calacuccia, see p. 606. To (31 M.) *Pont du Tavignano* (Aleria; p. 616) a road descends from Corte S.E. through the Tavignano valley.

Monte Rotondo (8610 ft.) is best ascended from Corte in July or Aug. (ascent 7-8 hrs., descent 6 hrs.; food and rugs necessary). Guides, Jos. Valentini. Jos. Ordioni or Val. Pasquale, of Corte, 10 fr. per day; two mules, about 20 fr. In order to be in time for the sunrise, it is usual to spend a night near the Lac du Monte-Rotondo. We ascend the valley of the Restonica to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Pont de Timozzo* (3590 ft.), and the gorge of the *Timozzo*, with its pretty waterfalls, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Bergeries de Timozzo* (about 4920 ft.; milk and cheese), where the mules are left. Thence in $1^1/_4$ hr., through a chaos of rocks, where we first sight the top, to the *Fontaine de Triggione* (about 6400 ft.). We next come to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Lac du Monte-Rotondo* (6750 ft.), 2 hrs. from the top. The ascent now becomes toilsome (snow, rocks, and débris). Immense panorama from the summit. We survey the greater part of the island, resembling a vast rocky relief-map. To the S. the view is obstructed by the Monte d'Oro. We may descend on the S. viâ the *Lac Bettianella* (7480 ft.) and *Col de Manganella* (5880 ft.) to (5-6 hrs.) the *Bains de Guagno* (p. 607).

The country now becomes bare and desolate. To the left rises the snow-clad Monte Rotondo. — 58 M. *Soveria* (1500 ft.), with a leaning tower. — $60^1/_2$ M. *Omessa* (1230 ft.). The line describes a great curve to the W. (view of the Monte San Pietro, p. 615, on the right) and crosses the *Golo*, the ancient *Tuola*, the largest stream in Corsica, but almost dry in summer. — 64 M. *Francardo* (875 ft.; Hôt. Simoni, plain). To the Ponte di Castirla, Calacuccia, and Evisa, see p. 606. — We now follow the left bank of the Golo.

69 M. **Ponte Leccia** (640 ft.; Buffet; Hôt. Cyrnos, R. 2, L. 2, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), junction for Calvi (p. 613). Fine Genoese bridge.

From Ponte Leccia to Orezza, 20 M., an interesting route; omn. to Piedicroce in summer. — 9 M. *Morosaglia* (inn), home of Paoli (pp. 598, 610). His remains rest in the house where he was born. — 11 M. **Col de Prato* (3195 ft.; inn; splendid view). Ascent of Monte San Pietro, see pp. 616, 615. — We descend into the *Castagniccia*, or 'land of chestnuts'. — 18 M. *Piedicroce d'Orezza*, and thence to Orezza, see p. 615.

The Bastia line descends the valley of the Golo. — 74 M. *Ponte Nuovo* (540 ft.), where Paoli was finally defeated by the French in 1769. The country becomes more fertile. Two tunnels. — $79^1/_2$ M. *Barchetta* (320 ft.), with a tannin factory. Three tunnels.

85 M. **Casamozza** (105 ft.; buffet), junction for Ghisonaccia (Bonifacio; R. 85). The line leaves the Golo and runs N.; flat coast, with malarious lagoons.—87 M. *Lucciana.*

At the mouth of the Golo, 3 M. to the E. of Lucciana, and $3^1/_2$ M. from Casamozza, once lay *Mariana*, a Roman colony founded by Marius, vestiges of which are seen on the shore. Near it are the ruins of a fine chapel and of *La Canonica*, a basilica in the pure Lombard style.

$91^1/_2$ M. *Biguglia*, capital of the island under the Pisans and the Genoese. To St-Florent, through the defile of Lancone, see p. 614.—97 M. *Lupino.* Then a tunnel under the *Fort Ste-Croix.*

98 M. **Bastia.**—Hotels. *Cyrnos Palace Hotel*, Place St-Nicolas, good, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, L. 4, D. 5 (wine extra), P. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de France*, 13 Boul. Paoli, R. from 3, B. 1, L. 3, D. 4, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. Lingénieur*, Rue Salvator-Viale, R. 3-5, B. $1^1/_4$, L. 3, D. 4, P. 10-15, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Univers*, 1 Av. Carnot, near the station, R. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. 2 fr.

Carriages. *Filippi*, 11 Rue de l'Opéra; etc.—Garage. *Société des Automobiles du Cap.*—Cycles. *Piereschi*, Boul. Paoli.

Banks. *Gregori frères*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Fantauzzi*, Rue Sampiero.—Post & Telegraph Office, 35 Boul. Paoli.—Syndicat d'Initiative, 35 Boul. Paoli.

British Vice-Consul, *W. F. Routley*, 7 Rue du Nouveau-Port.—American Consular Agent, *S. Damiani*, Rue Miot.

Steamers. *Comp. Fraissinet* (agent, Place St-Nicholas) to Marseilles, Nice, Leghorn, Calvi (L'Ile-Rousse), and Ajaccio, see pp. 595, 596.—*Società Marittima Italiana* (agent, 1 Rue du Nouveau-Port), to Leghorn, Thurs. morning; to Porto Torres in Sardinia, Sun. evening.

Bastia (pop. 29,412), the largest town and busiest trading place in the island, its capital down to 1811, was founded in 1380 by the Genoese and defended by a fortress ('bastion'). The station is not far from the new harbour of St-Nicolas, N.E. of the town; to the S. is the old harbour, adjoined by the old town, with its narrow and populous streets. The Place St-Nicolas, by the new harbour, is adorned with a statue of *Napoleon* (1853). To the S. of this square lies the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, at the W. angle of which is the old cathedral of *St-Jean-Baptiste*, containing a number of tombs. To the S. of the old harbour are the *Citadel* and the churches of *Ste-Marie* and *Ste-Croix*, the latter richly decorated with marble. A little W. of the old harbour is the *Lycée*, formerly a Jesuit college, containing a library (30,000 vols.). On the way back to the station by the Rue de l'Opéra, we pass the *Theatre*, with a *Musée* of Roman antiquities, pictures, etc.

Beautiful walk on the coast to the N., where several hills afford fine views. The islands of Monte Cristo, Elba, and Capraia are visible.

Noteworthy among excursions from Bastia are those to the Col de Teghime, the defile of Lancone, and the grottoes of Brando (p. 614).—To *L'Ile-Rousse* and *Calvi*, see R. 83; to *Rogliano* and *Cap Corse*, see R. 84; to *Bonifacio*, see R. 85.

83. From Bastia to L'Ile-Rousse and Calvi.

a. Viâ Ponte Leccia.

76 M. Railway to (61½ M.) *L'Ile-Rousse* in 4½ hrs. (11 fr. 15, 8 fr. 30, 6 fr. 10 c.); to *Calvi* in 5¼ hrs. (13 fr. 65, 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 45 c.).

To (29 M.) *Ponte Leccia*, see pp. 612, 611. The Calvi line ascends the valley of the *Asco* to the N., then that of the *Navaccia*, beyond which it again nears the coast. We next reach the fertile region of the *Balagna*, with fine olive-groves. — 52 M. *Belgodere* (1015 ft.; Hôt. Ambrosiani), 1 hr. S.W. of the village, which has a pretty site above the valley of the *Regino*. Mulberry-trees abound, being cultivated for the rearing of silk-worms. A road leads from Belgodere to (26 M.) Calvi (carr. 15 fr.), through the Balagna.

61½ M. **L'Ile-Rousse**, or *Isola Rossa* (Hôt. d'Europe, R. 2½-4, L. or D. 2½-3, P. 7½-9 fr., Hôt. de la Poste, R. 1, D. 2½, P. 4½ fr., both good; pop. 1818), a clean and busy little town, was founded in 1758 by Paoli (p. 598), whose bust adorns the beautiful shady square. It owes its name to three islets of red granite in front of the harbour. Fine views from the square and from the hill of *Santa Reparata*, to the S., with its deserted church.

Steamers, see pp. 595, 596.

The train follows the coast to (66½ M.) *Algaiola*, a picturesque old town, with granite-quarries. Under the Genoese it was the fortified centre of the Balagna (see above). — 72 M. *Lumio*. The village, with its orange-groves and cactus-hedges, lies on a hill 2½ M. to the N.E., affording a fine survey of the valley.

75 M. **Calvi** (Hôt. Christophe-Colomb, good, R. 2½, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Colombani, plain, R. 1½, L. or D. 2 fr.; Syndicat d'Initiative; pop. 2269), a very old town, was the capital of the island under the Genoese, to whom it was loyally attached. In 1793-4, after Paoli's defection, it was bravely, though unsuccessfully, defended against the British, but was recaptured by the French a year later. The harbour is unsafe, but is the nearest to the French coast. To the S. of the modern lower town are the railway station, the Sous-Préfecture, and the church. The fortified upper town, to the N., lies on a tongue of land overlooking the harbour. A house in the Rue Colombo claims to be the birthplace of Columbus, who was really a native of Genoa. Charming view of the bay, with the *Pointe de Revellata*, and of the rocky mountains of *Calenzana* to the S.E.

In calm weather a pleasant excursion (½ day) may be made by boat to the *Grotte des Veaux-Marins*, S.W. of the Pointe de Revellata, over 100 yds. in length and frequented by a herd of seals. — Road, S.E., through the Ficarella valley to (13 M.) the *Maison Forestière de Bonifato*.

Steamers, see pp. 595, 596. — Road to *Porto* (Ajaccio), see p. 605.

b. Viâ St-Florent.

To *St-Florent* direct, 14½ M. (omn. in 3¼ hrs.; 1½ fr.); through the defile of Lancone, 19½ M. (omn. as far as Oletta, 13½ M.). From St-Florent

to *L'Ile Rousse*, 30 M. — Steamer, see p. 596. — Splendid excursion from Bastia to St-Florent and back, going by the direct road, and returning viâ Lancone (carr. 20-25 fr.; L. should be carried or ordered at St-Florent in advance).

Bastia, see p. 612. The pretty high-road ascends W., crosses the Serra (see below) by the (6 M.) *Col de Teghime* (1800 ft.; splendid *View), and joins the road on the W. side of the Cap Corse peninsula at the (11 M.) *Col de San Bernardino* (p. 615).

The other road leaves the Ajaccio road short of *Biguglia* station (p. 612), 6 M. to the S. of Bastia, and leads W. through the (10 M.) ***Defile of Lancone**, where it is hewn in the rock for nearly 1 M. — 11 M. *Col de San Stefano* (1180 ft.; inn), with a superb view. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Olmeta di Tuda* (910 ft.). To the right, $1^1/_2$ M. farther, diverges the road up to (1 M.) *Oletta* (inn), a picturesque village. — About $4^1/_2$ M. farther on, we join the L'Ile-Rousse road, $^1/_2$ M. from St-Florent.

$14^1/_2$ or $19^1/_2$ M. **St-Florent**, or *San Fiorenzo* (Hôt. d'Europe, good, R. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), a small seaport commanded by a citadel, is famous for its fish, largely sent to Nice. Steamer, see p. 596. Near it once lay the mediæval town of *Nebbio*, whose interesting cathedral of *Santa Maria Assunta* (12th cent.; restored), on a hill, well repays a visit (key at the Hôt. d'Europe). Near St-Florent are several large dolmens, one of them in the shooting-range near the L'Ile-Rousse road.

The road to (30 M.) L'Ile-Rousse crosses the *Aliso* and traverses the *Désert des Agriates*, a hilly tract of pasture and macchia. — $14^1/_2$ M. (from St-Florent) *Col du Cerchio* or *de Lavezzo* (1025 ft.). We cross ($19^1/_2$ M.) a bridge over the *Ostriconi*, and (25 M.) another over the *Regino*. We then enter the Balagna (p. 613).

30 M. *L'Ile-Rousse*, and thence to Calvi, see p. 613.

84. From Bastia to Rogliano and back, round the Cap Corse Peninsula.

From Bastia to *Morsiglia*, $33^1/_2$ M., motor-omn. in $3^3/_4$ hrs. (6 fr. 90, 4 fr. 75 c.). Another motor-omn. runs to *Nonza* in $4^1/_4$ hrs. (8 fr. 75 c., 6 fr.), viâ *Luri*, *Pino*, and thence along the W. coast of the peninsula. — From Canari to *Bastia*, $27^1/_2$ M., omn. in 6 hrs. (3 fr.). — Carriage for the whole round, 45-50 fr.: 1st day, to Morsiglia (order dinner and bed in advance); 2nd day, to St-Florent; 3rd day, to Bastia.

The **Peninsula of Cap Corse**, well worth seeing, is 25 M. long and $7^1/_2$-$9^1/_2$ M. broad. Its backbone is the *Serra* range, culminating in *Monte Stello* and the *Cima della Follice* (4280 ft.). Beautiful valleys on the E. and W. flanks. The coast-road passes several old Pisan and Genoese watch-towers, and affords picturesque views of Elba and Capraia.

Bastia, see p. 612. We leave the town near the new harbour and skirt the sea. Most of the villages lie some way inland. — $3^1/_2$ M. *La Vasina*. About 1 M. farther on, to the left, we may visit the fine stalactite *Grottes de Brando* (adm. $1^1/_2$ fr.), amidst pleasant gardens. — 6 M. *Erbalunga* (inn).

16 M. *Santa Severa* (inn), at the mouth of the charming valley of Luri, where grapes, oranges, and lemons thrive.

Road across the peninsula to (10 M.) *Pino* (see below; motor-omn., see p. 614), via (3¹/₂ M.) *Luri* (inn; pop. 1600) and the (7 M.) *Col de Ste-Lucie* (1335 ft.), near the ruined mediæval 'Tower of Seneca' (splendid view).

23 M. *Macinaggio* (inn). Steamer, see p. 596. — The road now leaves the coast. — 25¹/₂ M. **Rogliano,** in a fertile valley, with its chief hamlet, *Campiano* (Hôt. Zerbi, good), on the hill to the left.

28¹/₂ M. *Col de St-Nicolas* (985 ft.; fine view). 29¹/₂ M. *Boticella* (inn), a hamlet of *Ersa*. — 30¹/₂ M. *Col de la Serra* (1185 ft.). Superb *View of the W. coast, still more extensive from a ruined mill higher up on the right. To the E. are seen Elba and Capraia; N., **Cap Corse,** the ancient *Promontorium Sacrum,* off which lies *La Giraglia,* with a lighthouse.

31¹/₂ M. *Camera,* a hamlet of *Centuri,* with a small harbour.

The rocky W. side of the peninsula is even finer than the E. To the S. we obtain a striking *View of the peaks in the interior. — 33¹/₂ M. *Pecorile* (good inn), the chief hamlet of *Morsiglia.* — 39 M. *Pino* (inn). A convent near it, by the sea, contains a fine statue of the Virgin (15th cent.), and in its chapel are an Angel of the Resurrection, by Tadolini, and five pictures by Pollastrini. Road to Santa Severa, see above. — 48¹/₂ M. *Marinca* is the chief hamlet of *Canari* (Aub. Simonetta), a group of a dozen hamlets, with two interesting churches. To the E. rises the Cima della Folla.ce (p. 614). — 52 M. *Pont d'Albo* (inn). — 55¹/₂ M. *Nonza* (plain inn), perched on a cliff, 480 ft. high. To the E. is Monte Stello (p. 614). Fine view as we near the bay of St-Florent.

64 M. *Col de San Bernardino* (235 ft.). Here we join the St-Florent road (p. 614).

85. From Bastia to Bonifacio.

110 M. Railway to (54 M.) *Ghisonaccia* in 3³/₄ hrs. (9 fr. 75, 7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 35 c.); Motor Omnibus thence to (56 M.) *Bonifacio* in 5 hrs. (11 or 11 fr.). The motor-omn. goes on to (34 M.) Sartène (p. 608; 9 hrs. in all; 23 or 18¹/₂ fr.).

From Bastia to (13 M.) *Casamozza,* see p. 612. The line continues to follow the desolate E. coast. We cross the Golo (p. 611). — 16 M. *Arena-Vescovato. Vescovato* (inn), amid chestnut-woods 1¹/₂ M. to the W. (omn. in ³/₄ hr.; 50 c.), is the chief place in the fertile region of the *Casinca.* — 20¹/₂ M. *Folelli-Orezza.*

From Folelli to Piedicroce-Orezza, 14¹/₂ M., omn. in 5 hrs. (3 fr.), meeting the morning-train. We ascend the valley of the *Fium' Alto.* 13¹/₂ M. *Stazzona* (Hôt. du Casino, de la Paix), where most of the visitors to Orezza live. **Orezza,** ³/₄ M. distant, with two chalybeate springs (58°), in an unhealthy situation. Season July and August. — 15 M. *Piedicroce d'Orezza* (2085 ft.; Hôt. de France, P. 6 fr.). To Ponte Leccia, see p. 611. Road to (12 M.) *Pardina* (p. 616), with chalybeate springs; thence to Cervione, see p. 616. **Monte San Pietro** (5795 ft.; *View), S.W., is

easily ascended from Piedicroce (4½-5 hrs. there and back). Bridle-path to within ¼ hr. of the top. It may be climbed also from the Col de Prato (p. 611) in 2¼ hrs.

The train crosses the *Fiumi' Alto* and nears the sea.—30 M. *Prunete-Cervione.*

Prunete (inn), ⅓ M. from the station, is a sea-bathing place. —*Cervione* (1070 ft.; inn; pop. 1600), 4½ M. to the N.W. (omn. in 1¾ hr.; 50 c.), has an interesting church. King Theodore (p. 598) lived here. Omn. in 3 hrs. (1½ fr.) to *Valle d'Alesani* (9½ M.; inn), near *Pardino* (p. 615).

34 M. *Alistro.* The train runs inland.—37½ M. *Bravone.* We cross the malarious *Plaine d'Aleria.*—46 M. *Pont du Tavignano.* Road to the right to (31 M.) Corte (p. 610).

46½ M. **Aleria,** a commune, the chief hamlet of which lies 2 M. to the E. Theodor von Neuhoff and Paoli (p. 598) landed near here in 1736 and 1755 respectively.—To the N., 1¼ M., is the *Etang de Diane,* where ruins of ramparts, arches, and a circus mark the site of the ancient *Aleria.* An islet in the lagoon, ¼ M. in circuit, is formed of oyster-shells, the industry of Aleria having once been to supply Rome with pickled oysters. To the S. is the *Etang del Sale,* with an old Genoese fort.—49½ M. *Puzzichello,* with cold sulphur-springs 1½ M. to the N.

54 M. **Ghisonaccia** (Hôt. Costantini, at the station, rustic), the present terminus, is 3 M. to the N.W. of the village.

From Ghisonaccia to Ghisoni, 13½ M., omn. in 4¾ hrs. (2 fr.), chiefly up the valley of the *Fiumi' Orbo.* Fine views.—Beyond (6 M.) *Pinzalone* (inn) begins the picturesque **Defile of Inzecca,* ½ M. long.—8½ M. *Defile of the Strette,* or *Saut de la Mariée.* 1¼ M. long. Then a third defile with the grand rocks of the *Kyrié Eléison* and *Christé Eléison* (5195 ft.).—13½ M. *Ghisoni* (2160 ft.; Hôt. Romani, R. 1, L. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. Bernardini, well spoken of, R. and D. 3½ fr.), picturesquely situated, is a good centre for excursions. Path to the Col de Vizzavona (3 hrs., with guide; p. 610). To Zicavo and Vivario, see p. 608.

The Motor Omnibus to Bonifacio (railway projected) starts soon after the arrival of the early train. Beyond the (56½ M.) village of *Ghisonaccia* (inn) we cross the Fium' Orbo, at the mouth of which stretches a vast expanse of bracken.—58 M. *Migliacciaro* (inn).—About 6 M. to the W. lies *Pietrapola,* with ten sulphur-springs (111-136°; season in June).—59½ M. *Casamozza,* in the commune of *Prunelli.*—61 M. *Vicchiseri.* We cross the *Travo;* the scenery improves.—68 M. *La Solenzara* (Hôt. Lusinchi).—82½ M. *Ste-Lucie-de-Porto-Vecchio* (Hôt. Bordenave, very fair).

92½ M. **Porto Vecchio** (Hôt. de France, R. 2 fr.; pop. 3929), a picturesque old town on a fine bay, the ancient *Portus Syracusanus,* was founded by the Genoese. It is now a French naval station. Malaria prevails here from June to October. Near the town are the finest cork-oak forests in Corsica, and cork is its staple commodity. Steamer, see p. 596.

The road leaves the coast, traverses a desolate tract, and joins the Sartène road 1½ M. from Bonifacio.—110 M. *Bonifacio* (p. 608).

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